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# THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

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PUBLISHED BY PHILLIPS ACADEMY  
ANDOVER MASSACHUSETTS

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Volume XII      Number 1  
October, Nineteen Hundred Seventeen

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WITH SUPPLEMENT

## SPECIAL ARTICLES

Col. Payne's Gift

William H. Moody

The Opening of the Year







# PHILLIPS ACADEMY WAR SERVICE RECORD

The *Phillips Bulletin*, by authority of the Trustees of Phillips Academy, is undertaking to gather information regarding the activities of Andover men in connection with the war. The facts thus secured will be kept on permanent file in the Academy office, and will also be at the disposal of the *Bulletin* for official publication. In the absence of a relative in service, you are urged to fill this blank out for him as fully as possible.

Name (in full)

Class

Permanent Home Address

War-time Address

Arm of Service (specifying particular branch, such as aviation, artillery, etc.), in connection with Regular Army, National Guard, National Army, Navy, State Guard, Officers' Training Camp, or College Training Camp.

Other Service (Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Ambulance Service, etc.)

Civilian Work (Liberty Loan Committee, Red Cross War Fund, Relief Work, etc.)

Date of Enlistment or Commission

Present Official Rank or Position, with Promotions

Casualties

Discharged

Name and address of relative or nearest friend not in service from whom regular information may be obtained.

Interesting details of personal experiences or facts about other Andover men in service (the back of this sheet may also be used for this kind of material).

A copy of your photograph (preferably in uniform) will be of value for our files. We should also be glad to secure interesting pictures of war scenes, photographs of groups of Andover men, and newspaper clippings, letters, and other matter which may be suitable for publication in the *Bulletin*.

THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

War Service Record

Phillips Academy

Andover, Massachusetts

# THE LEE ACADEMY WAR SERVICE RECORD

THE LEE ACADEMY WAR SERVICE RECORD is a comprehensive record of the service of all Lee Academy graduates who served in the United States Armed Forces during the period 1917-1945. The record is maintained by the Lee Academy War Service Bureau, which is located at the Lee Academy, Lee, Virginia.

The record is organized alphabetically by the last name of the graduate. It contains the following information:

- 1. Name of the graduate
- 2. Date of birth
- 3. Date of graduation
- 4. Branch of service
- 5. Rank or position
- 6. Date of entry into service
- 7. Date of discharge
- 8. Date of death (if applicable)
- 9. Place of death (if applicable)
- 10. Cause of death (if applicable)
- 11. Awards and decorations
- 12. Other pertinent information

The record is available to the public for a fee of \$1.00 per copy. It is also available to Lee Academy graduates and their families for a fee of \$1.00 per copy.

The record is a valuable source of information for the Lee Academy community and for the general public.

It is a record of the service of our Lee Academy graduates and of the sacrifices they made for their country.

It is a record of the Lee Academy's contribution to the United States Armed Forces during the period 1917-1945.

It is a record of the Lee Academy's commitment to the service of our country.

It is a record of the Lee Academy's pride in its graduates and in their service to their country.

It is a record of the Lee Academy's commitment to the future of our country.

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WILLIAM HENRY MOODY  
1853-1917



# THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

ISSUED FIVE TIMES A YEAR IN JANUARY, MARCH, APRIL, JULY AND OCTOBER

## PHILLIPS ACADEMY ANDOVER MASSACHUSETTS

CLAUDE M. FUESS  
EDITOR

HORACE M. POYNTER  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

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No. 1

### EDITORIAL

In the midst of troubled times, when most of the world is rent by war, Phillips Academy has just opened what is likely to be one of the most momentous years in its long history. At this very hour hundreds of Andover men are in national service, so many, indeed, that an accurate list of them is almost impossible to secure. Everywhere through its graduates Phillips Academy has made its substantial contribution to America in her hour of need; and the boys who are to constitute the school through the coming months are quite conscious and proud of what has been done. They themselves are to have military training under the supervision of a retired Canadian officer; but, more than this, they have serious purposes at heart, and their spirit has made itself felt in the school at large. These boys of from sixteen to twenty, who have entered or re-entered Phillips Academy this autumn, are exactly where they belong, acquiring knowledge, wisdom, and experience, preparing, indeed, for whatever the event may be.

As for the Academy itself, its continuity is not easy to disturb even in extraordinary times, and the methods of administration and instruction will be modified in no essential way. The

deaths of eminent alumni, like the Honorable William H. Moody, Colonel Oliver H. Payne, and Dr. Frissell, are always a source of regret. Colonel Payne's magnificent gift of five hundred thousand dollars, details of which are related elsewhere, is the largest single bequest in the history of the school, and, coming as it does without restriction, will mean much to Andover's future prosperity and efficiency. Changes on the teaching staff are more numerous than in any year since Dr. Stearns became principal; and some of the losses sustained seem almost irreparable. The Academy is proud that several of the Faculty, including Lieutenants Stackpole, Daly, and Wilkins, are on leave of absence for national service. Everything considered, Phillips Academy is doing its best to meet the great emergency with skill and decision.

It is probable, however, that we have not yet fully apprehended the far-reaching consequences of this Great War. Even the most rash of prophets will hesitate to rush into print with his opinion as to the immediate future of our educational institutions. Colleges, as they anticipated, have already found their numbers considerably smaller; but

secondary schools of the better sort have noted very little decrease in registration. In Phillips Academy, certainly, the first few days have followed normal lines. It is clear that there is a disinclination to study German, and that unquestionably classes in that subject will, temporarily at least, be appreciably diminished in size. It is quite natural, also, that this feeling should be accompanied by an increasing demand for Spanish, as a substitute language. In general, education is to-day assuming a steadily increasing importance. At an hour when over a million mature men, in the various cantonnments the country over, are once more becoming students, learning the first principles of military combat, the value of preliminary school discipline soon shows itself in practical results. But everyone agrees that there should be no nonsense in the substance of our study or in the methods of our instruction. Petty and irrelevant matters must be abandoned, and education, whether it wishes it or not, will ultimately have to be brought more closely in touch with life. Current events will often need interpretation in the classroom, and attention will have to be paid to "what is going on in the world". In all these advances teachers themselves are quite willing and prepared to lead the way.

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As presaged in these columns in July, the troublous times have not disturbed the vital work of the Academy; on the contrary we have more students on the ground than we had last year. As expected, the calm judgment of parents has asserted itself for the necessary education of their younger boys, while the older ones are busy with the perilous turmoil of warfare.

Our authorities are earnestly endeavoring to fulfill their serious obligations to the nation for the nurture of its future citizens. Our students are face to face with a duty as stern for them as military service for those who are shouldering rifles or manning guns. It is a time when all, young or old, must develop strength. Never was the call so imperative for a quickening of pace and a sureness of footing, up the hill of efficiency. There is a great cry for speed in the training that is to fit our boys to go "over the top" into the real struggles of the impending times. It is our endeavor to make boys comprehend that they are working, now and here, as loyal patriots behind the lines, when they buckle down to the work on their desks. This is no time for dodging or for parrying the thrusts of teachers, but for bold lunging with the nimblest speed of brains that are "fit".

Military training, as this war has shown, is after all short as compared with the schooling necessary for any useful occupation of peace. It takes only a few months to learn the art of killing men, but the drill of that period is sharp, hard, and intensive. Plattsburg has something to teach us in the matter of speed. There the motive for work is clear, harsh, and stark; either learn to kill or you will be killed. The reason has a convincing way about it that appeals to the most reckless. If we could be provided with some such peremptory choice, our problem would be half solved. It takes more cleverness to persuade boys that they must succeed, or be succeeded.

We have no desire to make of school a sweat-shop, nor even to lessen one whit the joys and jollities of our community life, but we do mean to have the whole



body of students line up sharply at the trumpet call, and speed the work of the day to a clean completion. This is no time for loose ends. We set definite objectives for each assault, and we expect the boys, as good soldiers, to carry them on time. Those who are not to go "over the top" must go to the wall. This country is asking its teachers, who chance to be spared the risk of life, to act as if they wore the shoulder-straps of the army; theirs is a duty militarily imperative at this time. The student who loves his country will keep step, wheel, and deploy willingly at command. He is fighting for a diploma that means more now than ever; an emblem of enrollment in the country's legion of honor.

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As the *Bulletin* has often said in its columns, no asset is more comforting to a school than a body of interested and devoted graduates. Fortunately Phillips Academy has, in this respect, been unusually blest. We are glad to be able now to add one more to the already long list of alumni who have gratefully remembered Andover. Quite unexpectedly in mid-summer came the news of the largest single bequest ever made to Phillips Academy,—the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, left by the will of the late Colonel Oliver Hazard Payne, of the class of 1859. Few people knew of Colonel Payne's intention to endow thus liberally his former school, for his philanthropies were carried out quietly and unostentatiously, and reporters seldom found him "at home". In accordance with Colonel Payne's character and large-spirited nature, his bequest was given absolutely without restriction. For the present the money, when received, will probably be added to the endowment for current expenses, and the

income will be used for definite needs as they arise from time to time. This great and generous donation to Phillips Academy comes at an hour when it is particularly welcome; for in these days of the rapidly rising cost of living, when many other schools have been unwillingly led to raise their tuition prices, it has been the hope of the Andover authorities that action of this kind could be long postponed. Furthermore, a powerful school, suitably endowed, is a most beneficial factor in the educational world, through the fact that its course and progress can be determined without a sidelong glance at possible financial loss. In making this high degree of independence increasingly possible for Phillips Academy, Colonel Payne has shown himself to be a wise as well as a munificent benefactor.

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For the average schoolboy, education is mainly a matter of classroom instruction, supplemented by reading, more or less casual, in newspapers and popular magazines. In Phillips Academy, however, no small influence is exerted by the addresses and informal talks given during the course of a typical year, from the pulpit and elsewhere, to the members of the student body. People like Ian Hay, Baroness Huard, Alfred Noyes, Wilfrid Gibson, Robert Frost, President Hadley, General Wood, President Lowell, Dean Brown,—to mention only a few who have visited Andover Hill recently,—bring something that is a very essential part of true education, and which no institution of this kind can long afford to be without. Not the least of the advantages which those who love the school are pleased to attribute to it, is the fortunate location which brings it so near to a cultural center like Boston, to which,

sooner or later, nearly every celebrity visiting this country makes his way. An acquaintance, even a casual talk, with such persons brings to the boys a breadth of vision and a catholicity of spirit, which, often quite unconsciously, are likely not to flourish in a community "far from the haunts of men and books". The old-fashioned lyceum, which in a curiously formal but not ineffective manner, did so much towards entertainment and instruction, is no longer so potent as it once was; but it is likely that it will be many years before the school will abandon the idea of having men of attainment come frequently to tell their stories to the students here in Andover.

The Trustees wish particularly to keep full and accurate records of the activities of Andover men in the war. Such a compilation can be made complete only through the co-operation of alumni, and their families and friends. In order to

make a beginning in this work, the *Bulletin* is enclosing with this number a separate sheet, which should be returned to the Academy office as soon as possible, with the various questions answered in some detail. The blank purposely includes war service of all kinds, whether at the front or in this country, whether military or civilian. The *Bulletin* will also be glad to receive copies of letters written by Andover men from abroad; such letters are of keen interest to their schoolmates, and many will be printed from time to time in our columns.

Until the returns from this blank are in, the *Bulletin* will, of course, do its best to mention Andover men whose deeds and promotions come to the notice of the editors; but no authoritative record can be expected until the statistics can be collated and arranged for publication. For this and other reasons it is desirable that no time should be lost in sending the information desired.

## COLONEL PAYNE AND HIS BEQUEST TO PHILLIPS ACADEMY

During the fifteen years of Dr. Stearns's administration as Principal of Phillips Academy the school has grown steadily and rapidly in wealth and influence. The gifts of Mr. Melville C. Day, together with the large sums contributed by many graduates and friends of the Academy to the Seminary Purchase Fund, have added materially to the permanent endowment, both in money and in buildings. In July, 1917, however, the Trustees received the welcome news of the largest single gift ever made to Phillips Academy. By the terms of the will of one of its alumni, the late Oliver Hazard Payne of New York City, the school profits to the extent of five hundred thousand dollars. The will, which is dated September 7, 1915, provides that all the bequests,—and there are many of them,—to various institutions are to be paid in full, but only after the adjustment by the executors of all "transfer, inheritance, succession, or legacy taxes which may become payable by reason of my death." Furthermore, the money is bequeathed to the Trustees of Phillips Academy

without restriction or reservation of any kind.

Colonel Payne had a deep-rooted dislike for publicity in any form, and was singularly reticent with regard to the philanthropies which he supported during his lifetime. For this reason very few, except some of his intimate friends, were aware of his intention to endow so liberally his former school. He himself seldom visited Andover; but in various ways he kept in touch with Phillips Academy, followed closely its varying fortunes during the last half-century, and, of late, had a keen interest in the work which it tries to do. At his death that interest took definite and substantial form.

Oliver Hazard Payne was born in 1839 in Cleveland, Ohio, the son of Henry B. Payne, later United States Senator from Ohio, and Mary (Perry) Payne. Of his early life we can learn very little; but he came to Phillips Academy in 1858, and joined the class of 1859. He is on the rolls as a member of Philo, but apparently wrote nothing for the *Philomathean Mirror*. Like so many Andover students in



those days, he went on to Yale, where he was a student at the outbreak of the Civil War. He at once enlisted in the 124th Ohio Infantry, was granted a commission as First Lieutenant, and was advanced rapidly through the grades of Captain, Major, and Lieutenant-Colonel, being promoted, on January 1, 1863, to be Colonel of his regiment. On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted a Brigadier-General of Volunteers "for faithful and meritorious service". Although he was unable to finish his course at Yale, he was later, in 1878, awarded his Bachelor's degree, "as of the class of 1863".

Shortly after being mustered out, Colonel Payne became associated with the Rockefellers in their oil holdings, and soon was made treasurer of the Standard Oil Company. In 1907, when the government opened dissolution, proceedings against the Standard Oil Company Colonel Payne was credited with owning 40,000 shares of a par value of \$4,000,000, and of an actual value of \$27,000,000. His holdings in this company alone were estimated in September, 1916, as amounting to \$80,560,000. In addition, he was largely interested in the American Tobacco Company, the Great Northern Paper Company, the International Traction Company, the International Railway Company, and other corporations.

Until 1884 Colonel Payne made his home in Cleveland, but he moved in that year to New York City, where he had a handsome residence on Fifth Avenue. He was for many years a familiar figure in Wall Street, being known as one of the wealthiest men in a district where wealth is the rule rather than the exception. Part of each year he spent at his country estate in Georgia; and he was also fond of cruising in his beautiful steam yacht, the *Aphrodite*, which, at the time of its construction in 1899, was one of the most luxurious vessels ever built in America. He never married, but was devoted to the members of his family and their interests.

In politics Colonel Payne, who was a Democrat, took an active part, although he never himself held public office. In 1874 his father, chiefly through the son's efforts, was elected to Congress from Ohio, and served on the Electoral Commission. In 1880 Colonel Payne made a vigorous effort to have his father named as the Democratic Presidential candidate, but failed; three years afterward, however, he was mainly responsible for securing the elder Payne's election to the United States Senate. It was partly in recognition of Colonel Payne's services that his brother-in-law, William C. Whitney, was appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Cleveland.

In his private life Colonel Payne was quiet, unassuming, and democratic. He had marked artistic tastes, which he gratified by purchasing many fine paintings and *objects d'art*, and by contributing generously to the support of art galleries and similar public institutions. His gifts to charitable and educational causes were annually very large, far larger than any but a few ever suspected. The establishment and maintenance of the Cornell Medical School was made possible almost entirely through his generosity; indeed it is estimated that he gave to Cornell in the aggregate over \$8,000,000. In his will he left a million dollars to the Lakeside Hospital in Cleveland, a million to Yale University, and a million to the New York Public Library, besides many other bequests of smaller amounts to other institutions.

Phillips Academy and those connected with it knew little of Colonel Payne and his personality. Nevertheless his contribution to the welfare of the school, and to the promotion of the ideals for which it must continue to stand, places him, with the Phillips family, with Melville C. Day and Robert Singleton Peabody, as one of its distinguished benefactors, whose name will be written large on the pages of its history.

### WILLIAM HENRY MOODY, 1872

In June, 1905, the Honorable William H. Moody, then Attorney-General of the United States under President Roosevelt, spoke as a guest at the Amherst Commencement dinner shortly after he had been awarded an honorary degree by that college. He was then apparently in the full prime of life, vigorous, robust, with many years of useful public service before him. His address on that occasion was fervid and imaginative, so earnest and eloquent that it won the attention of everybody present and

created a real sensation. Five years and a few months later, crippled by rheumatism, his naturally powerful body unable longer to resist the attacks of disease, he was compelled to resign from the Supreme Court of the United States, as a member of which he had already become distinguished, and retire to the seclusion of his Haverhill home. From that time until his death in June, 1917, his days and nights were spent, without complaint, in bearing up against suffering which often be-

came acute. With his mind still clear and restless, he was forced to lie passive on his bed, sometimes unable to stretch a single muscle, and await patiently the end which he knew to be inevitable. No more terrible catastrophe has ever overtaken a man so high in the national councils.

Moody's intellectual powers developed comparatively late in his career. Born in Newbury, December 23, 1853, of good, well-to-do farmer stock, he attended school in Danvers and Salem, and entered Phillips Academy,



WILLIAM H. MOODY AS A STUDENT AT HARVARD

Andover, in 1870. At Andover he made no brilliant scholastic record, but he was exceedingly popular, and was known as one of the best athletes of his generation. Although the days of the rivalry with Exeter had not yet arrived, Moody showed excellent promise in baseball and captained the Andover nine for two successive years, his usual position being catcher. He was said by the *Mirror* to be "the best general player of the nine". In addition to his athletic interests, Moody showed a considerable literary gift. In 1872 he was president of the Philomathean Society,

and he was one of the three editors of the *Philomathean Mirror* for November, 1871. The comprehensive nature of his mind is shown by the fact that the two essays contributed by him to this issue were on *Classical Study* and on the *Uses and Abuses of Tobacco*. While he was in Andover, he wrote regularly for the *Mirror*, often with some real feeling for style. After leaving Phillips Academy in 1872, Moody went to Harvard, where he graduated in 1876. In his last year at college he "found himself", so to speak, became the unquestioned leader of his class in scholarship, and gave unmistakable evidence of the keenness and energy which later came to be his most conspicuous attributes. After a year or two at Harvard Law School, he entered the office of Richard H. Dana in Boston, until the time came when he felt himself qualified to set up for himself in Haverhill.

As a young attorney in that city Moody soon gained a reputation for honesty and ability. Moreover, his genial qualities, together with his interest in sport and in fraternal organizations, made him many friends. He was the first president of the New England Baseball League, and helped to start and foster the game in his own city. In 1888 he was persuaded to accept public office, becoming City Solicitor, and afterwards District Attorney for the eastern or Essex district in Massachusetts. When, with the death of General William Cogswell, the district was left without a representative in Congress, Moody was elected to fill the vacancy and thereupon entered the field of national affairs, where he was shortly to become a leader. During his seven years in the House Moody moved rapidly into places of responsibility, both through his native eloquence and his skill in mastering the details of legislation.

President Roosevelt, who found Moody a most congenial companion in work and play, soon provided a new field for the latter's talents, and, on May 1, 1902, appointed him as Secretary of the Navy to succeed John D. Long. On July 1, 1904, he transferred Moody to the Attorney-General's portfolio. In this office Moody became the recognized leader of the anti-trust campaign which the President had so much at heart. The proceedings to dissolve the Standard Oil Corporation were mainly instituted by Moody, and he prepared the case for the dissolution of the so-called "Tobacco Trust".

On December 17, 1906, Moody reached the summit of his career when, by Roosevelt's appointment, he took his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. In this high office he proved himself sagacious, impartial, and cool-headed. When, in 1910,



he was obliged to retire, Mr. Roosevelt said in an interview that there was no public servant in the country whom the nation could so ill afford to lose.

Of the sad and tragic years which followed, when he lay helpless on a sick-bed, Miss Mary A. Moody, the stricken man's sister, writes as follows:—

"My brother retained to the very last day of his life an unabated interest in his friends and in all public affairs, having read to him every day four newspapers, as well as the current magazines. He read too the opinions handed down, which were always sent him by members of the Supreme Court, and kept always at hand one book of solid reading and one of fiction, which he read every day and until 12 o'clock at night. . . . He never spoke of his invalidism, but discussed the questions of the day with his friends when they came to see him. . . . He was a man of the widest charity for the failings

of others, ready to see and speak of all the good traits and to pass over the others in silence. . . . In all his life never did his qualities shine forth with more lustre than during these last years of suffering and loss. Never hero on battlefield or in trench bore more bravely than he the imprisonment of a great intellect in a body, helpless and pain-racked. He bore his sufferings not only bravely, but with a smile."

At his funeral Haverhill did fitting honor to her most illustrious citizen. Men of high position, his former associates and friends, came from all over the country to pay respect to his memory. He was recognized by the press as a man of powerful personality, who grew in breadth and vision with each new place which he occupied. Although his relations with Phillips Academy after his departure from it were never intimate, the school does honor to itself in honoring him who was one of the most gifted of her sons.

## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH

BY CLAUDE M. FUESS

Not so many years ago teachers of English, self-sufficient and complacent, stood by with amusement only half-concealed, watching their good friends, the teachers of Latin and Greek, who were hastening to mobilize their resources against the vigorous onslaught of Dr. Flexner and his following of valiant would-be reformers. Confident that, even in this age when it has become conventional to question tradition, he at least was secure, the average English instructor found it easy to preserve his equanimity and to let the brisk quarrel go merrily on, as neutral powers have been occasionally known to do. Recently, however, his self-assurance has been rudely shocked, for his supposedly impregnable citadel has in turn been assailed. It was only with a considerable effort at restraint that he was able to conceal his surprise at discovering that, in Dr. Flexner's *Atlantic* article for last May, the methods of teaching English supposed to be popular with modern pedagogues are treated with cool and unmitigated scorn. In spite of his fancied invulnerability the English teacher now is conscious of a shaft beneath his own armor, and, to the scarcely veiled satisfaction of the classicist, is actually emulating the latter in the desire to retaliate upon the common foe. The disillusionment, though painful, has been decidedly salutary; and Dr. Flexner, no matter what his motive, has, in calling into question our aims, our systems,

and our results, really done us a valuable service. It is beneficial for us teachers of English to "take stock" now and then, to consider whether we are progressive or decadent. No harm will ensue if we are driven to outline the reasons for the faith that is in us,—if, indeed, it be a living well-spring and not a stream long since gone dry.

When an English teacher embarks on a little mental tour of investigation, he is confronted at once by the disturbing fact that his chosen specialty is actually a new-comer in the educational field. It is only within the memory of men now living that the teaching of English has acquired a dignity of its own. Think of the advantages possessed in this respect by our colleagues in Mathematics and Latin! Three hundred years before the Christian era Euclid had mapped out a way for twentieth century mathematicians to travel. Professors of Latin can trace their scholastic lineage back to the days of the rhetorician, Quintilian. In both these important branches of knowledge methods of instruction were well formulated centuries ago.

The situation in English is, as everybody knows, entirely different. Until the 17th century, and even later, nearly every educated Englishman believed in the intrinsic and unquestionable superiority of the Latin tongue, especially for use in the great public schools. In 1570, when Roger Ascham published his

famous treatise, *The Schoolmaster*, a boy's schedule in Eton was devoted almost entirely to Latin. Richard Mulcaster, Highmaster of St. Paul's School, excited no small storm of controversy when, in 1582, in his *Elementarie*, he was so daring as to advocate placing English by the side of Latin and to urge scholars to settle the "orthography, accidence, and syntax of the English language". It was Mulcaster who uttered what seemed then to be a revolutionary dictum, "I love Rome, but London better. . . . I honor the Latin, but worship the English." Shakspeare not only had no daily drill in English rhetoric and composition, but he also composed his plays under the almost insuperable disadvantage of never having plodded his weary way through the lists of solecisms and barbarisms and incoherent sentences in some of the standard text-books which we of the 20th century are so fortunate to possess.

Adamson, writing in the Cambridge Modern Literature, says,—“The 17th century school course may be said to have consisted of Latin, supplemented by Greek.” Charles Hoole, in an entertaining pamphlet, *The New Discovery of the Old Art of Teaching School* (1660), complains that schools have “no arithmetic, writing, and the reading of English.” A recent authority, speaking of the 18th century, says,—“Latin and Greek were the only educational instruments of which every boy could avail himself; presence in school meant a lesson in one of these languages”. It was heralded as a startling innovation when John Locke, in his well-known dissertation on education, dated 1693, laid emphasis on the practical value of organized study of the vernacular. Even as late as 1829 in Harrow there was no specified English study of any kind in the curriculum; while to-day the boys in the Upper and Lower Sixth are let off with some perfunctory reading, and an essay once a month.

This system,—or lack of system,—was not, however, so inconsequential as it appears to be. Constant and sensible guidance in good taste and feeling for style was being given through translation from the classics into the vernacular. Those who wish to be shown how this policy works in actual operation are recommended to read Mr. Kipling's clever story “Regulus” in his latest volume, *A Diversity of Creatures*, in which a teacher of Latin, blest with a fondness for niceties of expression, endeavors to transmit his spirit to his pupils. At any rate it is assumed in the England of our time that boys of the public school type can read and write their native tongue, just as they walk or swim or skate,—with effortless ease. The situation may or may not correspond to the theory; but England's place among coun-

tries conspicuous for great literatures does not exactly warrant us at present in condemning her methods or in taking any attitude which resembles that commonly known as the “holier than thou”.

Schools in America, especially the older grammar schools like Boston Latin School and Hopkins Grammar School, followed the aristocratic English tradition. The Constitution of Phillips Academy, completed in 1778, was, in its day, considered remarkable for the wide range of subjects which were to be included in the course of study. In practice, however, Eliphalet Pearson, the first principal, trudged resolutely along in the footsteps of the conservative Ezekiel Cheever, and his boys were content with a nourishment of Latin, spiced slightly with Greek and Mathematics. Hardly any time was devoted to English, except to that particular branch designated as “public speaking”. On the Classical side of the curriculum there was no formal course in English until 1880, when “English authors” were studied one hour a week for one term.

By this date a carefully considered scheme for reform, engineered in part by the young and active President Eliot of Harvard, was gradually getting under way. It was he who, in 1869, brought to Harvard John R. Dennett, who outlined the first entrance requirements in English for the college; Dennett was followed in 1872 by Adams Sherman Hill, who, to quote Dr. Eliot's own words, “had more to do than anybody else with the shaping of the Harvard requirements for ten years”. Professor Hill's influence on methods of teaching English still persists, not only through his own text-books, which survive to this day but, through others modeled on the same general plan.

In 1884 a Commission of Colleges in New England on Entrance Examinations continued the progressive movement by making sweeping recommendations, as a result of which Phillips Academy,—to borrow an illustration near at hand,—took the radical step of requiring English straight through the classical course, except for the last term of the Senior year. In 1891 a specialist in English, Henry W. Boynton, was engaged to superintend the English work, and English was then made a requirement for every student in every class. In this important position it has since remained; and it is worth adding that the one teacher of twenty-five years ago has now increased to six. This fact is sometimes used by jocular colleagues in the departments of History and Chemistry to prove that instructors in English, at least in Andover, have undergone a steady deterioration in quality and power.



The recognition, somewhat belated, of the vital importance of English in any sanely-ordered curriculum was naturally accompanied by a desire to standardize the methods of teaching that subject. The only applicable precedent available was to be found in the system already successful in the classics, a system which was already being adopted to a considerable extent by the departments of French and German. Accordingly the scheme of instruction soon took shape along three channels, of each of which something ought to be said.

In the first place, certain English masterpieces were chosen for intensive study, just as Caesar's *Commentaries* and Virgil's *Aeneid* had long been used for that purpose in Latin. The policy was to retain the same group of books, with slight modifications, from one year to another. Among them, as first selected, were *The Vicar of Wakefield*, the *Essay on Man*, and *Ivanhoe*; later came those so familiar to recent generations of school-boys,—*Macbeth*, Burke's *Speech*, Milton's *Minor Poems*, and Macaulay's *Johnson*. Annotated texts of these works were brought out by every publishing house, much to the satisfaction of certain teachers, who found the editor's occupation both pleasant and mildly profitable. The study of these books was usually carried on,—is indeed still carried on,—in accordance with thoroughly conventional principles. Boys and girls, in successive classes year after year, memorized the meaning of such phrases as "storied windows richly dight" and "the insane root that takes the reason prisoner", and learned by rote an outline of Burke's *Speech*, with the famous but somewhat wearisome six causes of the "fierce spirit of liberty", until they were ready to cry in true Shaksperian language, "Something too much of this". Such study is largely memory work, and has obviously its weaknesses. Assuredly the mania for simplifying reading has reached its *reductio ad absurdum* in carefully prepared "editions" of stories like *Great Expectations* and *Treasure Island*, intended to blaze the trail for that mysterious and rather illusory person who is habitually addressed as the "earnest student". The use of annotated texts in secondary schools has undoubtedly some value; but many a bright youngster with a literary turn of mind has had his interest in Shakspeare completely undermined by being compelled to analyze lines which were intended by the dramatist to be felt through the medium of the actor's voice.

In the second place, formal grammar and rhetoric were taken up, largely in conformity with methods employed in Latin, and, of course, with the technical terms long in use in

the classics. Up to a certain point attention to this phase of language was also profitable; but there soon appeared a dangerous tendency to make grammar an end in itself rather than a means to an end,—to turn the subject into a kind of puzzle or game, like chess. The text-books on grammar dating from this period are too frequently the work of purists, who, actuated by a determination to impose upon our long-suffering tongue certain rules and laws which, they thought, ought to be enforced, very often failed to realize that English is a living language, constantly changing and growing, constantly responding to influences of various and obscure origin, and constantly defying the rigid grammarian with his unalterable views of what language ought to be. With this attention to formal grammar was associated a scheme, originated, I believe, by Professor Hill, for submitting to students incorrect English sentences and requiring them to make the necessary corrections,—a device which, to many teachers, has always seemed defective pedagogically and psychologically, because it attracts a pupil's notice to errors which he would probably never be tempted to commit. Not a few of the treatises on grammar and rhetoric dating from the "80's" and the early "90's" have the priggish quality of the Rollo books, and are more pedantic than scientific.

In the third place, regular theme writing, followed up by careful corrections in blue pencil or red ink, became almost universal. The topics, however, were taken, with few exceptions, from the books read in the classroom. The resulting compositions were reproductions, paraphrases, expansions, or abridgments of the work of standard authors. When such titles as *The Discovery of Eppie* or *The Fight with Roderick Dhu* were assigned, the helpless victim had no encouragement to original thought.

English teaching for some years, then, was sustained, somewhat experimentally, with these three objects in mind: the reading of annotated classics, the study of formal grammar, and the writing of themes based on the material found in books. Some of the results were not altogether happy. Mediocre instructors, it is true, found this "standardizing" convenient; when at a loss, they could call in desperation for recitations on the "notes" or ask a student to repeat in parrot-fashion sections from a novel which he had read. I once had a teacher who made me give a summary, chapter by chapter, in successive lessons, of the entire plot of *The Vicar of Wakefield*, until I became so disconsolate that Goldsmith's masterpiece seemed a nightmare. No wonder that boys ran eagerly to the Frank Merriwell



THE OLD STAGE COACH, WHICH CARRIED PASSENGERS TO THE MANSION HOUSE

stories, or *Ned in the Block House*, or the latest "Nick Carter" romance, which they could read for sheer delight in the tale itself, without the dread of some heavy professorial voice intruding and requiring them to "give a detailed summary of Chapter Nine". There was altogether too much consideration given, moreover, to petty questions of grammar and usage. Against the sweeping condemnation of the "split infinitive" broad-minded scholars like Professor Lounsberry and Professor Brander Matthews sometimes protested, only to be damned by their dry-as-dust colleagues as superficial. Furthermore under this system it was difficult for a teacher to make literature seem a living thing. Many youngsters went through school and university without realizing that literature was actually being produced in the books and papers of their own day. Still less did it seem that literature had any connection with life, with the world of business, and politics, and sport, and religion that they saw around them. What ought to be the most vital, the most inspiring, of all our school-room subjects was rapidly succumbing to formalism and consequent ossification.

At a period roughly coinciding with the close of the 19th century, however, the protests of a

few energetic men began to make themselves heard. When, in 1899, the College Entrance Board was founded, these teachers discovered an organization through which they could operate. Gradually during the past fifteen years they have been striving to accomplish their purpose, chiefly by reconstructing the entrance examinations in English. By such reconstruction they have affected English teaching in general, even in institutions which do not prepare students for college. With the recommendations and achievements of the College Entrance Board most persons are, no doubt, well acquainted; but it may not be amiss to say a word merely to summarize some tendencies which are now, in the retrospect, clearly discernible.

In the first place, the list of books for reading was gradually enlarged, the opportunity for selection being thus materially increased. With the old standard classics are now grouped books of comparatively recent date. The fiction list, from which two must be chosen, includes nineteen authors, extending from Malory to Hawthorne. A plan which allows the choice of any novel of Jane Austen, Dickens, Thackeray, Scott, George Eliot, or Cooper does not deny satisfaction to any



normal taste in literature. An opportunity is provided for treating literature by types or *genres*, from volumes of selected short stories, essays, narrative poems, and lyrics. Even translations from other languages are included. A teacher, freed from the necessity of adhering slavishly to the same masterpieces from one September to another, now finds it possible to freshen his mind by taking new books. He can also fit the books which he selects for his pupils to their desires or to contemporary matters of importance. There are few who will deny that this plan is superior in nearly every respect to the old arrangement of a limited number of classics.

In the second place, less emphasis is being laid on formal grammar and rhetoric. I remember a teacher who once devoted two hours to a discussion of the function of the word *there* in the phrase *upon his arrival there*. There are few instructors of English in secondary schools to-day who would be guilty of such a pedagogical lack of proportion. The fact that grammar is coming more and more to be treated as a means to an end has led to a betterment in textbooks, which are certainly less dogmatic and narrow than was the case thirty years ago. The finical purist, who avoids "had rather" and insists that the relative "which" must always have a definite noun or pronoun antecedent, will always be with us; but he is being partly superseded by the scholar who considers language as the material from which it is his business to deduce laws, not as his plastic stuff which he can mould in accordance with his favorite theories.

In the third place, theme writing is coming to deal with subjects drawn from life as well as from the standard classics. Pupils in progressive schools are urged to read regularly periodicals like the *Outlook*, the *Literary Digest*, and *Current Opinion*. Contemporary books of interest, like Ian Hay's *The First Hundred Thousand*, Donald Hankey's *A Student in Arms*, and Alfred Noyes's *Poems*, are considered as suitable for classroom discussion. The Presidents' messages are critically analyzed. In many cases boys are asked to prepare short illustrated talks on topics of the day. When this general plan is pursued, students soon come to realize that literature is an intrinsic part or phase of life, allied to science, art, war, and even business. Finally the personal element in teaching has been recognized by the adoption of a schedule of consultations between students and instructors, in which the teacher can proffer suggestions for remedying individual defects.

The lines of evolution just indicated have unquestionably resulted in an improvement in methods of teaching English; but they have

been largely preliminary to a further development which, although it is hardly well started, bids fair to modify considerably the system at present in operation. I refer to the Comprehensive Examination, which, judged by the evidence available, seems likely before long to supersede the so-called Old Plan Examination. The chief feature of the Comprehensive Examination is that it treats English as a subject, not as a course. It lays comparatively little emphasis on mere memory work, but stresses general intelligence and training. The subjects for themes are taken from experience, not solely from books read. When the Comprehensive Examination is fully adopted, it ought to be conclusive as a test of a boy's facility in using his native tongue. There are some objections to it on the part of conservative educators, who think that it may tend to superficiality and may enable the "bluffer" to succeed. The danger which they apprehend ought easily to be avoided if the examination papers continue to have the careful reading now given them by the Entrance Board. At a recent meeting in Boston of the English Lunch Club, composed of men prominent in the administration of the College Board, every gentleman present declared himself as favorably disposed towards the Comprehensive Examination. In deference to this feeling the College Board will offer, for 1920-22, as an experiment, two lists of books, one "Restrictive" and one "Comprehensive". The aim is no doubt, to satisfy everybody, conservative or radical. Ultimately one plan will probably supersede the other, and there are many who see in the Comprehensive Examination the chief hope for future progress.

The picture just drawn of the trend and achievement of English teaching may, perhaps, seem in some quarters to be altogether too bright. In many a school, English is still a dead subject, taught in medieval fashion by uninspiring people. Instruction in English is still far, very far, from faultless; but it is, we trust, aiming in the right direction and it can claim some positive successes. The situation in general does not justify the pessimism sometimes voiced by eminent educators.

A word ought to be said in conclusion with regard to Dr. Flexner's observations on English as it is taught in our secondary schools. The charges which he brings are certainly not new. He says, to put it briefly, that the results of English teaching in secondary schools are unsatisfactory, as shown by the product; and that it not only ignores "content" but is also too much occupied with promoting Dr. Flexner's greatest bugbear, "formal discipline".



THE OLD BOOKSTORE AND PRINTING OFFICE OF WARREN F. DRAPER

The first charge is a serious one, and ought to give us all much concern. But, after all, it merely revives a specter with which every good teacher is confronted nearly every week of his life. So long as boys and teachers are compounded of frail humanity, so long will instructors be frequently in despair, conscious of their own failure. A silk purse cannot be manufactured from a sow's ear, even by the most expert tanning. Experienced teachers, whether they deal with Chemistry, or Greek, or History, or English, are only too painfully made aware of this fact at the close of each school year. They know how easy it is to secure the desired results with some classes and some pupils, how difficult, even almost impossible, with others. Personally I believe that English teachers to-day are sending out students better trained than they were twenty years ago. It is, however, so manifestly difficult to measure qualities of this kind that Dr. Flexner's complaints ought not to be taken as representing finality.

It is the second charge, however, that is the more interesting, and here I cannot help feeling that Dr. Flexner is not quite sure of his ground. Even in the days of the very few required books for reading, the "content",—

to use a favorite word of Dr. Flexner's,— was emphasized. Does he mean to say, for instance, that anyone teaches or studies Washington's *Farewell Address* primarily for its style? If so, what stylistic beauties,—to be perfectly frank,—does it contain? What mental discipline does it afford aside from the important ideas incorporated in it,—the "content"? Is Dr. Flexner prepared to show how a teacher can discuss *Hamlet* without dealing constantly with the philosophy expressed in the famous speeches? The *Farewell Address* and *Hamlet*,—to select two strangely different examples,—contain ideas no less valuable than those which may be derived from purely observational studies, such as Physics, or Geology, or Botany. Furthermore, as has been indicated, the trend in recent years has been all in the direction of meeting Dr. Flexner's criticism; that is, teachers have been bending every energy in the hope of putting pupils in touch with the life around them. The charge that English teaching does not concern itself with "content" is a generalization unjustified by the facts.

Is it true, moreover, that, as Dr. Flexner implies, "content" is necessarily the most important element in literature? If so, in



what literary garret shall we hide "The splendor falls on castled walls" or Shelley's *Ode to the Skylark*? Must style and structure, the technique of literature, be disregarded? Words are but symbols, it is true, but they are symbols which we must all be trained to handle skillfully; how, then, can a teacher justify himself who fails to draw attention to the methods of expression as well as to the substance? It is easy to talk glibly about content; but anyone who has had experience with boys between sixteen and twenty years of age knows perfectly well that their ideas are mainly imitative, and that they need training which will enable them at some later period to voice the moods and thoughts which are bound to come with advancing maturity.

It is merely reiterating a venerable and respectable platitude to say that, whatever the system, some teachers will inevitably do well and others will do poorly. Teaching English, like teaching any other subject, is principally a matter of personality. The right man can give vitality to anything, Sanskrit, Calculus,

Grammar, and make it seem for the moment of profound significance. The wrong man can devitalize *Treasure Island*, and make the reading of *The Three Musketeers* mere taskwork. It is the teacher's business somehow to arouse the inert and the apathetic, to discover merit in the apparently mediocre, to encourage and stimulate those who show promise. How he does it is usually his own peculiar secret. One thing is certain. Forty years from now, when our former pupils talk us over at alumni dinners, they will remember precious little of the fund of facts which, we flattered ourselves, we were successfully driving into their unsympathetic heads. If, however, they were stirred by the enthusiasm with which we worked or the idealism by which we were actuated, then they will recall us as an inspiration and send their sons to occupy the old benches. The teacher of English, as systems of pedagogy "have their day and cease to be", must find his own path each year; and it is frequently a new and changing road for each class which he has in charge.

## THE COLLEGE TEACHER OF THE CLASSICS

### A REJOINDER

BY CHARLES CHRISTOPHER MIEROW, COLORADO COLLEGE

"Soft were my numbers; who could take offense  
While pure description held the place of sense?"

In all probability there was never a time when harmony between school and college teachers of the Classics was more essential than in the face of present-day tendencies toward "vocational" and "practical" education as opposed to the broader and slower though surer discipline afforded by subjects that have stood the test of time and hence are open to the criticism of those who favor only what is "modern". *Commune periculum concordiam parit*—or at all events *pariat*. And yet in the interests of a better mutual understanding I shall venture to reply in behalf of the "wee, sleekit, cowerin', tim'rous beastie" so ably misrepresented in Professor Poynter's recent article.\* I am sure that my former colleague will pardon a rejoinder from one who has been fortunate enough to view this question from the vantage ground of the school as well as from the befogged atmosphere of the college:

"For we were nursed upon the self-same hill,  
Fed the same flock, by fountain, shade, and rill."

for a brief and pleasant interval at least. Accordingly the present writer well understands

how familiarity with the unusually thorough and efficient Classical training which Andover boys receive might lead one to make unwarranted generalizations concerning other schools.

Let us take up in order the "tendencies" that Mr. Poynter deploras:

1. *The college teacher of the Classics puts no trust in the preparation of his pupils or in their willingness and ability to work.*

As regards preparation, it is unfortunately true that the college teacher is oftener deceived through expecting too much from his pupils than dazzled by the superior attainments of those whose eager feet are turned toward the portals of knowledge. Hundreds of schools persist in the pernicious practice of exempting from examinations all who obtain a certain grade—usually 85%. And the temptation to reward a faithful though uninspired student by the gratuitous addition of a few extra points is doubtless great. There are two results of this all too prevalent system: (1) the pupils are deprived of that final comprehensive view of a whole term's work which can be secured only by a systematic review in preparation for an examination in the subject; and (2) after four years' freedom from tests of

\**The College Teacher of the Classics*, by Horace Martin Poynter, *The Phillips Bulletin*, xi 3, April 1917, pp. 9-12.

this sort the better students who would ordinarily distinguish themselves in the college entrance examinations are quite naturally unfitted for them: their knowledge is hazy and confused instead of clear-cut and distinct. If such students are admitted on certificate, the situation is still more lamentable. As regards the "low" passing grade of 60%, the current report (Sixteenth Annual, 1916) of the Secretary of the College Entrance Examination Board gives (p. 26) the following figures of the general results of the examinations of the last five years:

Ratings	Per cent				
	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
60- 74	30.3	30.1	30.9	29.6	28.8
75- 89	18.4	18.2	17.1	18.5	17.6
90-100	5.6	6.5	4.1	4.1	3.1

Hence it will easily be seen what the effect of raising the passing mark to 75% would be. These percentages, it should be observed, refer — like most of Professor Poynter's criticisms — to all subjects, not to Latin alone.

It seems hardly a justifiable assumption that the requirement of a higher grade as the passing mark would result in changing poor students into good ones; the more reasonable conclusion would appear to be that the impersonal method of marking employed by the College Entrance Examination Board tends to indicate the real ability — or lack of ability — of the individual student, and the inevitable deduction to be drawn from this is that the majority of college freshmen are poorly prepared — in Latin as well as in other subjects. A stricter standard of marking in the schools and compulsory examinations for all students in all subjects would work wonders.

With respect to the disappointment of willing and able students in the mental *pabulum* doled out to them at college ("The hungry sheep look up and are not fed"), the present writer has discovered freshmen whose thirst for knowledge was not unquenchable, and it is a common truth here as elsewhere that *qui plus sinit plus haurit*. Many cannot be made to drink!

2. In his own class he sets a standard low both in quantity and in quality.

There are many who would hesitate to accept this statement as a criterion whereby to separate the sheep found in preparatory school faculties from the goats whose *habitat* is the college. Doubtless there are failures in the teaching profession as in all others.

In support of his contention that the college freshman comes from his school prepared to do far more work and better work than is ever required of him, Professor Poynter remarks

that the lad who offers four years of Latin for admission has read the following: Caesar, five books; Nepos, from six to ten lives; Cicero, at least six orations; Virgil, not less than six books; Ovid, about 3000 lines, and probably Sallust's Catiline.\* At all events, it must be borne in mind that there are also schools where only the absolute minimum is assigned for preparation (i.e., Caesar, Gallic War I-IV; Cicero, Manilian Law and Archias; Virgil, Aeneid I, II and IV), while the remainder of the required amount of Latin is covered in an extremely hasty and superficial way as "sight reading" — a state of affairs which may serve to throw further light upon the low grades achieved by some students in their college entrance examinations. Many a preparatory school teacher, in his zeal to turn out fluent and rapid readers and to avoid the drudgery of grammatical drill and incessant practice in composition, makes the fatal blunder of building on a totally inadequate and insecure foundation:

*Incidit in Scyllam, cupiens vitare Charybdim.*

A little more of the "horsibus-horse, catibus-cat" in connection with the first year's work in Latin would obviate the necessity for drill in fundamentals in college — where it is admittedly out of place. A whole year devoted primarily to the principles of grammar and the thorough memorizing of forms, accompanied by the reading of such selections as are to be found in all good beginners' books would count for more in the end than two-thirds of a year of preliminary work followed by the reading of two books of Caesar in the spring term of the first year of Latin. It is no easy task to fit a pupil to read even simple prose at sight after two years' work, but the attainment of this end is not facilitated by crowding the work of the first year. Practice in sight reading is a stimulating and valuable exercise, but it should be secondary to the regular preparation of comparatively short lessons consisting of careful and accurate translation from Latin into English and vice versa. Above all, the method of attacking a Latin sentence should be taught. The mere hurried reading of some hundreds of pages of Latin "at sight" with the teacher's aid can never take the place of a thorough understanding of the first principles of the language.

The amount of reading possible in freshman year is largely dependent upon the ascertained ability of the entering students. The courses offered naturally vary in different institutions. At Princeton, for example, the freshman work at present consists in reading Selections from

\*See, in this connection, *The College-Entrance Requirements in Latin and the Schools: An Investigation*, The Classical Journal, xi, 2, November 1915, pp. 85-94.





THE STONE ACADEMY AFTER THE FIRE OF 1864

the Historical Literature of Rome, accompanied in the case of the better students by a study of Roman History and in the case of the bulk of the class by a much-needed drill in Latin Composition and Latin Grammar; the second semester is devoted to the reading of selections from the Annals of Tacitus with the upper division, Pliny's Letters with the lower, and A Selection of Latin Verse with the entire class during the latter half of the term. The men in the upper divisions are further required to attend a course of lectures on Roman Life and Letters, which takes the place of one hour of recitation. All freshmen are required to read (and be examined on) W. Warde Fowler's *Rome* and Mackail's *Latin Literature*. At Colorado College the year's work consists of the reading of Cicero's essays on Old Age and Friendship together with selections from the Letters of Cicero, while the Odes of Horace form the subject matter of the second term's study. In sophomore year the Latin course consists of the Satires and Epistles of Horace, the Phormio of Terence, the Captives of Plautus, the Agricola and Germania of Tacitus, and selections from the Letters of Pliny. These two institutions are cited because they happen to be the ones with which the writer is most familiar.

3. *He fails to encourage the students of greater ability to exert their full power.*

Mention has been made of the "upper" and "lower" divisions at Princeton. The freshman class is grouped into some twenty-five sections on the basis of the entrance examinations in Latin. The more proficient students are given longer assignments as well as relatively more difficult authors (*e.g.*, Tacitus instead of Pliny) and are further stimulated to take a greater interest in the Classics by the supplementary work in Roman History and the lectures already referred to. The subjects dealt with in these lectures are: The Growth of the Empire, The Political System of Cicero's Time, The City of Rome, Augustus and His Times, Tacitus and his Contemporaries, Roman Religion, Roman Society under the Early Empire, How the Empire was Governed, Life in a Roman Province, The Army and Navy, Roman Law, The Disintegration of the Empire. And naturally in Latin as in every other subject the interested student continues to elect the study of his choice and finds increasingly greater attention paid him as an individual in the inevitable smaller classes of junior and senior year. Meanwhile, however, there is ample assignment of "tasks that test

his powers" in the required courses of the earlier years.

4. *He either does not believe in or lacks the courage to assert and demonstrate the value of the Classics.*

Here as in all fields the personal equation is the dominant element, and sweeping assertions concerning all the teachers of a particular subject can scarcely be maintained. It is safe to say, however, that the majority of college teachers of the Classics have not made their courses easier in the past few years in the hope of keeping up the numbers in their courses. And there are still champions of the cause who are not afraid to come out and assert their belief in the value of Classical training, as witness the pamphlets recently issued by the universities of Colorado, California, Mississippi, and South Dakota (see *The Classical Weekly* X 14, January 29, 1917, p. 105), and the Classical Conference to be held at Princeton this spring.

5. *He is not a teacher, but a producer.*

Is it not conceivable that a man might be both? The two functions should go hand in

hand, and the trained student of the Classics whose heart is in his work will rather be stimulated to better teaching than distracted by his own studies from what is assuredly his main purpose. It is unfortunately true that the young instructor in our large universities is often promoted only on the basis of his publications, and at the same time so heavily burdened with teaching hours that he is left little or no leisure for research, but the true teacher still finds in the classroom the reward and incentive that make even this Herculean labor possible. "Just for a handful of silver he left us" is indeed scarcely apropos in this connection, for good teachers and low salaries are still to be found in our colleges.

The cause of the Classics to-day needs above all other things an earnest and willing co-operation between the school and the college teachers, and a deepening of that sense of common interest and of a mutual understanding that has been so ably fostered by the activity of such organizations as The Classical Association of the Atlantic States — to name one out of many — and the College Entrance Examination Board.

#### MR. POYNTER'S REPLY TO DR. MIEROW

Dr. Mierow's reply to my article, *The College Teacher of the Classics*, is published in full in order that each side of this question may come before the readers of *The Phillips Bulletin*. In reply there are but one or two answers to make.

It is admitted that poor teaching is done both in school and college and in other subjects beside Greek and Latin. It is admitted that there are in both school and college many who are mentally unable to do good work and others who will not. It is my conviction that the first class ought not to go to college, for four years of conscious failure will sap any man's self-confidence and breed in him the habit of failure. And it is an equally firm conviction that he who can but will not should be separated at a very early date from his connection with the college, for such men are inevitably a source of increasing contempt for things intellectual.

So far as Dr. Mierow's remarks regarding Princeton are concerned, he is making a special pleading, for his Alma Mater is one of a very few colleges which have definitely set forth a requirement of the classics for the A.B. degree and which therefore may be admittedly laying greater stress on those courses than do other institutions. In spite of this situation, I maintain — and proof is not wanting both from

present college men and from graduates of old and recent standing — that there is at present at Princeton as in other colleges and universities, a lack of intellectual stimulus, that there as elsewhere to too great a degree the attitude of the teacher is: "My pupils are old enough to know whether they wish to profit by their college course; if they do not wish to work, it is none of my affair." This attitude is that of Cain — "Am I my brother's keeper?" and in my opinion is one fatal to teacher and to pupil.

Our modern conditions rear a boy with a minimum of hardship. He does not milk the cow, feed the pigs, clean the henhouse and stable, chop the wood, or do any of the chores that within half a century developed in a lad at least a sense of his personal obligation to the family, from which there developed logically an appreciation of his duty to community and state. The one influence — aside from parental influence — which can enter his life and stimulate it to greatest effort, is his life in school and college. There are many schools which are putting forth every effort to hold up a high standard; I am convinced that a lad going to college senses at once the changed attitude of his instructors and the enervating environment and when he knows that the college is satisfied with a minimum effort,



he gives that and no other — and his slump is at least human.

Because I believe that every teacher — whether he be in school or in college — has resting on him the obligation to develop the best instead of the ordinary, because I believe that boys will respond to high appeal, and because I believe that Greek and Latin are of greatest value in “making men at home in the

world”, I wrote my article; and no amount of special pleading, no glossing of the unpleasant fact that the standards of required effort in the colleges is a scandal, and no statistics showing that many boys and many schools are deficient will shake my assurance that the college should develop and maintain the highest ideals, and that the best motto for the entire lot is *Per ardua ad astra*.



CHAPLAIN STACKPOLE

## CHAPLAIN STACKPOLE

In May, 1917, when it became apparent that the United States would soon send an expeditionary force abroad, Mr. Markham W. Stackpole, the School Minister, secured leave of absence and offered his services as Chaplain to Colonel Thorndike Howe, who was in command of what was then the 2d Massachusetts Field Artillery, National Guard. Early in July Mr. Stackpole received his commission as Chaplain, with the rank of First Lieutenant, and accompanied his regiment to Camp Curtis Guild, East Boxford, Massachusetts, after it had been mustered into government service

as the 102d Field Artillery. The regiment is now “somewhere in France”, undergoing intensive training before being sent to the front.

No one who knows “Mark” Stackpole will be surprised to hear that he is highly popular with the boys in his regiment, many of whom are old Phillips graduates. The duties of the Chaplain’s position are of a kind especially congenial to him, and fitted to his talents. With marked executive and administrative ability, he combines an almost unlimited capacity for labor and exceptional vigor of

mind and body. Beyond all this, moreover, he has qualities of a finer, rarer sort,—tact, tolerance, and sympathy. As a man, he can appeal to men, without making religion mawkish or sentimental.

During the summer Chaplain Stackpole has

been constantly occupied in looking out for the welfare and comfort of his soldiers, and reports of his success are to be heard wherever there are families with relatives in the 102d. Andover men congratulate him, and wish him "bonne chance".



A CLASS-ROOM IN THE MAIN BUILDING IN 1885

## AN INTERESTING LETTER

Editor Phillips Bulletin,

My dear Sir:

Though not a Phillips man, I have been much interested in your History, which seems to me an admirable and most complete story.

My own personal interest, however, was the portion devoted to the incumbency of "Uncle Sam" Taylor and particularly from '65 to '68 — and most of all, the baseball chronicles, all of which you seem to have covered — with one most remarkable exception.

Of course the Bush and Wells nine was Andover's first baseball nine, though the Lowells and Trimountains of Boston and the Harvards had been playing for some years, and were veterans in comparison, moreover, being much older men. Therefore, it seems strange that there is no mention of the first, and

July, 1917

probably the greatest game ever played by Andover.

Immediately after graduation, on July 25, 1866, the nine went to Boston and played the Champion Lowells a game on Boston Common before a big crowd. At the end of the fifth inning, the Andovers were winning, and led the Lowells by 18 to 16.

That the Lowells went in and made ten runs and finally won, 32 to 20, is but a detail. The fact remains that (considering the conditions) the record was perhaps the finest one ever made by an Andover nine.

A participant in that memorable game writes, "This was not only the first Andover nine, but probably the first school nine in the United States. In the Lowell game at Boston, the first ball pitched to Archie Bush, who led the batting order, resulted in a home run —



the ball going clear to the flagstaff on the mound, way back of left field, and with that encouragement of course the boys, although it was their first important game, were very much encouraged and played their best.

"At the end of the fifth inning we led, 18 to 16. McClintock was the first man up and he batted what everybody thought was a home run. He went round to third and had left for home when the ball was fielded in. Some one had said 'Foul', and Bush, thinking it was the umpire, warned McClintock to stop, to save his wind. McClintock stopped running and walked leisurely toward the home plate to bat again. The pitcher, who had taken the throw in, touched McClintock, and the umpire called him out on a fair ball.

"Bush always insisted that it was the umpire who called foul and afterward changed his mind. Of course, that was a damper on the boys, who averaged only seventeen or eighteen years of age, and took some of the courage out of us. And, I do not think that any of us ever quite forgave that umpire, for what he believed was a blunder at best, although he and I afterward became warm friends. The next day we played the Trimountains on the Common. They were the close rivals of the Lowells. We won easily — something like 28 to 10. I do not remember the exact score."

The first Andover nine was:

A. McC. Bush, c.  
J. B. Wells, p.  
G. A. Strong, 1st  
J. K. G. McClure, 2d  
J. Reybaugh, 3d  
F. McClintock, s.s.  
H. Reybaugh, l.f.  
W. Buck, c.f.  
G. L. Huntress, r.f.

This Phillips nine was also remarkable in the subsequent career of many of them. Bush and Wells played four years on the Harvard nine, and Bush, for three years, was captain. I think it no exaggeration to say that he was the greatest captain Harvard ever had, and has been pronounced by Clarence Deming in his book, *Yale Yesterdays*, as not only the best college player of his generation, but perhaps the best player of his time — amateur or professional.

Strong played two years for Yale, McClure and McClintock for two years, Buck two or three years, and Huntress on his Freshman nine, and some games with the Varsity. Reybaugh played for Princeton. Probably no other school nine can show such a record.

Yours truly,

JAS. B. RUSSELL

Box 288, Lowell, Mass.

In connection with this letter from Mr. Russell, it may be of interest to Phillips men to quote from a little pamphlet issued by Sam Crane of the *New York American*, on Fifty Greatest Ball Players in History — of whom Bush is number 7. Of the players mentioned in Mr. Russell's letter, Mr. Walter Buck is a resident of Andover and a life-long friend of the Academy.

"Archie Bush was in the class of 1871 and was captain and catcher of the team all through his college career, and during those four years Harvard was invincible against other colleges and won many more games against professionals than they lost. The record of the Harvards in fact was remarkable, and the team during Archie Bush's connection with it was considered fully up to the standard set by the professional teams of those days.

"Archie was born in Troy, N. Y., his father being the head of the firm that manufactured the Pullman cars there at about the time Archie was at Harvard. He entered Phillips Andover Academy to prepare for Harvard when he was sixteen years of age, and it was at that age that he left the preparatory school and went to the Civil War with the Ninety-fourth New York Volunteers. He served two years and four months, coming home as a captain at eighteen, and went back to Phillips Andover to finish his preparation for Harvard, where he entered in 1867.

"Here is what Cheever Goodwin, his old pitcher, says of Archie:

"'You know, I pitched for Harvard from '69 to '72, and Archie was my catcher for nearly all that time, and when I think of how he held my swift delivery with no gloves, no mask, no protector, and only a small piece of hard rubber in his mouth to protect his teeth, sending the ball back to me often besmeared with blood from the splits in his hands, with no indication in his play that he knew what a hurt was, my admiration for him is almost idolatry.'

"While Archie Bush was catcher of the Harvard nine he played in 104 games, and in that long string of contests the Crimson never bowed to an amateur team in defeat.

"Archie Bush's death was most pathetic; it shocked and saddened every one. In 1877, when he was only thirty-one, he married and was on his bridal tour to Europe when he was taken ill on the steamer, carried to a hotel on arriving at Liverpool and died there a few days later, December 17, 1877. His bride of a month had to bring his body back to this country on the return trip of the same steamer on which he had sailed with life so full of rosy promise."



THE MAIN BUILDING ABOUT 1880

## HOLLIS BURKE FRISSELL

BY HORACE M. POYNTER

Born America, N. Y., July 14, 1851. P. A. 1869. Yale A.B. 1874; Union Theological Seminary 1879. D.D. Harvard 1893; S.T.D. Harvard 1900; L.L.D. Yale 1901; Richmond 1909. Married November 1883, Miss Julia F. Dodd of Bloomfield, N. J. Ordained to Presbyterian ministry 1880. Assistant pastor Madison Avenue Church, New York City, 1880; 1880-1893, chaplain of Hampton Institute; 1893-1917 principal. Member Southern Educational Board, General Education Board, Negro Rural School Fund of Anna T. Jeanes Foundation. Chairman of Trustees of Calhoun Colored School and Penn. N. A. and I. Actively interested in the management of various other colored schools in the South. Clubs: Century, City, Yale (New York), Cosmos (Washington). Died August 5, 1917.

When, in 1880, Dr. Frissell resigned the assistant pastorate of the Madison Avenue Church and went as chaplain to Hampton Institute, he left behind all hope of a promising career as a pastor of a great metropolitan church and entered into a life which — as but few had the foresight to comprehend —

offered indeed a far greater field. The change demanded courage unlimited and the faith that moves mountains, for he was leaving a people among whom his birth and education made him qualified to lead in order to work for a people whom he knew not, in the midst of others who were suspicious and even hostile.

The South at that date had not recovered from the ravages and passions of the Civil War and of the troubled times of the Reconstruction; its people still felt the bitterness of defeat, the gall and wormwood of the era of the carpet-bagger; they feared the ballot in the hands of the ignorant and easily corrupted negro, yet feared the more to educate him lest the specter of social equality should materialize to taint — for so any slave-holding people would look upon it — the blood of their children's children. No wonder then, that they



looked askance at the northern teachers and preachers whose missionary spirit, alas too frequently misdirected! carried them south; no wonder the southerner held aloof from all social intercourse with those who would seemingly effect a social revolution.

The negro too offered great difficulty. Of a race which in the world's history has shown the least signs of progressive evolution, he had had during slavery no opportunity to develop initiative or to acquire habits of self-control and self-direction. Into the hands of this simple, ignorant, easily corrupted, laughter-loving, and indolent folk was suddenly thrust the awful task of living side by side with his former masters, on terms of legally established political equality; he had no property, no home, no ties to bind, but few friends in isolated cases to guide him. He swarmed to the cities where he was at once the prey of improper housing and food, and human harpys, not always of southern stock. A condition more helpless and more productive of ill cannot well be imagined.

With the founding of Hampton Institute this paper has nothing to do; that is the story of another far-sighted man of consecration. Fortunately the founder lived to draw to his

side the young minister from the North and for thirteen years to pour into him the knowledge of southern conditions and of negro psychology; and fortunately General Armstrong in his wisdom had discovered one who could learn, who could make himself thoroughly acquainted with every phase of southern life and realize what the negro was and what he might become, who could sympathize yet not become sentimental, who could guide the negro without becoming contemptuous of him.

Those thirteen years were doubtless hard years; at their end, with the death of General Armstrong, his mantle fell upon the shoulders of Dr. Frissell, and in the years since then, almost a quarter century, the successor has nobly striven. He succeeded — where so many fail in educational work — in inculcating in his people the dignity and joy of labor, and in making morality and religion a reality and a comfort throughout their lives.

That a man of such clarity of judgment, of such executive power, of such fairness and steadfastness, won the friendship and affection and aid of even those who at first were suspicious or hostile was inevitable. The South joins with the North in praise of his work and in grief over an all too early death.

## General School Interests

### The One Hundred and Fortieth School Year

On Tuesday and Wednesday, September 18 and 19, Phillips Academy opened for the year with a large number of new students taking entrance examinations. The regular exercises began, as usual, on the Thursday of the same week. In spite of war times, the registration seems, at the present writing, to be about normal; indeed it is quite possible that the number enrolled will exceed that of the past two or three years. It is still true that the Academy takes in every qualified applicant that can be properly housed; but the rooms controlled by the Trustees are usually filled by the early part of the summer, and many candidates have to be turned away. It would be quite possible, if the Trustees so desired, to enlarge the school by several hundred; but, if this were done, the dormitory accommodations would have to be increased and a general expansion of the present plant would have to be undertaken. There is no reason for believing, however, that a Phillips Academy with a thousand boys would be more efficient or influential than the institution as it is to-day.

Changes during the summer have been comparatively few. In accordance with a policy put in operation within the last few years several dormitories have been furnished by the Academy. The halls thus affected are Andover, Eaton, Pemberton, Draper, Bancroft, and Day. The price of board in the Dining Hall, kept as low as the constantly rising cost of provisions would permit, has been raised to six dollars a week.

The loss of several members of the teaching staff, through war service or resignation, has brought some new names to the Faculty list. A full account of these teachers will be found on another page. Mr. Dumont Clark and his family will occupy the Stuart House, formerly the residence of Mr. Robert P. Keep. Dr. Church and Mr. Darling will proctor in Bishop Hall, Mr. Spencer in Pemberton Cottage, Mr. Haggard in Day Hall, Mr. Forbush in Draper Cottage, and Mr. Camp in Williams Hall.

No new policies in administration have been planned for the coming year. The greatest immediate problem,— that of determining

the proper relationship between athletics and military training,—is still somewhat in abeyance. The school authorities are convinced that, at this critical period, some military training is a patriotic duty; but no definite decision has been reached as to what extent it shall be pursued.

### New Members of the Teaching Staff

Mr. Roy Everett Spencer, who has been appointed to the position in the English Department left vacant by Mr. Crawford's resignation, has had a wide teaching experience. A graduate of the Michigan State Normal College (1902) and of the University of Michigan (1906), he has taught in the University of Missouri, in the Houston School for Boys, Spokane, Washington, in Pearson Academy, Walla Walla, Washington, and in Peekskill Military Academy, Peekskill, New York. During the year 1914-15 he pursued graduate work at Harvard University. For the past two years he has been instructor in English in the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Spencer has also been engaged at different periods in newspaper work, especially in Michigan and Missouri.

Mr. Roy S. Haggard, who comes to Phillips Academy as Instructor in Mechanical Drawing and Assistant in Chemistry, is a graduate of Dennison University (1910), where he was a member of Beta Theta Pi. After a few months in the Pacific Mills, Lawrence, Massachusetts, he was appointed Assistant to the Head of the Science Department of the Newton Technical High School, where he remained for four years, resigning in order to study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In March, 1916, he went to Russia as a Secretary of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., and worked in Chita, Siberia, to better conditions for the German and Austrian prisoners of war. He returned to America following our diplomatic break with Germany, and was appointed Head of the Science Department of the High School in Turners Falls, Massachusetts. From that position he comes to Andover.

Mr. Guy J. Forbush, a new Instructor in French, took his bachelor's degree at Clark University in 1915. Since then he has taught French, for a year at Culver Military Academy, and for the year following, at Leominster High School in Massachusetts. During the summer of 1916 he was a member of L'Ecole française at Middlebury College, and during the summer of 1917 he was Director of the work in Romance Languages at the Thorn Mountain Tutoring School.

The Bible courses in Phillips and the general supervision of the religious life of the students will be the duty of Rev. Dumont Clark.

Mr. Clark, who was born at Schraalenburgh, New Jersey, in 1883, is a graduate of Lawrenceville, class of 1901, and of Princeton, class of 1905. The year following his graduation was spent at Princeton as Graduate Secretary of the Philadelphian Society. For two years he was secretary of the International Committee at Madras and Bangalore, India. On his return he was a student at the McCormick Theological Seminary and was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian Church in 1914. He married in 1911 Miss Annie Dixon McClure, Wellesley 1902, and has three children. His home in Andover will be the Stuart House.

Arthur Burr Darling, who comes this year as Instructor in History, is a graduate of Phillips Academy in the class of 1912, and of Yale, class of 1916. The year since graduation he spent as teacher of History in the Thacher School, Ojai, California; while there Mr. Darling was coach of the baseball team.

He was born in 1892 at Wichita, Kansas; attended Fairmount Academy until his entrance to Phillips. Here he was a member of Phi Beta Chi, was elected to Alpha Delta Tau, now known as the Cum Laude Society, was on the Basketball Team, Glee Club, and Senior Promenade Committee, beside receiving at graduation the Fuller Prize. At Yale he was during his Senior year president of the Phillips Club, and a member of the executive committee of Dwight Hall; Apollo Glee Club, Societies Zeta Psi, Skull and Bones, and Phi Beta Kappa.

The vacancy in the German Department, caused by the resignation of Mr. Robert Porter Keep, has been filled by the appointment of Howard Wadsworth Church.

Dr. Church was born in 1881 at Meriden, Connecticut: after graduation from the local high school he entered Yale College and was graduated in 1904. While in Yale, he was a member of Zeta Psi and captain of the Basketball team. The two years following graduation were spent as Instructor in German in the Asheville School, and this introduction to school life was followed by two years in the Yale Graduate School, during part of which time he acted as Instructor in German in Yale College. For six months he was exchange teacher in the Oberrealschule at Bochum, Prussia, and followed this with three years at the Universities of Jena, Berlin, and Munich. Returning to Yale in the fall of 1912 as Instructor in German, he took his doctorate in 1913 with a thesis since elaborated into a book published by G. E. Stechert & Co., entitled





ROY EVERETT SPENCER



HARRY U. CAMP



GUY J. FORBUSH



DUMONT CLARK



ARTHUR BURR DARLING



HOWARD WADSWORTH CHURCH

## A GROUP OF NEW TEACHERS

*Frederich Ruckert als Lyriker der Befreiungskriege*, the publication of which led to his election to the Elizabethan Club. His appointment as Associate Professor in Yale College was announced in 1916.

To succeed Mr. Bruce, who is in France, Mr. Harry Upton Camp has been secured. Mr. Camp was born in 1895 at Springfield, Massachusetts, graduated from Williston Seminary in 1914, and has for three years been pursuing the course in Electrical Engineering. He will have courses in Mathematics, will assist in the physical laboratory, and live in Williams Hall.

**Library Gifts**

The librarian, Miss Sarah Frost, wishes gratefully to acknowledge the following gifts:

Graduate of Andover and Yale through Yale University Press, Thirty-five volumes.

Mr. G. B. Knapp, '54, Fifty-four volumes.

Mr. W. R. Benjamin, '69, One volume.

Mr. C. K. Bancroft, '87, One volume.

Mr. Raymond Weeks, '87, One volume.

Dr. F. T. Murphy, '93, Gift of money, '86.

Mr. D. H. Day, '95, and Mr. R. E. Speer, '86, One volume.

Mr. W. B. Binnian, '04, Subscription to New England Historical and Genealogical Register.

John Coggeshall, '18, Two volumes.

Mrs. C. S. B. Serviss, Subscription to National Geographic, 1917.

Mrs. W. B. Rose, Two volumes.

Rev. C. C. Carpenter, Three volumes, and photographs.

Mr. W. H. Taylor, Seventeen volumes and nine pamphlets.

Mr. B. H. Hayes, Two volumes.

Mr. F. H. Shelton, One volume.



THE CLASS OF 1889 IN GALA ATTIRE



Mr. James Chittick, One volume.  
 Mr. J. C. Graham, Twenty-four volumes.  
 Mr. R. P. Keep, Eight volumes.  
 Bross Foundation, Seven volumes.  
 National Society of Colonial Dames, One volume.  
 Lord's Day League of New England, Two volumes.  
 Bismarch Tribune Company, Two volumes.  
 Estate William B. Graves, Twenty-nine volumes.  
 Estate Sarah Low, Six volumes.

### Letter from Doolin, '16

The following letter was written in August by Paul Doolin of the class of 1916, one of the Andover Ambulance Unit, to his family, who live in St. Albans, Vt. We publish it, not only because of the interesting experiences which it relates, but also because of its marked literary style.

Another week has passed, and in spite of torrents of rain we still remain on top of this muddy, slippery hill. The road work has been very light. I doubt that I made more than five trips during the entire seven days. But then I had it much easier than the majority, as our car was in the atelier with broken brakes nearly all the week. And then a few days ago the permissionnaires came back, and I was shifted to another car.

I am now driving with "Pates" Boyle, my old Andover friend, and the funniest fellow in the world. He writes weekly letters to his home town, in ———, Penn., which are published on the front page of the *Daily Gazette*, recounting his thrilling trips to the front-line trenches through barrage fire with five tons of high explosives over non-existent pontoon bridges. He gets a copy of the paper every week and darn near reduces the camp to tears.

As I glance back over the week, the events which stand out most clearly are a trip to the place where Gilles was wounded and another visit to Notre Dame. The munition park where the excitement occurred is indeed close to the front. To reach it we drove over long stretches of road which were shielded from aerial observation by high screens of burlap and brush. In some places additional strips of burlap were hung above the road like the banners of a holiday above a city street. This burlap is pierced at intervals with triangular-shaped holes. It is said that a road thus protected is invisible for a considerable height.

This is only one of the methods of concealment employed by the French. Some of them are very grotesque, like the battery of anti-aircraft 75's which we passed the same day.

The guns, together with the hats and coats of the crew, were mottled green and brown. They were absolutely indistinguishable from the landscape from a short distance. I have bought a camera and have taken a lot of pictures on my various trips. I am expecting three rolls of films back from Paris in a week or so and will write if any of the pictures are good.

As I remarked, the other interesting event of the week was a second visit to Notre Dame. It was Sunday and the first sunny day we had had for a week. In spite of the guns, the warm sun and sweet pealing of the bells of the little village nearby created an almost Sabbath atmosphere. I suddenly realized that I had not been to church for a long time. I went into the barracks, put on my good uniform, and trudged the three miles to Notre Dame.

I must have written of this church before, where Joan of Arc and Edward the Black Prince worshipped. It is a beautiful ruined old place, built on a steep hill which rises like a tower out of the plain. Here I heard my first Catholic service, in a church whose crumbling, lichen walls had looked down upon a conqueror and a saviour of France and now sheltered a portion of the noblest army the world has ever seen.

It was a soldiers' service, delivered by a soldier priest to soldiers. The sermon was short and powerful, upon a subject which was calculated to interest this audience. The text was the parable of the Pharisees and the Publican. The preacher, with a singular lack of bitterness, compared the attitude of the Kaiser toward God to that of the Pharisees and exhorted his soldier hearers to approach God contritely and not to be impatient with Him because He made France purchase her victory so dearly.

Here, in the simple peasant hearts of these martyrs, is the real stronghold of Christianity. They have suffered three years of horror such as we shall never know; their shoulders are bent with heart-breaking labor, and their hair is shot with grey, but to-morrow or next week they will go back and face torture all because they believe. . . . .

PAUL

### Music Notes

The musical activities of the school have begun auspiciously with the exception of the Choral Society, the existence of which, during the present year, seems somewhat doubtful owing to the constant demands made upon the time of its members in consequence of the present political situation. The voices of the choir are better than ever before, especially

those of the first tenor section, and the number of applicants for positions has been so great that it seems most unfortunate that, owing to the present seating capacity, the number must be limited to twenty-five. It is hoped, however that an auxiliary choir, to be stationed in the gallery, may soon be formed as a partial solution of the situation. The choir has begun to use effectively and in part a *capella* some of the chorals contained in Mr. Pfatteicher's collection entitled *The Christian Church Year in Chorals for Male Voices a capella*, published by Carl Fischer & Co. An effort is being made by the publishers to have the chorals used in the army and the navy with the accompaniment of the military bands.

There are also many more orchestral instruments in the school than usual, and an effort is being made to develop this side of the musical life.

The Glee Club plans to have a program of entirely patriotic music.

For the winter term the usual Wednesday afternoon recitals have been planned. In addition to a number of recitals by visiting organists, etc., Mr. Pfatteicher contemplates a series of Bach programs entitled (1) The finest melodies in Bach; (2) The most brilliant pieces in Bach; (3) Choral Partitas; (4) Choral Preludes. There will also be a Brahms program and a popular program consisting of Minuets, Gavottes, Rondos, etc., from the 17th and 18th centuries.

### Preachers for the Fall Term

The following list of preachers has been announced for the remainder of the fall term:

Oct. 7—Morning, communion service, Rev. H. P. Dewey, Minneapolis, Minn. Vespers, Dr. A. E. Stearns.

Oct. 28—Morning, Rev. Willis H. Butler, Old South Church, Boston. Vespers, Rev. Mr. Butler.

Nov. 4—Morning, communion service, Rev. D. Brewer Eddy, Boston. Vespers, Rev. Mr. Brown.

Nov. 11—Morning, Very Rev. Edmund S. Rousmaniere, D.D., St. Paul's Cathedral, Boston. Vespers, Dr. Stearns.

Nov. 18—Morning and vespers, President Clarence A. Barbour, D.D., Rochester Theological Seminary, Rochester, N. Y.

Nov. 25—Morning and vespers, Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, D.D., Yale University.

Dec. 2—Morning and vespers, Rev. Edward C. Boynton, Worcester, Mass.

Dec. 9—Morning, Rev. Ashley D. Levitt, Portland, Maine. Vespers, Prof. H. E. Fossdick, New York.

Dec. 16—Rev. F. Boyd Edwards, Orange, N. J. Vespers, Dr. Stearns.

### Founders' Day

Those to whom is entrusted the pleasant duty of preparing a program for Founders' Day came to the conclusion some months ago that it would be in very poor taste at this time to arrange an elaborate celebration. Accordingly, October 6, the date set aside for the Founders' Day in 1917, was observed only by simple exercises in the Chapel. Dr. Stearns spoke briefly of the significance of the occasion, and then read the Founders' Day Memorial, written for the first Founders' Day in 1913, and used at similar occasions since that time. In the evening, at the Peabody House, Dr. Stearns again talked informally to the boys, at the first of the series of Saturday night entertainments now being planned for the fall term.

### Phillips Club

The Phillips Club at its annual business meeting listened to reports from the secretary, the treasurer, and the chairmen of the two standing committees. Mr. Matthew S. McCurdy was elected president for the coming year, Mr. Charles A. Parmelee treasurer, Mr. Frederick M. Boyce secretary. President McCurdy appointed the following committees:

House:—Mr. Charles A. Parmelee, Mr. George F. French, Mr. C. E. Stone, Mr. L. E. Lynde, Mr. F. E. Newton.

Entertainments:—Dr. Claude M. Fuess, Mr. W. K. Moorehead, Mr. C. K. Bancroft, Mr. Dumont Clark, Prof. Allen R. Benner.

### Faculty Reception to New Boys

On the afternoon of September 23, the first Sunday of the new school year, the ladies of the Faculty gave an informal reception in Peabody House to the new students. Refreshments were served, and an effort was made to have any homesick boys feel really at home. This is the first of what is hoped will be a series of several such entertainments through the year. In the past these receptions have been very successful in giving students a chance to meet members of the teaching staff with whom they might otherwise never come in contact.



## Faculty Notes

On the evening of Friday, October fifth, Professor Charles H. Forbes delivered the address at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Rogers Hall School in Lowell.

Dr. Pierson S. Page, who last year took charge of the Phillips Battalion, enlisted in the Massachusetts Home Guard and was at once placed in charge of the drilling. His success was recently recognized by his appointment from Governor McCall as captain of the Andover company.

Mr. Allen R. Benner published this summer the class book of Harvard '92, of which he is secretary. The book gives, in so far as is possible, a complete record of each member of the class and is an interesting and valuable addition to the statistics of college men.

Dr. Claude M. Fuess worked as a volunteer in the Red Cross War Fund office in Boston during the past summer.

The following members of the faculty have "helped Hoover" by caring for large gardens during the past season: A. E. Stearns, C. H. Forbes, B. M. Allen, John L. Phillips, Warren K. Moorehead, L. E. Lynde, H. M. Poynter, P. S. Page, A. W. Leonard, G. F. French, C. M. Fuess, F. M. Boyce, G. H. Eaton, O. Tower, F. O'Brien, F. W. H. Stott, S. O. Brown, E. T. Brewster. The success of these gardens was pronounced, and there will be no food shortage on Andover Hill so far as staple vegetables are concerned. The Academy too, beside granting many acres of land to its employees and to neighbors, raised with good success four acres of potatoes.

H. M. Poynter is secretary of the Committee on Food Production and Conservation, a branch of the Andover Public Safety Committee.

Mr. S. N. Baker spent the summer working on a ranch in Montana.

Mr. B. M. Allen was a candidate for member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention. He was defeated by a small vote.

The following served as readers of the College Entrance Examination Board last June: A. Freeman, A. W. Leonard, J. L. Phillips, B. M. Allen, George F. French.

A daughter, Dorothy Mason, was born to Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Boyce on May 1, 1917.

A daughter, Elaine Whitney, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Guy H. Eaton on May 23.

A son, Frederic Anness, was born to Mr. and Mrs. F. W. H. Stott on August 21, 1917.

A son, Frederick Clarke, was born to Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hinman on September 5.

David Martin Poynter, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Poynter, died June 20, 1917, of pneumonia. Age 19 months, 14 days.

Mr. Frederic J. Daly, the Principal's private secretary and last year's football coach, went, it will be remembered, in charge of the Andover Ambulance Unit to France last spring. During the summer Mr. Daly, after a period of intensive training, received a commission as lieutenant in the French army. His most recent letters report that he was still in doubt whether to retain his position or to apply for a commission with the American expeditionary force. Mr. Daly has been granted an extension of his leave of absence, and will probably remain in France until the close of the war.

Mr. Harold S. Wilkins, who was granted a leave of absence by the Trustees last spring, received early in the summer a commission as First Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department. For some weeks he was stationed in Philadelphia at Frankford Arsenal, testing the ballistic properties of guns. He is at present located in New Haven, where he is acting as Government Inspector in munition factories.

Mr. Alexander B. Bruce, who also sailed with the first Andover Ambulance Unit, is at present engaged in the aviation service in France, and expects shortly to receive his commission. Like Lieutenant Daly and Lieutenant Wilkins, he is on regular leave of absence from the Academy.

Mr. H. S. Hudson, Instructor in History last year in the Academy, has resigned, and is now with the Young Men's Christian Association in France.

## Society Records

Mr. James C. Graham, chairman of the Committee on Societies, has compiled the following statistics regarding the scholarship of the societies for the spring term of 1917:—

A. G. X.	72.79%
P. B. X.	70.77
F. L. D.	68.52
K. O. A.	65.94
P. A. E.	65.06
A. U. V.	62.61
P. L. S.	60.01

According to the regular faculty vote the Alpha Gamma Chi Society will therefore be allowed one meeting a week during the fall term, and the Phi Lambda Sigma Society will be limited to one meeting every four weeks during the same period. It is worth noting that the Alpha Gamma Chi Society held the leading place during the fall term a year ago.

### Dr. Fuess's "An Old New England School"

The Trustees of the Academy, desirous of drawing the attention of graduates and friends of the institution to Dr. Fuess's book, *An Old New England School, A History of Phillips Academy, Andover*, published by the Houghton Mifflin Company in June, 1917, have asked the *Bulletin* to print a few of the many press comments which have appeared concerning the volume during the past summer. The following reviews have been selected as reasonably representative.

From the *Providence Journal*, June 24:—

One of the best of school histories has been written by Mr. Fuess. In the 139 years of the Phillips Academy he has found an abundance of material worthy of his efforts. Phillips Academy is an institution of New England. Many of the most eminent men of the country have been educated at the school founded by the Phillips family. Its influence has been widespread and its usefulness is growing. It has been successful in a line of endeavor in which others have failed, presumably because of a combination of high ideals and administrative capacity. Therefore a history of Phillips Academy is well worth while.

The opening chapter is given to the Phillips family, whose record goes back to 1620. The Phillipses were men of distinction in the ministry, in business and politics. Then come reviews of the school under a long line of principals, among whom were Pemberton, Newman, Adams, Johnson, Taylor, Tilton, Bancroft and Stearns. School life at different periods is pictured; there are spirited sketches of student societies and enterprises; stories of baseball and football heroes, and reminiscences which illustrate the personalities of the men who founded and maintained the celebrated school on the hill in Andover. Every man who attended Phillips Academy will find Mr. Fuess's history deserving of more than one reading.

From the *Boston Post*, June 30:—

An almost model history of a school that is national in its appeal is "An Old New England School; a History of Phillips Academy, Andover" (Houghton, Mifflin, \$4), by Claude M. Fuess. After tracing the lives of some of the members of the Phillips family, the author describes in detail the story of the school's founding, its ups and downs and final rise to nation-wide appreciation. He tells about the terrifying Pearson, and the dapper Pemberton, the earliest principals, the decline under Newman and the reinvigoration, under Adams, and the progress made under later heads. As he nears the 20th century, anecdotes become more plentiful, but the

earlier chapters are animated enough to hold the attention of readers who know little or nothing about the school. Mr. Fuess has been painstaking in his quest for material, but he has skilfully avoided dullness in his narrative. He describes the abilities and idiosyncrasies of principals and teachers and rebellions and memorable pranks of the boys, the story of Andover on the gridiron and diamond, as well as the growth of the school itself. It is a well-wrought and worth-while study of a healthy influence in our educational life.

From the *Washington Star*, June 24:—

In substance this study is both a document of American education and an illuminating history that is in equal parts, both local and national. It is the detailed and circumstantial story of an institution whose influence has radiated from its New England setting to all parts of the United States, in about every field of useful knowledge and enterprise. In producing this comprehensive history, the writer has made use of the recollections and experiences of hundreds of the graduates of Phillips Academy, as well as those of its succeeding administrators and faculties. The result is a complete retrospect of aims and ideals, objectified in hundreds of careers and achievements on the part of its students and graduates. The book, so conscientiously developed, and so generously illustrated, stands as a warmly personal monument to this honorable and historic institution.

From the *Christian Register*, July 26:—

Mr. Fuess, who is Professor of English at Phillips Andover, has done his work well. To write the history of a great school, keeping close to facts yet at the same time laying bare the underlying principles which have found expression in over a century's existence and making the result interesting to the general reader, is to accomplish a genuine *tour de force*. This Mr. Fuess has done. His book is a storehouse of facts, which could only have been gathered by a vast amount of painstaking effort, but which upon his pages do not remain as dry details. Into them the author has breathed the breath of life. Under his hand the story of an ancient institution unfolds vividly and naturally its wealth of detail, adding to the dramatic effect of the whole.

Not a little of the success of the book is due to the author's gift for happy portraiture. His pages contain many a sketch of personal character, wherein discrimination and accuracy are never sacrificed to dramatic effect and yet the impression of a living human being is skilfully conveyed. Notable in this respect is the chapter dealing with the famous



Dr. Saumel H. Taylor, principal of the school through a large part of the nineteenth century. It is a master-piece. Equally interesting are the chapters giving the school's inception and earlier years, its debt to the Phillips family, particularly to Squire Samuel Phillips, and his son, Judge Samuel Phillips, Jr. This story of life on—

"the hill where old beliefs are found  
Fast as if Styx had girt them nine times round."

is told with a wealth of picturesque detail, preserving not a little of the local flavor of what has long been one of the most interesting and individual of our New England communities.

Consequently, the volume has a value far beyond that of a mere record. It is likely to have a permanent interest, not only for all old Phillips boys, but for all lovers of history, no less than for all students of the development of education in America. For these reasons it deserves a widespread popularity. It ought also to do much toward helping the world to understand that in Phillips Andover this country has not only an institution with a noble past, but what to-day is a preparatory school of the first rank, and one of its best training-schools for democracy.

From the *Living Age*, July 28:—

It is clear that Claude M. Fuess, whose history of Phillips Academy, Andover, is published by Houghton Mifflin Co. in an attractive and substantial volume under the title "An Old New England School", found the necessary research and the writing of the history an agreeable task; for there is no trace of haste anywhere. He enters into the fullest details of the founders and the motives which impelled them to establish and maintain the school; he describes the peculiarities and methods of each of the principals and the incidents of their administrations in much the same way that one might outline the successive reigns of a line of monarchs; and with it all, he succeeds in imparting to his narrative a flavor which gives it a lively interest even to readers who have no special concern with the Academy itself, but to whom it stands as a typical New England institution, reflecting, at all stages of its history, New England ideals and habits of thought. Founded in the eighteenth century, and continuing, through all changes and vicissitudes, to the twentieth, with widening influence and prosperity, it has been an educational and religious force of unique significance. The original schedule included only Latin and Greek, a very little mathematics, and some reading in religious treatises. Every morning, the school opened with the reading and singing of a psalm; then

one class repeated from memory two pages of Greek grammar; another class repeated a page and a half of Latin grammar; then passages from Cheever's "Accidence" of "Short Introduction to the Latin Tongue," a standard textbook of the time, were repeated; then there were classes in arithmetic—the Rule of Three, Fellowship and Practice; and the school closed at night with the reading of Dr. Doddridge's "Family Expositor," questions, reflections, the singing of a hymn and prayer. Present-day students at Phillips would find that a meagre and solemn program, but it was from such beginnings that the Academy of to-day took its origin and inspiration. Every stage in the history is interesting—not the least so the chapters describing "The Reign of 'Uncle Sam' Taylor" in the middle of the last century. Fifty or more portraits, and pictures of buildings and grounds illustrate the book.

From *San Francisco Chronicle*, Sept. 9:—

The history of Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, as narrated by Claude M. Fuess, under the title "A New England School", shows the practical working out of the ideals of a Puritan community.

Founded in 1778 by Samuel Phillips of Andover, the academy has always stood for the cultural ideal of education, and even at the present time it shows no signs of following the popular tendency toward vocational direction. This in spite of the fact that Samuel Phillips, under whose energetic direction the family plans for a school first took concrete form, was so opposed to classical study that he is quoted as saying: "If the last scrap of Latin were taken out of the world, the way to Heaven would still be open." Luckily for the academic standing, the first head of the new school, Eliphalet Pearson, was a man of dominant personality and a devotee of the classics.

The history of Phillips Academy is largely a series of character studies of the different men who shaped its policy and kept it almost invariably on the high level which it was planned to occupy. The historical sketch of the Phillips family forms an extremely interesting chapter of colonial history, and the contribution of one man after another as principal of the academy is analyzed with apparent justice and discrimination by the author. Samuel H. Taylor, head of the school from 1837 to his death in 1871, left a deep and effective influence on American education as well as upon the development of the school he conducted. The background of tradition which such an institution possesses is almost beyond the ken of us here in the West, where a span of seventy years covers the growth of

all the appurtenances of settlement. It is seldom in any section, however, that one finds a school sufficiently free from financial strain and sufficiently independent of public support to work out strict ideas as fearlessly as the New England school in question; yet the work done during its years of financial struggle gave Phillips Academy its high standing long before the gifts which have poured in of late years established it upon a firm basis for future time.

#### Letter from Adams

The following letter has just been received from "Bridge" Adams, '17, who was a member of the Andover Ambulance Unit which sailed last April. He was one of the four members of the Unit who remained in the Ambulance service and saw a great deal of fighting around the Verdun sector.

#### SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE

September 7, 1917.

Now for the real news. We were in the big attack at Hill 304, or rather more at Mort Homme, and my dream of following up behind an invading army came true. It was certainly great. We were just in for three days, but they were the biggest three, and we were there longer than other sections, so were pretty proud. No individual acts of daring were done; it was just good team work, and we will undoubtedly get a citation from it. I was in more ticklish places in our own quiet secteur than over there, but still it was a steady grind of seventy-two hours with little food and less sleep, and we are all glad to be back here again. The Germans can't last out the winter I'm sure. I've seen all the prisoners go by and a younger, dirtier, more emaciated bunch it would be hard to find. One captain is quoted as saying that the French only wasted shells when they poured them in by the thousands before the attack, as the Germans were ready to go back with the French whenever the men came for them. The French, as you know, gained all their objectives and lost only slightly in the taking. The morale of the Germans is broken, I think, and that is the big thing to fight for. I don't think the Germans have it in them to fight for a losing cause, and I am confident they are doing that now. On the other hand, the French were never in better spirits. And why shouldn't they be? Their offensive here was altogether a tremendous victory; the offensive in the north is progressing extremely favorably, and the Italians are smashing through the Austrians down south. Add to that America coming in with all her money and men. I only hope that the Yanks can get in a little love tap somewhere.

The gas was pretty bad over there. You are supposed to wear your masks for three hours, and, while changing to your reserve mask must yell with all your might, so as not to inhale any of the fumes. Once while changing, I got caught and a little slipped in, not enough to do any harm, but just so that I can feel it a bit.

I got a German officer's hat with the Crown Prince's badge on it, a Boche "Briquet" or cigarette lighter, and a box of German matches out of the scrap. I'm trying my hardest to get a pair of German field-glasses, but so far have missed out.

ELBRIDGE ADAMS

#### Letter from Paul Crane

The following is a letter received from Paul Crane, who is now engaged in the Ambulance work in France and expects to soon be in the aviation corps.

Saturday, Sept. 21, 1917.

Dear Mr. Stearns:—

I have been intending to write you a letter for many weeks, but as I have been expecting for the last month and a half to get released from this service and enter the United States aviation, I thought it would be better to wait until I could probably give you a little more interesting news. There has been so much confusion lately, however, on account of this service being transferred to our army, that releases are for the moment out of question.

For the first month or two our unit, with a few exceptions, was able to remain pretty well unbroken, but now it has commenced to dissolve, as so many have entered more active branches. Aviation, I guess, has claimed far the most and it's not altogether improbable that a good many of us may be able to get together later and change the ambulance unit to an Esquadrille.

Mr. Daly, who is now back after having finished his course at Meaux, has made a wonderful "Chef" and we all think he has so far kept our section far in the lead.

We hear that Andover expects to have a record breaking enrollment this year and we are just beginning to realize what it means not to be on deck when the bell rings.

One of the most striking things that I have noticed is the number of old Andover men I have come across, especially as U. S. army officers. Every time I am asked where I went to school two or three men inquire: "How are Mac and Pap Eaton?" and "Who won the last football game?"

Later, if I get to the aviation school, I'll try to write you a more interesting letter.

Very sincerely,

PAUL CRANE





THE GRANDSTAND ON THE OLD CAMPUS IN 1889

## Undergraduate Interests

### Society of Inquiry

On the evening of Friday, September 20, the Society of Inquiry held a reception in the Borden Gymnasium, intended to give an opportunity for the new students to become acquainted with the older boys. Roger Woolley, president of the Society, made a brief speech of welcome, and then introduced the speakers, who included Dr. Stearns, and several leaders in undergraduate activities, among them Howard Smith, manager of Baseball, Gregg Neville, manager of Football, and J. Alexander Smith, managing editor of the *Phillipian*. Professor Charles H. Forbes closed the program by an entertaining talk, in the course of which he read several original poems on subjects connected with the school. After the speaking was over, refreshments were served.

The first regular meeting of the Society took place on the evening of Sunday, September 22, and was held, as usual, in Peabody House.

The evening was given over to speakers from the Faculty, represented by Principal Stearns, Mr. Frank L. Quinby, and Dr. Claude M. Fuess, each of whom spoke on some phase of religious life in the school. The meeting closed with prayer by Mr. Dumont Clark, the new Religious Secretary.

The program for the future meetings of the year has not, as yet, been perfected, but it is practically settled that the student members will take a larger part than has hitherto been the case in speaking before the Society. It is expected that various interesting problems of Academy life, especially on its moral and religious side, will be discussed by the boys themselves. It is not intended to do away entirely with the plan of having interesting outside speakers; but the emphasis will be somewhat shifted, so that the meetings will become more representative of the undergraduates themselves.

### Senior Officers

The members of the class of 1918 have elected officers as follows:—

President, Roger Mirick Woolley of Brooklyn, New York.

Vice-President, James Alexander Smith of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

Secretary-Treasurer, William Edwards Stevenson of Princeton, New Jersey.

### Undergraduate Treasurer

At a recent meeting of the Athletic Advisory Board, William Carter Roberson of New York City was named for the office of Undergraduate Treasurer. Roberson is a member of the class of 1918.

## Athletics

### The Athletic Situation

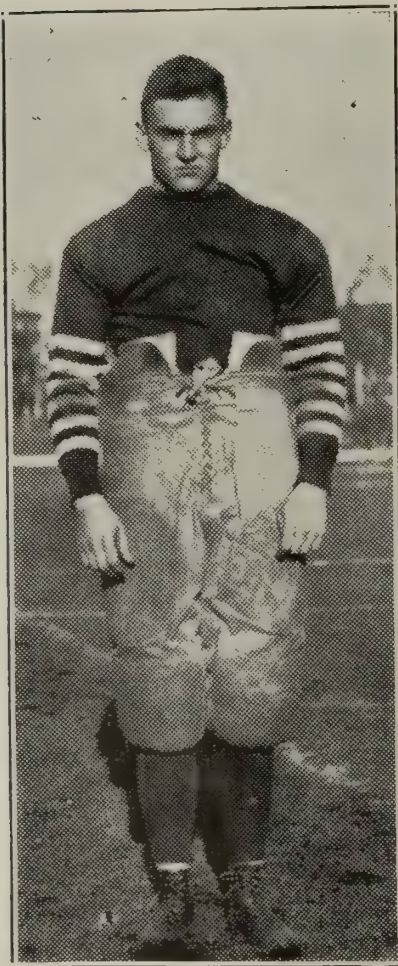
So far as required athletics are concerned the regular system at the Academy is in full swing, under the general supervision of Dr. Pierson S. Page. Helping him with the class football teams are: Mr. F. M. Boyce, who coaches the 1921 team, Dr. Church with 1920, Mr. Darling with 1919, and Mr. Haggard with 1917. Mr. Quinby and Mr. Tower are in charge of the school team. Track work is under the control of Mr. Blanchard. The soccer teams are coached entirely by the captains and former players.

The school soccer team has played so far but one game, with Dartmouth varsity. This was won by Phillips by a score of 2 to 1, and was marked by the steadily brilliant play by Captain Coburn. Four former Phillipians, Tracy, Noyes, Pearce, and Hulbert were "wearers of the green."

The school football team starts the year with but two members of its 1916 team, Avery and Braden, the others being in college or in service. At a special election—held by mail—Braden was elected captain. He and Coaches, Quinby and Tower will have a difficult task to turn out a winning team, for though the men are quick, they are very light.

Thus far two games have been played and both have been lost, Cushing winning 7 to 6, and Harvard '21, 16 to 0. Both games were snappy, with the exception of some slowness by the quarterback in giving the signals.

The squad is composed at present of O'Connell, Anderson, Blodgett, MacDonald, Atwell, Davidson, Adams, Martin, Dowling, Bailey, Woolley, Kahn, F. Smith, Perrin, Scott, Avery, Wayson, Lunt, Brown, Randolph, MacDonald, M. Robinson, C. Baker, Moorehead, Tison, Rosenberg, Morgan, Hupfel, L. Wilson, Evans, Bickford, Scammon, Bishop, Eddy, Searles, A. Wilson, Cushman, Wight, Serven, Sharp, Richmond, Gibson, Tuttle, Stevenson, Eaton, Abbott, Magee,



CAPTAIN BRADEN

(Courtesy of Lawrence Tribune)



Temple, Healey, Fairbairn, Farnsworth, Gross, Earley.

At this early date it is impossible to make any announcement in regard to a game with Exeter. It is hoped that a game may be arranged, but until the decision of the Trustees and the plans agreed upon by the Trustees and Major Davie be announced, no action can be taken. If this contest be arranged, the Academy enters it under somewhat of a handicap, for our rival has its

regular coach, Mr. Vaughan, while Mr. Quinby was pressed into service at the last moment, without a chance to plan his season's work, after many years without actual football experience and with but two old men as a nucleus for a new team. Furthermore the fact that military training is compulsory at Andover will prevent the Phillips lads from giving as much time to football as the Exonians, with whom the military training is optional.



THE CLASS OF 1892 AT THEIR REUNION IN JUNE, 1917

## Graduate Interests

### Poem by Andover Man

Charles T. Sempers, of the class of 1884, has recently published a patriotic poem entitled *March On*, which is here reprinted as representing the spirit of Andover men in the great war.

March on, ye sons of patriot sires!  
Your might must grace the flag they bore  
And safeguard Freedom's beacon fires  
Till men are free the wide world o'er;  
With you in spirit march as one  
The men who followed Washington.

From loyal hearts, American,  
Your message leaps the crimsoned sea,  
To Europe, Asia, far Japan,  
The deathless call of liberty!  
Sons of the men of Washington,  
Your greetings many blend as one.

Fight on, allies, with hope athrill  
For fairer days than man has known,  
Whose nations glad exchange good will,  
Whose people come into their own;  
Low in defeat foredoomed be laid  
All overlords in state or trade!

Fair Freedom's torch that flamed of old  
 At Lexington illumines the earth,  
 Mankind's republic, long foretold,  
 To banish warfare, comes to birth;  
 Sons of the men of Washington,  
 Complete the work your sires begun!

Italian, British, Slav, newborn,  
 Heroic Belgium, glorious France,  
 See through the night foregleams of morn  
 As you to Freedom's fight advance;  
 Down to the lowest hell be hurled  
 The throne that would enslave the world!

CHARLES T. SEMPERS

## Obituaries

1843—Lewis Washington Howes, son of Samuel and Sarah Hayward Abbott Howes, was born July 1, 1821, in Sidney, Me. He studied law and was admitted to the Maine bar at Belfast in 1847. He was district attorney of Knox county, Maine, and then moved to Boston in 1867 and practised his profession until 1909. He was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1883 and 1884. Mr. Howes died at the age of ninety-six years in Allston, August 2, 1917, having won high distinction in important cases.

1851—Patrick Henry Woodward, son of Ashbel and Emmeline Bicknell Woodward, was born in Franklin, Conn., March 19, 1833, and graduated from Yale in 1855. He was an editor of the *Hartford Courant*, a special agent of the Post Office Department, in charge of the Railway Mail Service from the Ohio River to the Gulf, president of the Dime Savings Bank of Hartford, vice-president of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, a trustee of Trinity College, and author of several works. Mr. Woodward died in Hartford, Conn., September 4, 1917.

1858—Daniel Carlos Gould, son of Daniel Carroll and Lavinia Holmes Gould, was born in Henniker, N. H., March 13, 1841. He was for twenty years paymaster at the Stark mills of Manchester, N. H., and afterwards interested in life insurance. In 1881-2 he served on Governor Bell's Staff. He had a beautiful tenor voice and for a quarter of a century was a member of the Franklin Street church choir. His knowledge of literature and current events was accurate and discriminating and his friends were many. Colonel Gould died in Manchester, June 17, 1917.

1858—Henry Hamlin Stebbins, son of Philander Wright and Marietta Hamlin Stebbins, was born in New York City, June 3, 1839, and graduated from Yale in 1862 and studied at Union Theological Seminary and at Princeton Theological Seminary. For three years he was a teacher and the rest of his life was spent in pastorates in Riverdale, Oswego and Rochester, N. Y. Two

sons, Edwin A., 1898, and Henry H., Jr., 1900, have been members of Phillips Academy. Dr. Stebbins died in Rochester, August 19, 1917.

1859—Oliver Hazard Payne, son of Henry B. and Mary Perry Payne, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, July 21, 1839, and graduated from Yale in 1863. He rose from being a 1st Lieut. of the 124th Ohio Inf. to being appointed Brevet Brigadier-General in the Civil War. He became an iron manufacturer and an oil refiner and amassed a large fortune which he gave in generous measure to many institutions. His gifts to Phillips are alluded to elsewhere in this issue. Colonel Payne died June 27, 1917, in New York City.

1861—Henry Blatchford Scudder, son of Charles William and Alicia Harriett Blatchford Scudder, was born in Brookline, June 18, 1844, and entered Williams College with the class of 1865. During the Civil War he was a member of Company A, 45th Mass. Vols. Until 1887 he was a woolen manufacturer at Laconia, N. H., Newton Lower Falls and at Allston, and the remainder of his life was spent in real estate holdings at North Yakima, Wash., where he died, July 20, 1917.

1867—Horace Gardner Talcott, son of Horace Wells and Jane Maria Gardner Talcott, was born in Vernon, Conn., November 14, 1847, and entered Yale with the class of 1871. His whole life was spent as a woolen manufacturer at Talcottville, Conn. He had served on the school board and was a representative in the State Legislature. He was universally esteemed in his home community. Mr. Talcott died August 7, 1917.

1869—Hollis Burke Frissell, son of Amasa Cogswell and Lavinia Barker Frissell, was born in Amenia, N. Y., July 14, 1851, and graduated from Yale in 1874 and from Union Theological Seminary in 1879. He became chaplain of Hampton Institute, Va., and later principal of the same institution. Further reference is made to Dr. Frissell elsewhere in this issue. He died in Whitefield, N. H., August 5, 1917.

1870—Leverett Mears, son of David and Abigail Burnham Mears, was born in Essex, May 19, 1850, and graduated from Amherst in 1874. He received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Göttingen, Germany, in 1876. For a time he was an instructor in Amherst and then became professor of Chemistry in Williams College. Two brothers, David O., 1861, and George F., 1870, were also Phillips students. Dr. Mears died in Williamstown, June 22, 1917.

1871—Herbert Schaw Carruth, son of Nathan and Sarah Ann Pratt Carruth, was born in Dorchester, February 15, 1855, and graduated from



the Massachusetts Agricultural College in 1875. He was chairman of the board of aldermen of the city of Boston in 1891, secretary of the Metropolitan Park Commission, assistant penal commissioner for the county of Suffolk, and died in Amherst, July 27, 1917.

1872—William Henry Moody, son of Henry Lord and Melissa Augusta Emerson Moody, was born in Newbury, December 23, 1853, and graduated from Harvard in 1876. He was city solicitor of Haverhill, district attorney for the eastern district of Massachusetts, a member of the 54th, 55th, 56th, and 57th Congresses, Secretary of the Navy, Attorney-General of the United States and associate justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. In 1910 he retired to Haverhill because of ill health and died in that city July 1, 1917. A more critical notice appears elsewhere in this *Bulletin*.

1873—Edward Beecher Case, son of Lyman Grant and Mary Cushing Case, was born in Boston, February 2, 1853, and was a member of the Yale class of 1877. He was engaged in the fire insurance business in Chicago, Ill., being a member of the firm of Moore, Case, Lyman & Hubbard. Mr. Case gave an eloquent address on May 24, 1912, in Boston at the presentation of a Lincoln statue to the Chamber of Commerce. He died in Evanston, Ill., July 30, 1917.

1877—Howard Preston Haines, son of Samuel and Minerva Lauretta McFadden Haines, was born in Saco, Me., January 17, 1855, and graduated from Harvard in 1881. He was superintendent of cotton mills in Greenville, N. H., a manufacturer of loom reeds in Saco, Me., a teacher for three years and a clerk in the Boston Custom House. Mr. Haines was peculiarly fond of Andover and loyal to his class interests and was always ready with an encouraging smile and deed to aid the Academy. Mr. Haines died in Boston, August 3, 1917.

1878—Burnside Foster, son of Dwight and Henrietta Perkins Baldwin Foster, was born in Worcester, May 7, 1861, and graduated from Yale in 1882 and from the Harvard Medical School in 1886. He was editor of the St. Paul Medical Journal, professor of Dermatology at the University of Minnesota, president of the Library Board of St. Paul, and a practising physician in St. Paul, Minn., in which city he died June 13, 1917.

1889—George Alfred Orvis, son of Franklin Henry and Sarah Maria Whitin Orvis, was born in Manchester, Vt., April 26, 1871, and became the proprietor of the Equinox Hotel of Manchester and of the Hotel Lorraine of New York City. He was drowned in Manchester, August 9, 1917.

1897—Lewis Edwards Fulton, son of William Edwards and Ida Eleanor Lewis Fulton, was born in Waterbury, Conn., January 22, 1879, and graduated from Yale in 1901. He engaged in manufacturing in Waterbury where he died September 1, 1917.

1898—Laurence Perin, son of Nelson and Ella Keck Perin, was born in Cincinnati, O., August 23, 1878, and after travelling extensively in this and other countries died in Baltimore, Md., June 15, 1917.

### Personals

1859—Rev. James G. Merrill has retired from the ministry after fifty-one years of service and will make his home at Winter Park, Fla.

1860—Prof. Isaac Flagg has written two books, a Masque, entitled *Persephone*, the other a Dramatic Fantasy, called *Circe*.

1870—James Parker has been made a Major-General of the United States Army.

1890—Shelton King Wheeler and Miss Grace Billings Murphy were married at Billings, Mont., June 20, 1917.

1893—Ira Nelson Morris, Minister of the United States to Sweden, has won commendation for his ability in handling the delicate diplomatic situations that have arisen recently.

1893—William M. Stuart conducts a legislative information bureau in the Munsey building, Washington, D. C.

1896—Augustus E. Wright is with the Standard Steel Motor Car Co., 1110 Boylston Street, Boston.

1900—Edward Welch Clucas and Miss FredERICA Bull were married in New York City, September 18, 1917.

1901—Alden Brooks has recently written *The Fighting Men*, a volume of short stories illustrative of the European conflict.

1904—Chauncey Brewster Garver and Miss Alice Pine were married in New York City, June 27, 1917.

1906—John Tilghman Rowland and Miss Helen Glover Monteith were married in Annapolis, Md., September 8, 1917.

1907—Dr. Charles William Kerr and Miss Benena Lois Shepard were married in Durham, N. C., September 29, 1917.

1908—John T. Clinton is manager of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., and may be addressed at 62 Freeman St., Wollaston.

1908—Robert F. Crawford is with the Open Hearth Department of the Crucible Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

1908—Harold S. Day is with Converse, Hough & Co., brokers, Rochester, N. Y.

1908—Robert Goldsmith has written *A League to Enforce Peace* which Macmillan publishes.

1908—Kenneth B. Kissam lives at Kent, Conn., and deals in real estate.

1908—Ammi W. Lancashire deals in investments at 149 Broadway, New York City.

1908—Thomas Moorehouse is an electrician for the Eustis Mining Co., Eustis, Province of Quebec, Canada.

1908—George T. Richmond, Jr., is secretary of The Richmond Company, dealers in varnishes, 50 Church Street, New York City.

1909—Bartlett Beaman is a bond salesman for Coffin & Burr, 60 State Street, Boston.

1909—Luke W. Foster is with a chain of delicatessen stores, 1365 Spruce Place, Minneapolis, Minn.

1909—Francis Cooley Hall and Miss Priscilla Foster Perry were married in Boston, June 14, 1917.

1909—George H. Heilbron is with William S. Fanshawe & Company, brokers, 11 Pine Street, New York City.

1909—James Mason Kerr, is with the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

1909—Frank L. Klingbeil is superintendent of the Portland, Me., office of the Prudential Insurance Co.

1909—Oliver E. Mosser is an investigator at 105 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

1909—Rex N. Roberts is with Barker Bros. Inc., of Los Angeles, Cal., in the K. B. Motion Picture Camera department.

1909—William Henderson Woolverton and Miss Frances Curtis were married in Jamaica Plain, July 28, 1917.

1910—Lindsay Bradford is a banker at 43 Exchange Place, New York City.

1910—Robert H. Fairchild is with Marshall Field Co., of Chicago.

1910—James Parsons Gifford and Miss Margaret Elizabeth Cronin were married in New York City, August 1, 1917.

1910—DeForest Goodell and Miss Katherine Marion Bolman were married in Atchison, Kans., June 27, 1917.

1910—John Heywood and Miss Caroline Travers were married in Gardner, February 10, 1917.

1910—Van D. Howbert is an engineer at 22 East Espanola St., Colorado Springs, Col.

1910—Walter Keith is a chemical engineer with the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.

1910—Alexander L. Jackson is executive secretary of the Wabash Avenue Department of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago, Ill.

1910—Reginald B. Kissam is with Dempsey & Carroll, stationers, 431 Fifth Ave., New York City.

1910—John T. Ogden is department manager of the American Rubber Company, 130 Essex St., Boston. He was married February 5, 1916, to Miss Lillian W. Strong.

1910—E. Melville Price is connected with the U. S. Medical Corps, assigned to the Pennsylvania Base Hospital No. 10.

1910—Richard Morgan Thompson and Miss Ruth Elizabeth Niles were married in Boston, April 24, 1917.

1910—Norton Cooper Wheeler and Miss Marian E. Wilcox were married in Mystic, Conn., April 28, 1917.

1911—Julian Wheeler Ballou and Miss Sylvia Wadsworth Reed were married in Lexington, June 18, 1917.

1911—Ralph Bulkeley is a bond salesman at First National Bank Building, Denver, Col.

1911—Philip Poor Cole and Miss Marguerite Stevens Balch were married in Newburyport, June 16, 1917.

1911—Norman Vaux Donaldson and Miss Hildegard Nash were married in Baltimore, Md., April 11, 1917. Mr. Donaldson is in the advertising and sales department of the Sentinel Manufacturing Co., New Haven, Conn.

1911—Harold Kimball English and Miss Rose Catherine Woodruff were married in Mount Carmel, Conn., August 18, 1917.



1911—Stanley E. Duffy is manager of the Anthony Hotel, Fort Wayne, Ind.

1911—Charles B. Hall is engaged in the dye industry at Pennington, N. Y.

1911—Everett H. Hall is engaged in the chemicals business at 50 Church St., New York City.

1911—Alvin D. Keech is a manufacturer of musical instruments at Los Angeles, Cal.

1911—John Smith Kennedy and Miss Jean Burns Kirk were married in Wampum, Pa., June 27, 1917.

1911—Harry S. Lichtenstein is a dealer in wholesale fruit and vegetables, 103 Barclay St., New York City.

1911—Robert S. Porter is a mill engineer with Lockwood, Green & Co., 60 Federal St., Boston.

1911—Hayward Peirce, 2nd, is an engineer at 200 Fifth Ave., New York City.

1911—Charles O. Reed is a glove cleanser at 6 Hancock Square, Charlestown.

1911—John Sylvester Reilly and Miss Estelle Mulqueen were married in New York City June 9, 1917.

1911—Charles Alfred Rose and Miss Helen Margaret Northrop were married in Fredericksburg, Va., June 5, 1917.

1911—Frederic R. Whittlesey is with the Central Trust Co., 54 Wall Street, New York City.

1911—Zau C. Zia is a chemical engineer at the corner of Szechuen and Ningpo Roads, Shanghai, China.

1912—David Nelson Beach, Jr., and Miss Marguerite Mills were married in Pittsfield, Me., July 23, 1917.

1912—Andrew W. Bell is in the electrical department, Plant B, of the DuPont Powder Company, Hopewell, Va.

1912—Sheldon J. Brady is connected with the Snyder Electric Furnace Co., 18 West Delaware Place, Chicago, Ill.

1912—Charles C. Chaffee is with the Cadillac Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich.

1912—Charles W. Crispell, having completed his fifth year at Sheffield, is with the Ligderwood Manufacturing Co., makers of mining machinery, Brooklyn, N. Y. A paper by him is published in the June number of the Bulletin of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

1912—Robert Donner and Miss Blanche Suzanne Elliot were married in Philadelphia, Pa., April 14, 1917.

1912—Alvin B. Gurley is secretary of the rural department of the Christian Association of Yale.

1912—William C. Harmon, Jr., is a manufacturing chemist with the Calco Chemical Company, Bound Brook, N. J.

1912—Donald Kirkpatrick and Miss Marjorie Bradford were married in Portland, Me., March 3, 1917.

1912—Charles Foster LaTour and Miss Edith Elizabeth Dawson were married in New York City, June 18, 1917.

1912—Russell Newcomb and Miss Margaret Woodworth were married in Lowell, October 4, 1916.

1912—Alexander E. Patton is with S. B. Chapin & Co., brokers, 209 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

1912—Boylston Adams Tompkins and Miss Eleanore Louise Marshall were married in Falmouth, May 26, 1917.

1913—Frederic K. Abbott is engaged in motion picture production in Providence, R. I.

1913—Arthur E. Chatterton is with Swift & Co., Lackawana Ave. and Plane St., Newark, N. J.

1913—J. D. M. Hamilton is a lawyer with Lathrop, Morrow, Fox & Moore, Kansas City, Mo.

1913—Stephen George Jones and Miss Wanda Evalyn Wardell were married in Boston, July 26, 1917.

1913—Paul H. Roberts is an architect and builder at 22 Chester Road, Belmont.

1913—Archibald Bulloch Roosevelt and Miss Grace S. Lockwood were married in Boston, April 14, 1917.

1913—Beverley Venable Thompson and Miss Arrie Mae Armstrong were married in Fort Worth, Texas, July 17, 1917.

1914—Frank Ashley Day and Miss Katherine Reynolds were married in Newton Highlands, December 30, 1916.

1914—Harry Woodward Earle and Miss Rose Lillian Vons Agnew were married in Grand Rapids, Mich., August 7, 1917.

1914—J. P. N. Flanders is with the By Products Coke Corporation, South Chicago, Ill.

1914—Herbert Alfred Hunter and Miss Edith May Williams were married in Brockton, September 5, 1917.

1914—Parker Poole is with the Haskell Silk Co., Westbrook, Me.

1914—Lucius Waterman Robinson, Jr., and Miss Harriet Overton were married in Nashville, Tenn., June 28, 1917.

1914—Edward J. Schulte is engaged in civic and physical work in Norwood.

1914—John A. Simmons is with Tatum, Pinkham & Greey, 40 Leonard St., New York City.

1914—Charles H. Smith is a salesman for the paper firm of W. C. Dodge Co., 75 High Street, Boston, and was married to Marion Priscilla Gould in Lawrence, May 8, 1917.

1914—Norman B. Sprong is with the Underwriters Inspection Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

1915—Donald Wentworth Kitchin and Miss Evelyn Amanda Swett were married in Newton Center, May 29, 1917.

1915—Montville Ellsworth Peck and Miss Amelia Huber Kirchner were married in Pittsfield, June 20, 1917.

1915—Willard F. Rhodes is with the Standard Oil Co., Point Richmond, Cal.

1915—John L. Ross is with Bruce & Cook, dealers in metals, 190 Water Street, New York City.

1915—Elliott Raymond Thorpe and Miss Mary Elizabeth Wilcox were married in Stonington, Conn., April 11, 1917.

1915—Royal V. Thomas is an examiner in the office of the Supervisor of Administration, Boston.

1915—Gordon Russell West and Miss Mary Merrill Perkins were married at Colon, Panama, January 11, 1917. They will reside in Caracas, Venezuela.

1916—Frank G. Runge is city passenger and ticket agent of the Northern Texas Traction Co., Fort Worth, Texas.







# **THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN**

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**PUBLISHED BY PHILLIPS ACADEMY  
ANDOVER MASSACHUSETTS**

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**Volume XII      Number 2**  
**January, Nineteen Hundred Eighteen**

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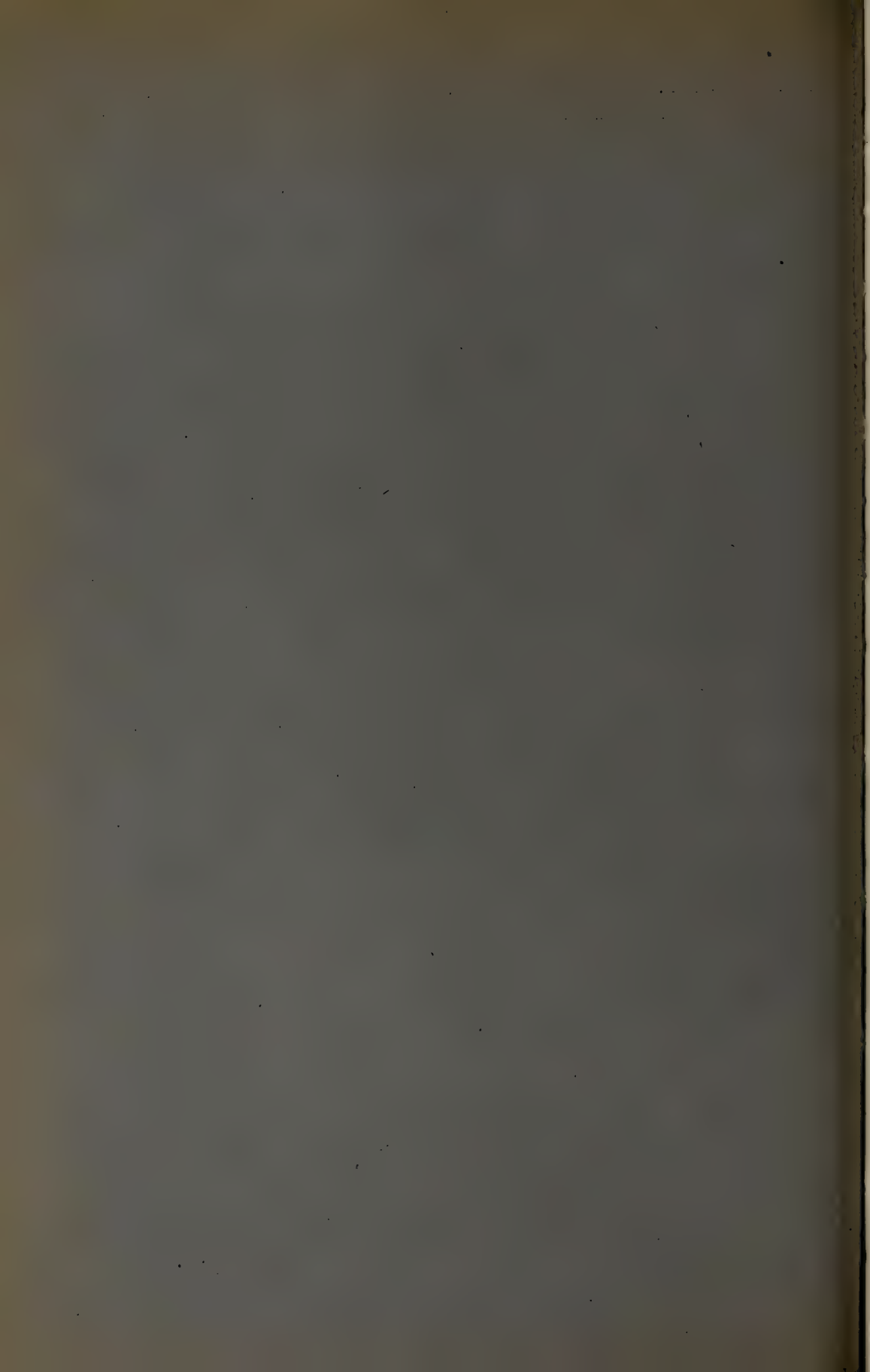
## **SPECIAL ARTICLES**

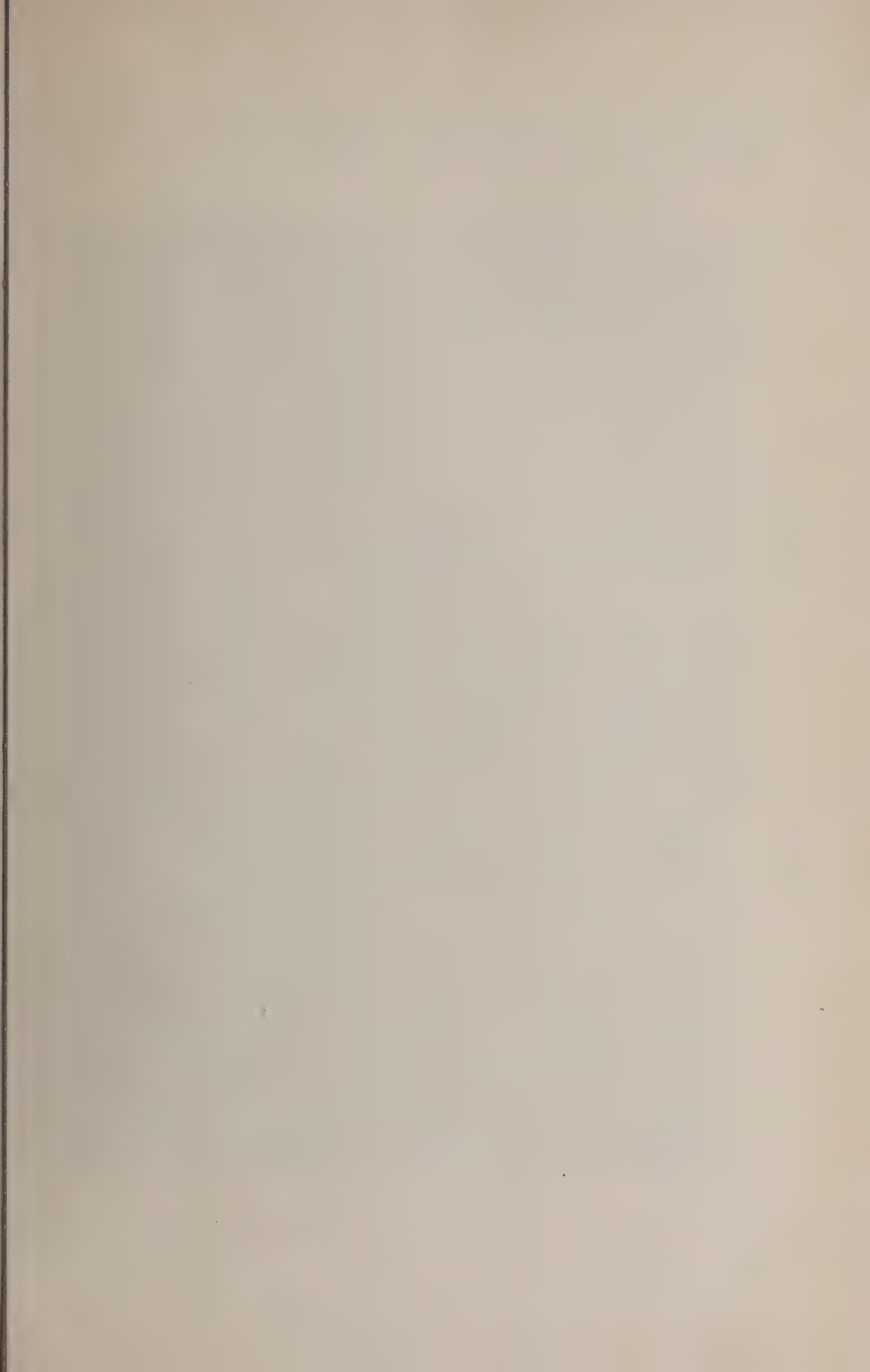
**Phillips Academy's War Record**

**The Death of Alpheus Hardy**

**Professor Forbes on Some Effects of the Great War**









ALPHEUS HOLMES HARDY  
1840-1917  
TREASURER OF PHILLIPS ACADEMY, 1889-1901



# THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

ISSUED FIVE TIMES A YEAR IN JANUARY, MARCH, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER

## PHILLIPS ACADEMY ANDOVER MASSACHUSETTS

CLAUDE M. FUESS  
EDITOR

HORACE M. POYNTER  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER DEC. 28, 1913, AT THE POST OFFICE AT ANDOVER, MASS., UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUG. 24, 1912

VOL. XII.

JANUARY, 1918

No. 2

### EDITORIAL

We at Phillips Academy are far from being in sympathy with the policy occasionally announced by some other preparatory schools of "education as usual", with its vigorous insistence on "regular and normal life". Whether we like it or not, these are not "normal and regular" times, and the sooner even our boys here have this truth indelibly impressed on their minds, the sooner the mobilization of our people will become complete and therefore effective. We submit that there is no conceivable reason why, because a young man happens to be a year or two under the draft age, he should be kept in blissful ignorance and allowed to go gaily on in his "normal" way of living. Our students, like their elders, must learn to refrain from frivolity, from waste of time and energy, from carelessness and idleness and selfish pleasure. The responsibility here rests largely upon their teachers. The boys themselves need little encouragement to loyalty, bravery, and renunciation; and their instructors are in the wrong, we believe, if they do not do their share in assisting their pupils to play the part of men.

It is not only fitting, it is clearly necessary, that, for the present, military matters in schools should seem to be of high and unusual consequence. For our

Phillips boys to delay in making preparation for that army and navy service which is likely to be their lot in the future would be to ignore the important lesson which we, as a nation, have just begun to learn. We are convinced that they should have it impressed upon them, repeatedly and forcefully, that these are abnormal times, in which normal routines must be modified or abandoned. In our present program, for instance, athletics are retained mainly because of their utilitarian value as a means of promoting health and bodily vigor; but sports obviously deserve no more attention than is essential to maintain the physical preparedness of those who take part in them. So also with social diversions; they need not be eliminated, but they must be curtailed, especially if they involve extravagance in food or flowers or dress. What we as a country and as a school, as teachers and as students, must soon comprehend is this pregnant fact: that we cannot engage in countless trivial and unprofitable pursuits and still conduct this war to a fortunate conclusion. Our enemies are devoting their every resource to the consummation of victory; and, until we, in our turn, determine to adopt their policy in this respect, we shall have to face many painful and shameful reverses.

In these unusual times when schools and colleges alike are suffering from the inroads of war's demands, Phillips Academy can find little cause for complaint. True to the best traditions of the school, its sons are flocking to the colors by scores and hundreds. Its faculty, composed for the most part of mature and experienced men, has suffered no serious losses, five vacancies only having been occasioned by calls to service, and these have been filled by men who measure well up to traditional teaching standards. Of the student body of last year at the time the United States declared war some forty or more are now in France or elsewhere on the battle front in training-camps or in active service. With only a few exceptions, and those due to age limitations or physical disability, the members of the Academy Ambulance Unit that sailed for France last spring have enlisted for the duration of the war, aviation having claimed the majority. And yet, in spite of all this, the school has suffered no shrinkage in enrollment so commonly reported from most of our American schools. Available accommodations have never before been so severely taxed: correspondence with inquiring parents and boys previous to the opening of the school year exceeded by nearly three hundred the number on record for any previous year; while the actual number of qualified candidates for admission rejected during the latter part of the summer for lack of room was larger than ever before. We are compelled to believe that these figures bear striking testimony to the confidence of alumni and the public in the established ideals of Phillips Academy and a widespread approval by both of the policy adopted by the school authorities, under the influence of abnormal times, to meet

the new conditions, face the new issues, and most effectively fit their students to respond to unusual demands.

Our war, for good or for evil, has sent its influence into many an obscure by-path. It is not altogether fanciful, for instance, to discover certain well-defined changes in the kind of reading which Andover students to-day pursue in their few really leisure hours. The more intelligent and mature boys have always been willing to accept tactful suggestions about magazines and books. But with a large group of the less ambitious this has not been so, and we may as well be frank about it. The periodicals favored by the proletariat in every preparatory school have been too often of the gaudy, vulgar type, bearing colored names, like the *Red Book* or the *Green Book*; papers which aim at the satisfaction of cheap tastes and crude, untrained instincts. Now, however, the war has overshadowed the contents of even the most startling of these polychromatic publications, and the average boy actually prefers the *Outlook*, the *Literary Digest*, or even the *Atlantic*, with their contributions to war literature, which, though less lurid, are impressively real. The *Moving Picture Magazine* is being displaced, not by "highbrow" literature necessarily, but by periodicals which provide plain talk and picturesque anecdotage about "camouflage" and "front-line trenches". The same situation prevails with books. Boys whose proud boast it has been that they have read nothing have been known to buy copies of *All in It* and *Over the Top*. In other cases the tedious sentimentalities of Harold Bell Wright and the impossible melodrama of Jack London,—popular though they still are,—have

found open competition in *Carry On* and *Private Peat*. Of course no sensible teacher wishes to mould his boys into imitations of the little "Waldo", who, with bulging forehead, spectacles on nose, and a copy of Emerson's *Compensation* in his lap, is supposed by *Life* to typify the budding manhood of Beacon Hill. But no instructor can help being pleased when he sees promising boys forsaking of their own free will the anemic or the over-spiced literature in which they once delighted, and groping their way towards better things.

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It is fortunate for both Phillips Academy and the town in which it is located that the relations between the two have been uniformly not only amicable but intimate. There are some educational centers in which school and village maintain towards one another an air of half-veiled jealousy or hostility. In Andover the situation is quite different. The teachers from the "Hill" have always valued highly the opportunities which they have for meeting and forming friendships with men from other professions and businesses. Such organizations as the State Guard and the Phillips Club have undoubtedly done much to preserve and promote good feeling. The instructors at Phillips Academy, moreover, like to know that they are recognized as belonging to the town; that, because they vote, attend Town Meeting, pay taxes, and have a keen interest in good government, they form an intrinsic, not an isolated, portion of the community. It happens that recently those connected with the Academy have been taking their full share in the responsibility of town affairs. Mr. Ripley, president of the Board of Trustees, has been Moderator of Town Meeting; Dr.

Stearns, as a member of various boards, has done effective service; Dr. Page has acted as Captain of the local State Guard Company. Nor is this all. Several teachers have been named on the Andover Committee of Public Safety; a group of them have done their part in soliciting subscriptions for Liberty Bonds and contributions to the Red Triangle Fund; more than one are associated with the great work of the Red Cross; and still others are laboring with various committees in supervising different fields of war relief. This is a thoroughly good sign. In some localities there is a poorly concealed conviction that a teacher need not be a citizen, that he is, for some vaguely definable reason, set apart from other men; that particular doctrine will be resented and confuted by every man concerned with the administration of Phillips Academy.

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One of the most delightful chapters in that perennially entertaining volume, Ian Hay's *The Lighter Side of Schoolmastering*, has to do with school stories, from the days of *Eric; or Little by Little*, with its feeble, unmanly sentimentality, through the immortal *Tom Brown*, down to Vachell's *The Hill*, with its cynical, half-brutal realism. The summary reminds us that we, in America, have no school stories of which we can be really proud. Excellent novels dealing entirely or in part with the English public schools appear nearly every year. Only the other day came Stephen McKenna's *Sonia*, with its brilliant characterization of Burgess, the picturesque Headmaster of "Melton", and its sympathetic portrayal of boy life. The ablest contemporary writers, such as Kipling, and Eden Phillpotts, and Benson, and Compton Mackenzie, have not hesitated to turn



their genius to the description of the English schools. There are books, too, which take the standpoint of the men who sit in authority; books like Walpole's *The Gods and Mr. Perrin* or Bradby's *The Lanchester Tradition*, which reflect the petty jealousies and animosities sometimes prevalent among the masters. But here in America it is different. Few such books have been published, and with these we have little reason to be satisfied. Perhaps Owen Johnson's *Lawrenceville* tales are the most readable; but even these, humorous though they are, are far from being comparable with *Stalky and Co.* The only story dealing with Phillips Academy, *The New Senior at Andover*, is so grotesquely unreal, so impossibly banal and "Rolloesque", that, in spite of the fact that it has long been dead, it deserves preservation as a curiosity of literature. Undoubtedly the day will come when our great schools will present themselves as fertile material for writers of the best type. Mr. Booth Tarkington, if one is to judge by *Penrod* and *Seventeen*, could equal Kipling on his own ground. *Penrod* at Exeter or St. Paul's

or Andover would bring joy to many hearts. But, from whatever source it may come, the great American "school story" will meet with a warm greeting.

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The response to the War Service Information Blank mailed with the October number of the *Bulletin* has not been altogether satisfactory, and only a comparatively small number of the blanks have been returned. From the information at its disposal in this and other sources, however, the *Bulletin* has attempted to print in this issue a list, obviously incomplete, of those Phillips graduates who are in active war service. In the April number will appear a further list of those engaged in various kinds of civilian work. The editors of the *Bulletin* request that any changes or additions to the list as published in this issue be mailed as soon as possible to the Andover office, where they will receive prompt attention. It is highly desirable that this list be made both full and accurate. Photographs or letters suitable for printing will also be gladly received.

### ALPHEUS H. HARDY

TREASURER OF PHILLIPS ACADEMY, 1889-1901

BY JAMES HARDY ROPES

Alpheus Holmes Hardy, who died in Boston, December 18, 1917, was born in Boston, March 14, 1840. His father was Hon. Alpheus Hardy, originally from Chatham, on Cape Cod, and for many years one of the most distinguished merchants of Boston. The elder Hardy was prominent in the affairs of the city and of the Congregational denomination, and rendered large service to the community both in private capacities and in official positions. He was a graduate of Phillips Academy; from 1858 to 1885 he was a member of the Board of Trustees, and from 1878 to 1885 president of the Board. As a trustee he exerted a dominant influence in the affairs of the Academy and of Andover Theological Seminary.

The son, Alpheus H. Hardy, graduated from Phillips Academy in 1857 and from Harvard College in 1861. In 1862-63 he served in the Civil War in the 45th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, with the rank of first lieutenant, but in command of a company, and took part in the battles of Kinston, N. C., Whitehall, and Goldsboro. He then spent two years in Florida, and on his return became a member of the firm of Alpheus Hardy & Co. He retired from mercantile business in 1890.

In 1885 on the resignation of his father from the Board of Trustees, Alpheus H. Hardy was elected to the vacant seat, and in 1889 he became treasurer of the Academy and Seminary, a position which he held until 1901.

During a large part of these years he was also treasurer of Wellesley College, and these two positions, with other business responsibilities, kept him a busy man. He resigned from the Board of Trustees in 1902, after having fully initiated his successor in the office of treasurer.

Mr. Hardy's services to the Academy were large and fundamental. Until his time the financial administration had been carried on by the treasurer alone, without even the regular help of a clerk. The care of the buildings and grounds was simple, and in the main the operations were those of a New England rural agriculture. The difficulty of combining in one body of real estate two great educational institutions of learning and a milk farm had already shown itself. The funds of the Academy amounted to about \$175,000, in addition to about \$75,000 of scholarship and prize funds. Few gifts for endowment had been received since the Centennial of 1878. For dormitories the school had only the old Latin and English Commons. The investments, also, of the two institutions, were still suffering from the failure of western agricultural hopes.

In these circumstances, in which, after his predecessor's long and faithful service of twenty-one years, antiquated methods and inadequate conceptions of what ought to be attained called on all sides for thorough reorganization, Mr. Hardy took hold with vigor. Investments in western mortgages and railroads were skilfully extricated with but little loss, office practice and the care of real estate were modernized, a new, business-like, and effective spirit was infused into the whole administration. Efforts were successfully made to raise money for buildings and endowment, and before Mr. Hardy left the Board, the hope of a great increase in the prosperity of the Academy on the financial and physical side had become an assured confidence. To Mr. Hardy, as well as to Professor John Phelps Taylor, is due the interest of Melville C. Day in the Academy, which led to the great gifts of that liberal donor, aggregating \$800,000. It was at an Alumni dinner in New York that Mr. Hardy suggested the plan of building dor-

mitories subject to an annuity, and through that speech Mr. Day's attention was called to the needs and opportunity of the Academy, and to the method of meeting them which he adopted and followed with such abundant generosity. The foundation of the Archaeology Department by Robert Singleton Peabody was also the outcome of an application to him by Mr. Hardy, who had been Mr. Peabody's room-mate in the Academy.

In the years of Mr. Hardy's treasurership, he with Judge Bishop and Dr. Bancroft carried the chief responsibility for the work of the Board. It was a time in which a period in the history of the Seminary was evidently drawing to its close, and in which many anxieties beset the active members of the Board. On the Academy side it was clear that a new and hopeful development was at hand. To both of these interests Mr. Hardy gave vigilant and devoted attention. A certain business-like and pleasant brusqueness was combined with delightful tenderness of heart and with a friendly, companionable habit. To younger men he was full of kindness, admitting them to free and confidential association, listening willingly to their suggestions, and often following them, with never any hint that an older man had a right to be insistent on his established ways of procedure. To a Board composed mainly of elderly men and clergymen he brought in, perhaps consciously, a sometimes refreshing touch of the brisk and secular outside world.

Mr. Hardy was a man of deep religious earnestness, strongly interested in the moral welfare of the Academy and of the boys, actively devoted to the Old South Church in Boston, of which he was a member. This side of his nature could not fail to touch and to attach to him anyone who was privileged to feel it, and it formed an essential element in the high qualities which made him so serviceable to his generation.

His name is rightly to be mentioned in the company of Samuel Farrar and John Lord Taylor, as the most notable in the honorable line of the past treasurers of Phillips Academy.

## THE SCHOOLS AND WAR TIME

BY CHARLES H. FORBES

The nation is stripping for action and training for victory, in the most strenuous and vital conflict of modern times. War is relentless in all its aspects, in none more than as a prober of values. In the end, nothing in our social

structure can escape its flaming tests. The draft is upon our young men, and they cheerfully accept the call; but only the fit are privileged to go to our front. Money is called for in unheard-of sums, and it pours from



loosened purses. Self-denial is demanded of a spendthrift people, and it smiles at wheatless days, and sugarless coffee, and whistles to keep up its courage as it scrapes the coal-bin's floor. We are opening our eyes to the fact that a stomach and a knapsack can be too full for effective marching. Mr. Hoover has left no place for him

"Who with a body filled and vacant mind,  
Gets him to rest, crammed with distressful bread."

We are getting clearer heads and cleaner hearts out of this upshaking.

"My mind to me a kingdom is,  
Such present joys therein I find,  
That it excels all other bliss  
That earth affords or grows by kind.  
Though much I want which most would have,  
Yet still my mind forbids to crave."

The whole people, men and women, are organizing and setting to work with one will for the safety of the world, for nothing less is at stake. This cumulative effort is the greatest binding force reacting upon our people for unity as a nation. Pushing together we shall bear down all opposition to our righteous cause; and that cause is not by any means merely the rescue of an ideal for the world, but the preservation of a menaced liberty for ourselves.

The geniuses of the manufacturing field have taught us the value of standardization for volume of output and for prompt repairs. This conception of organization is evolving in the social and economic body for a multitudinous output of things that fit the situation. The American "tank" is crawling ponderously and slowly, but we trust surely, towards the Rhine. Its engines, its tractors, its gasoline, and its guns must be kept supplied until it crashes through the trenches to victory. Nothing less than the full power of this great nation must be used to man the "tank", if it is to cross those lines. Germany, like Antaeus, gained strength as she took to the earth. It may be that America, like Hercules with the giant, can win only by getting Germany in the air! The bursts of high-explosive shells have not yet taken a sufficiently gruesome toll of American lives to shock us all into an angry consciousness of what we have before us; but they are being fitted to the guns. Soon we shall hear, and learn that

"The tongues of dying men  
Enforce attention like deep harmony."

Where does the school come in? Just as no business corporation can wantonly use up its plant without providing for the repair of depreciation, so no nation can sacrifice its manhood without assurance of a trained reserve. The schools are the instruments of this

assurance. They are the foundations of the front line, and the birthplace of the general staff. We teachers are in the home reserve, and we have a military duty, as sacred and as stern as that of the troops in the camps. Boys and girls must be trained to fill sadly vacant places. They may even be called to the war. In either case there is an imperative demand for sure, expert, and swift teaching, and for strict attention to business on both sides of the desk. We must have nothing left but the humor of the answer to the conundrum: "Why is a Ford car like a school-room?" "Because there's a crank at one end and forty nuts at the other!" The days of complacent performance of colorless tasks are over. There is a general acquiescence in a vivid awakening, in sharp accentuation of essentials, and in firm insistence on working brains. Purposes are keenly scrutinized, and there is a busy grinding of the cutting edges of our tools for teaching.

How are the schools to do their "bit"? Well, it is certainly not by putting them on war rations. We gladly offer our students some military drill and training at this time, but I trust that we may never get the idea into our system that we are agents of warfare. We should be, profoundly, exponents of peace as the normal aim of men; but we should see to it that our pupils learn thoroughly that peace may be of less moment than right, justice, and honor, when these are threatened. Our schools are not to be converted into armed camps, they are not to sing hymns of hate, but they should train all who come to them in the fundamental principles of free democratic citizenship.

We who live in constant touch with youth get a shock now and then, when some youngster "comes over the top" and bombs us with an explosive "What is the good of this stuff we're studying, anyway?". The ordinary student's "gas attack" we can nullify with the pedagogue's mask, but this sort of offensive puts many of us in the hospital. Undoubtedly one takes on faith the claims made for one's special subject, and comfortably shirks further responsibility. This is true of all subjects, and on the whole there is little harm done by the acceptance of tradition. It is certainly desirable, however, that the teacher be able to answer the bald question as to the present-day service of his field of study. Do teachers know much about the subsequent growth of their pupils? Do they know what effects they produced that are still appreciated in the student's maturity? It is interesting to get a group of ten or twenty-year graduates and test them on these points. It is a fair prediction that the majority of any such group would exhibit a



woeful breach of relations with any one of the subjects on the school docket. It would make no difference, in this respect, how many studies were added to the curriculum or dropped from it. Technical schools would perhaps show the largest percentage of continued intimacy, because graduates get their living by that familiarity, and have little else to forget. Despite all the micrometric tests of the most mechanical psychologists in the educational laboratories, there does seem, to the ordinary observer, to be a residue of usable power out of our school training. Possibly students grow intelligent in spite of us, but then, that is not so bad, after all. Progress by provocation may still be real improvement. The main question is, are we turning out minds able to tackle real situations? These are what we need to guarantee in these days. There is less occasion for worry about the course of studies than there is about the course of the brains in our charge. The one essential task is to keep minds on the move, using all their power. Teachers will have little hearing for criticisms of governmental heads of war work, unless they themselves are doing their high-pressure, effective best in their own educational cantonments.

This is no time for the deadly business of accounting and bookkeeping in the class-room. We have more to do than the pitiful spy duty of tracing a modicum of fact on its way from book to head and tongue. There are brains to provoke and challenge to real action. The youngsters are, like the rest of us, in contact with stirring energies all about them. They are living in a doing world. They must be led into serious, energetic work themselves, with a proper ambition to get into the stir of that world themselves in due course. This is ticklish business for a master with a patriotic conscience.

As the writer has repeatedly said, it is very boring to students to have it constantly dinned into their ears that they are "preparing for life". They know, and we know, that the tasks they have to do now are as real as anything they will have to do later. No time of life is legitimately free of "preparation" for the next move, if life is to be progress and not stagnation. Youth is quite as much real life as any other period is; if it is not the most real of all. Sound education will frankly base its appeal to a life that is called upon for genuine work now, not to-morrow. This will stiffen backbones and throw up heads to face to-day as the accepted time.

The processes of developing good judgment and good taste are somewhat mysterious, even to the investigating psychologist. It has been the writer's lot to endeavor to effect these

elusive evolutions through the agency of a dead language. Naturally the subject cannot be handled by an undertaker, if one wishes the company to enjoy the procession. One is bound to leave the sepulchre inviolate, and to deal only with the immortal soul that was never in it. After all, human nature is "much of a muchness" in all times, and the old Roman intellect was not so bad, not so bad. The initiation into discriminative taste in matters literary and artistic must be effected in school days, if ever, for most of our pupils. The appointed master has learned, at times to his cost, that youngsters expect him to exhibit some of this taste himself. Mere clap-trap about it falls on dull ears. Pupils like to see the fruit of the tree before they are eager to climb. Of all the forms of amiable flattery, there is none that pleases a master so much as the tribute of an old pupil who says that he was started on some satisfying course, was turned to some manly determination, or was shown a vision of distant loveliness by his old teacher. Well, must we neglect to try for such experiences, now that it is war-time?

Conductors on railway trains really know little of the country beside their tracks. Geography to them is a series of stations. So with teachers, it is easy to run up and down on the curriculum local, without gaining an extensive acquaintance with the surrounding country. They are tempted to the habit of slipping along the old track, occupied with announcing stops and with punching tickets. It does an incalculable good to slip off the train once in a while, doff the uniform, and stroll across the fields like a human being. Dry rot is a sad disease in the soundest oak. I wonder if we all love new work as much as we praise it? We may be sure that our pupils know whether we do or not. They will turn a cold shoulder to eloquence not backed by experience, and are curious to know whether the teacher works as hard as they do. The benches at times appear to expect a little thought reaction from the desk. They think with Chaucer:

"This noble ensample to his shepe he yaf,—  
That first he wrought and afterwards he taught."

If we should grant all the changes that anybody wants in the course of study, education would still be chiefly a matter of teaching, as it always has been. We have known teachers of all sorts of subjects who readily succeeded in "developing the inner activities of the individual", and we have known many who could not develop the "inner activities" of a powder barrel, try as they might. A wooden coach will make boys hate even football. The best interest in any subject is an interesting

teacher. Tyndall could make a candle shed light on a soul.

The war is hitting the schools hard. The teaching force is nobly responding to the draft for service. At a recent meeting of headmasters at Worcester, it was revealed that the schools had already contributed from 15% to 60% of their faculties in individual cases. To the honor of the heads of New England schools be it said that they were unanimous in approval of the patriotic response of their men. But the work of education will be hampered more and more if the war continues, and the reserves of young teachers will be scantier with every call to arms. The teaching must be done by the older men, and they must renew their youth and vigor for the honor of the land. It is to be hoped that wise counsel will see to it that the schools are not crippled by a too serious draft upon the number of teachers. This work of training the young must go on, or we shall be using the future to pay for the present, in a way more vital than that of finance. England made the mistake of taking too many teachers for the front, but recovered her balance and recalled, it is reported, some 12,000 to resume the conduct of the schools. Our teachers are ready to fight, but the pupils will not be ready for any-

thing if they lose their trainers. This war front reaches back to the children's reserve. Put the teachers in uniform and assign them to drill the reserve.

It is for us who are intimately connected with the nurture of human culture to prevent the awful and relentless spirit of war, to which we resolutely accede in this dread hour of world need, from pushing us headlong out of our exalted station into the trenches of blood and hate. There is, more than ever, the need of preparing youth for the works of enduring peace, the peace that will come washed in the blood of our sacrificed sons. When all is said, it does not take so long to get soldiers ready for the trenches, as it does to prepare them for any useful occupation of peace. A very brief course will teach men how to kill men; it needs more time to teach them how to live. It is incumbent upon us to rear our sub-reserves in such love of country that, if ever again the dread call shall sound, they too will bravely face their duty and dare death, as their elder brothers are doing to-day. But may the gracious God come again into the world, and make us see the glory of life's triumph, not in the monstrous charnel-house of war, but in the beneficent works of peace.

## MILITARY TRAINING AT PHILLIPS ACADEMY

So conspicuous was the success of the military work carried on in the school last spring that the students as a body were prepared to continue the same program this autumn. A ruling of the Board of Trustees in October merely agreed with undergraduate sentiment in making military training compulsory for every member of the two upper classes and every member of the two lower classes over sixteen, and optional for every other student who could secure the written consent of his parents. In the meantime the services of Major Robert N. Davy of the Canadian Army had been secured as officer in charge of military work. Major Davy, a graduate of Ontario College and Toronto University, has had seventeen years of experience in the Canadian militia, and has served with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces for nearly two years, during seven months of that time in England as military instructor. He has already shown himself to be both popular and efficient as a member of the teaching staff.

Drill started on Monday, October 29, with 510 men out of 570 in the school, enrolled. The program for the year provides for three

hours of military instruction a week, one hour on Monday and two hours on Wednesday. In other respects the organization of athletics is to go on as usual, with teams representing the Academy in various sports, although the schedules will necessarily be somewhat shortened and the teams will have less time than in the past for regular practice.

Under Major Davy's supervision the boys were divided into four companies, and instruction was offered last autumn in the School of the Soldier, the School of the Squad, and the School of the Company. Montville E. Peck, Assistant in Physical Training, has acted as Battalion Adjutant, and the captains of the various companies have been chosen as follows:—

Company A—George Hale Hewett, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Company B—William Carter Roberson, New York City.

Company C—Harrison Eudy, Louisville, Kentucky.

Company D—Floyd Charles Furlow, Jr., Montclair, New Jersey.



Drill outdoors was carried on until a heavy snowfall made it impossible, and since then has been pursued in the Borden Gymnasium.

In addition, an officers' school, meeting on Tuesday and Friday evenings, was instituted on November 2, with over two hundred aspirants enrolled. Later, however, some of the less proficient candidates were dismissed, and



MAJOR ROBERT N. DAVY  
Canadian Army

eventually only those who show themselves qualified for advanced work will be retained. On Tuesday evening training is offered in the command of squads, platoons, and companies; while on Friday lectures are given on the essential principles of modern tactics and strategy.

Early in December the necessary steps were taken to make the battalion a regular Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Dr. Stearns and Major Davy visited Washington and, after an interview with Secretary Baker, ascertained that no training corps can be under government control unless it is in charge of an officer of the United States Army detailed for the purpose. As a result of the interview, however, Major John A. Pearson of the 11th United States Cavalry, now in charge of the Boston recruiting office, has been appointed to take nominal charge of the battalion, which thus becomes a regularly accredited unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Equipment and guns will be furnished by the government, and its course of training will lead up to examinations for commissions in the regular or national army. Major Davy, however, will continue in active charge of the military work.

Uniforms have been secured of regular army olive drab. Barracks caps will be worn, with the letters R. O. T. C. across the front of the crown. The leggins will be of the spiral puttee type. Most of the uniforms had arrived before the Christmas vacation, and many of the boys wore them to their homes.

A battalion band has also been organized; twenty-two band instruments have been purchased, and practice has been carried on for some weeks. Under the direction of Mr. Bliss, a local band-master who has generously contributed his time for the purposes of instruction, much progress has been made. There is also a bugle and drum corps of fifteen pieces.

In connection with the military drill rifle shooting is being carried on at the ranges in Pearson Hall, where the men receive instruction in the use of the army rifle. Interclass and intercompany shooting competitions will be held from time to time during the winter.

There is good reason to believe that Phillips Academy has solved with much success the problem of bringing a proper amount of military training into the school curriculum without disturbing to any serious extent the former routine of studies and athletic contests. The boys themselves are quite willing to sacrifice the success of their teams in order to perfect the organization and the work of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; and by spring, the battalion should be a military unit of which Phillips Academy may well be proud.



## IMPRESSIONS OF ANDOVER

BY ARTHUR BURR DARLING

In the Western boy's thoughts Andover presented a gigantic picture. The Boston and Maine afternoon train wormed its way through the disheartening maze of freight cars, across old trestles straining to hold up the rattling coaches out of the murky tide-water on the mudflats below. The prospective student at Phillips Academy recalled to mind the accounts of old students, the traditions of this famous old school, the rumors of its glories, that had somehow filtered out to the West. Did he picture the football heroes that had gone from Andover to Yale? They assumed huge proportions of physique, skill, and prowess. Did he remember what some enthusiastic alumnus had told his father about the wonderful equipment, buildings, playing-fields, dormitories? They all must be magnificent. If the men were supermen, they must have correspondingly wonderful baseball diamonds and football fields. As an afterthought, he surmised that they were probably good in their studies. That thought of scholarship was only momentary. He was absolutely sure that the teachers would all, no doubt, be learned and wise men. He was not interested, voluntarily, in them. The possibility of intellectual inspiration from excellent teachers did not enter his thoughts.

As the train moved on, stopping at altogether unheard-of places, the thought of what he was going to do when he arrived at Andover began to occupy him. He had never been there. How could he get to the school? What would he do when he did? Would he find a place to stay that night? Would he actually see the Principal, or would some one of his secretaries dispose of him? Since this was a school of supermen, he would probably never have the chance to see the head of them all and talk with him.

At last the train slowed down. Startled by the raucous bark of the trainman, the new boy rushed for the door. He had done this once or twice before, to his own embarrassment. This time, however, he was not wrong. A friendly baggageman sent him up the hill to the car-line with the careful warning to take the car "go'in' to de right". Doubtless he had had previous experience with stammering new boys.

The indescribable street-car conductor jabbed a crooked finger in the general direction of the Academy office, now the Phillips Club, and the new boy suddenly found himself looking up into a very friendly face. The "head of them all", thought the boy, was an en-

couraging person. He seemed to sense the very questions that struggled to find expression but expired inarticulately. He easily and readily explained everything. Tutors, rooms, a boarding-place, and a dozen other needs, that loomed large in the boy's mind, were soon satisfied. When the new student had cause to return to the Principal's office a day later, he was startled to find himself recognized with a most encouraging smile. The great were human after all.

The old feeling of awe came back with increased vigor, however, as he strolled about the campus. Stone Chapel with its rows and rows of seats seemed veritably mammoth. He walked miles and miles just to get around the campus. Phillips, Pearson, Bartlet, Bancroft, Eaton, and Williams Halls all stirred him with admiration. All these fine old buildings were the actual quarters of these Andover men of fame. But the gymnasium appealed to him most of all. He could not help comparing it with the barn-like structure which they had called a "gym" back home.

He was already under the spell of the bigness of everything; but, as he stepped out on the blue grass turf of Brothers' Field, he was absolutely overcome. Gazing around to see that no one was looking, he walked over to the pitcher's box — just to get the feel of the rubber. Could he hear the crowd in those big stands cheering? Unfortunately, it was only some small boys yelling at each other as they ran along Highland Road.

The opening of school made real all his vague forethoughts. He was completely lost among those five hundred and sixty fellows in the chapel, and scared to death of each and every one of them. He did not know that more than half of them were "preps" like himself. The first football practice filled his heart with downright despair. He saw a 210-pound tackle in action. His 125-pound soul was thrilled but hopelessly discouraged. He saw a halfback, soon to stir Andover and Harvard throngs, get off fifty and sixty-yard punts and tear off eighty-yard runs. The effect was sickening. They were giants surely enough.

As the two years of his stay came to a close, he thought back over the pleasures and disappointments of them. The big games with Exeter and their exuberance of celebrations or gloom of defeats, the fun of musical club trips, the daily work of class-rooms, and, most of all, the friendships that came through dormitory and fraternity life had left a distinct impression. He no longer stood in awe of the

school, but he still felt that it was a "big" thing. He had only a vague appreciation of the reason for its power, but he realized that it was somehow linked up with hard work. He could see very clearly that no one really succeeded without making a determined effort in fair competition with his fellows for the coveted honor. To him, that honor was still the privilege of wearing the "A". He still had a prejudiced distrust of the scholar. He had, however, been forced by the inspiration of his teachers to admire, though secretly, scholarship and study. One could not sit through a Senior Latin class or listen to one's French teacher without appreciating the real worthwhileness of one's studies.

\* \* \* \* \*

With such thoughts of old times surging in his mind, the new teacher at Phillips sat back in Jimmy Green's cab, now metamorphosed into an uncertain motor car of even more uncertain gait. This time there was no doubt in his mind as to what he would find on the old Hill. Frequent trips back from college had shown him the remarkable increase in the school's equipment. Bishop, Adams, Taylor Halls were known to him. The swimming-pool, the Infirmary, and Peabody House were all familiar.

This time he had no tremblings of the knees, no difficulties of speech as he chatted with the school Treasurer in the Academy office. Even the Registrar's desk with its records of cuts and demerits did not seem forbidding. That evening's talk with the Principal was so totally unlike the first meeting of seven years before that he could not help being amused. The "head of them all" was not only human, he had a decided sense of humor.

The new teacher found real difficulty, in spite of his previous year as a master in a highly paternal school, in keeping himself aware of the fact that he was a teacher. Chapel brought back all the old memories. A strong desire to join in the rough-houses in his dormitory instead of breaking them up seized hold of him. Somehow it did not seem right for him to be sitting up behind the desk, while the class labored over the question put on the board. It certainly was not right that he should not be in on the joke that was causing a ripple of amusement to sweep over his class.

He was somewhat prepared for the cordial reception accorded him by his old teachers, as he had met them often since going to college. He had long since discovered that there was a great deal more than crust to their personalities. But can this be the hated "House-Prof", accustomed to hand out "non-ex", who sits opposite him at the Inn and pokes sly fun at him and expresses real and constant interest in his work? Is this the same old Greek teacher, who used to say, "Write it out twenty-five times and have it in by eight o'clock", and who now invites him to dinner and jollies him continually? This fine spirit of friendliness and interest he never dreamt of as a boy.

The ideals of the school remain unchanged for him. Andover's greatest achievement still seems to him to be the large opportunity afforded each fellow to make a man of himself through his own initiative. The superb plant, the fine teaching force, the inspiration of the old school are here to help him to work efficiently. The effort must be made first by himself.

One danger, however, is attendant on this privilege. Where such great freedom is present, there is always the possibility of its being misused. Some fellows come into this life uninformed and unable to comprehend its demands for study effort. Some see in this life not the privilege to work but the chance to exploit this freedom for purposes obviously unworthy. Some, unfortunately, are unequipped to cope with its temptations. The character of such as these suffers accordingly. Great personal freedom does not imply, for Andover men, the neglect of such fellows. Indifference towards them decidedly is not befitting. Ignorance of their situation is least of all worthy. Such fellows must be reached through the untiring interest and thoughtfulness of all Andover men. They must catch the spirit of old Andover or depart elsewhere.

Has the war brought a new note into the school spirit? It seems rather that it is the old ideal brought into stronger light by the national crisis. The sight of the battalion drilling under Major Davy brings clearly before the onlooker that the old school still holds for its aim the making of men of determined character.





ALDEN DAVISON, '15  
Killed Dec. 26, 1917

### ALDEN DAVISON, 1895-1917

The first of Phillips graduates to be killed in the Great War is probably Alden Davison, of the class of 1915, of Lakewood, New Jersey, who, on Wednesday, December 26, at Fort Worth, Texas, was killed instantly as a result of an air-plane accident. Born July 6, 1895, in New York City, Davison came to Phillips Academy in 1911, and took the regular four years' course. In Andover he was unusually popular and won many honors. He was a member of the Phi Lambda Delta society. In athletics, he was interested in Football, Track, Soccer, and Hockey. He was President of Forum and of Inquiry, a member of the

Student Council, and President of his class, besides serving on the Dramatic Club and the Debating Union. There were few school activities in which he did not take part. From his classmates he received the second largest number of votes for the man who "has done the most for the school". After graduating from Andover, he went to Yale, but, shortly after the outbreak of the war, entered the Ambulance Service, where he gained distinction. On his return to America in 1917, he was taken seriously ill, but recovered sufficiently to enter the Aviation Service in the late summer. It was while in training as a Cadet Aviator that he met his untimely end.

Already the great war is exacting its toll from the ranks of old Andover boys. The news of the death of Alden Davison, so recently a member of the student body, brings the grim reality of war close home. High-minded, earnest, and alert, Davison won for himself in the school a position of responsibility and influence. His deep interest in the best things of life led him to cast his influence strongly on the side of the religious life of the school, and

in the Society of Inquiry and on the Student Council he took a prominent part. Against poor health and limited financial means he fought bravely and successfully, winning strength and poise in the struggle. His unbounded love for and loyalty to the school have been frequently attested in the past and deepen the sorrow that is felt by his old school-friends in his early death.

ALFRED E. STEARNS



# ANDOVER'S ROLL OF HONOR

MEN WHO HAVE DIED IN THE  
SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY

LEONARD BACON PARKS, '05

CHARLES BLANCHARD BECK, '15

IRVING TYLER MOORE, '17

ALDEN DAVISON, '15

## WAR RECORD

The following list of Andover men in the active military or naval service of the United States or her allies is obviously not complete. With each succeeding issue of the *Bulletin*, however, changes and additions will be made, in accordance with the latest information received at this office. It is hoped that every Andover man will assist in making this list accurate and full, by sending us at once any new facts about himself or any of his class-mates and friends.

1870  
PARKER, JAMES. Major-General, U. S. A.

1875  
BOYNTON, NEHEMIAH. Chaplain, 13th Regiment,  
Coast Defence Corps, National Guard.

1876  
SHARP, HENRY GRANVILLE. Major-General, Head  
of Quartermaster's Dept., U. S. Army.

1883  
STIMSON, HENRY L. Lieutenant-Colonel, 307th  
F. A., Camp Upton.

1888  
BAYNE, HUGH A. Assistant Judge Advocate on  
General Pershing's staff with rank of Major.

EATON, RICHARD G. Captain, Medical Officers  
Reserve Corps.

GRAVES, HENRY S. Lieutenant-Colonel, attached  
to staff of General Pershing.

1889  
BABBITT, JAMES A., DR. Reconstruction Work in  
France.

BACON, HENRY SELDEN. Captain, Aviation Sec-  
tion, Signal Corps.

STORK, W. BUTLER. Ensign, U. S. N., Charlestown  
Navy Yard.

1890  
POTTER, JAMES T. Captain, 104 Infantry.  
SMITH, LEONARD B. Major, F. A., 52nd Brigade,  
Camp Wadsworth.

1892  
DOVE, PERCIVAL. Major, Ordnance R. C., Water-  
vliet, N. Y.

FOOTE, ARTHUR E. Captain-Quartermaster, U. S.  
R.

GREENWAY, JOHN C. Major, E. R. O. C., A. E. F.  
SHELDON, LEWIS P. American Food Administra-  
tion in England.

SMITH, HARRY M. Major, First Maine Heavy Artillery.

TORREY, JOHN P. Medical Reserve Corps.

1893

MURPHY, FRED T. Major, St. Louis Medical Corps.

1894

BINGHAM, HIRAM. Lieut.-Colonel, Aviation Section, Signal Officers Reserve Corps.

GERHARD, A. H. 1st Lieutenant, Gen. Hospital No. 16, B. E. F.

LINDENBERGER, IRVIN. Captain, M. O. R. C.

CHURCHILL, MARLBOROUGH. Lieutenant-Colonel, on staff of General Pershing.

DRINKWATER, ARTHUR. Field Artillery, U. S. R.

GREENE, EDWARD C. Captain, Medical Officers Reserve Corps.

LLOYD, CHARLES R. Lieutenant-Colonel, 10th F. A.

LARK, EDWARDS A. Major, Red Cross Unit, in France.

ROBERTS, HORACE G. Captain Ordnance Dept., U. S. A.

THRALL, GEORGE C. Captain, National Army.

1897

CLARK, EDWIN H. Lieutenant, U. S. Naval Reserve Force.

GORDON, CHAS. R. Private, Co. 4, 8th Battalion, Canadian Army.

HOTCHKISS, H. STUART. Captain, N. A.

NORTON, DUDLEY S. Aviation Corps.

1898

FOSTER, CHARLES A. Captain, Infantry, A. E. F., France.

MCCURDY, SIDNEY M. Captain Base Hospital, No. 31.

THOMSON, PHILIP W. 2nd Lieutenant-Quartermasters Dept., N. A.

1899

ARCHIBALD, HUGH. Captain, 311 Infantry.

BLACK, ROBERT L. 1st Lieutenant, Adjutant General's Dept.

BRUFF, AUSTIN J. Captain, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

BURBANK, M. A. Major, 4th Bat., Canadian Railway Troops, B. E. F.

JELKE, FERDINAND E. Interpreter, Staff Col. H. I. Bacres, Regt. Marine Corps.

1900

BABCOCK, COURTLAND W. Ensign, Coast Patrol Office, Navy Yard, Boston.

CLARK, KILBURN D. 3rd Battery, 10th Regt., Fort Sheridan, Ill.

1901

BROOKS, ALDEN. Aspirant, 83rd Regt., 65th Battery, Heavy Artillery, French Army.

FAIRBANKS, RICHARD M. Captain of Infantry, 29th Battalion, N. A.

FALLOWS, CHARLES S. 1st Lieutenant, N. A.

1902

BACON, WILLIAM T. 1st Lieutenant, Infantry, N. A. Fort Sill.

1903

CARTWRIGHT, BRUCE. Captain, Quartermaster's Corps, U. S. R. C.

CATES, JOHN M. Private, Battery A. National Guard Field Artillery. Discharged — physical disability.

MCCURDY, ROBERT H. 1st Lieutenant, 310 F. A.

MARTIN, JOHN H. 1st Lieut., Aviation Corps.

1904

CLARK, CLINTON. 2nd Lieutenant, Field Artillery Reserve Corps.



JOEL H. SHARP, '15  
2d Lieutenant, National Army

REEVE, HOWARD D. R. O. T. C.

STRONG, RICHARD U. R. O. T. C.

WILLIAMS, ALBERT R. Lieutenant, Ordnance Dept.

1895

COCHRAN, WILLIAMS. American Red Cross Commission in Russia.

DULANY, GEORGE W. Captain, 126 Field Artillery, National Guard.

POTTER, PHILIP S. Captain, M. O. R. C., U. S. A.

1896

ASKEW, R. KIRK. Captain, Ordnance Dept.

DUPUY, CHARLES M. Captain, Infantry, O. R. C.  
 ERVING, HARRY B. Captain, Engineers R. C.  
 HASKELL, CORNELIUS DE F. 1st Lieutenant, 36th Infantry.  
 MARSHALL, JAMES W. Headquarters Co., 161 Artillery Brigade.  
 MOREHOUSE, HENRY. Captain Q. M. U. S. R.  
 PERRIN, LESTER W. Captain, 301 Infantry.  
 RALSTON, WILLIAM J. 2nd Lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps.  
 THORNTON, JAMES C. 2nd Lieutenant, O. R. C., 306 Field Artillery.

## 1905

EAMES, LAWRENCE W. Captain, Co. K., 302nd Infantry.  
 KEATER, SAMUEL J. Private, Base Hospital 39, Yale Mobile Hospital Unit.  
 LOOMIS, ALFRED L. Captain, Ordnance O. R. C.  
 PARKS, LEONARD B. Sergeant—Promoted to 1st Lieutenant, 112th Engineers. Died typhoid.  
 RANKIN, HERBERT E. Captain, Coast Artillery, O. R. C.

## 1906

GALPIN, PERRIN C. 2nd Lieutenant.  
 HOBBS, HENRY H. Captain Q. M. C., A. E. F.  
 PARSONS, GEORGE F. 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry O. R. C.  
 RANIER, JACK A. 1st Lieutenant, Motor Section, Ordnance.  
 ROWLAND, JOHN T. R. O. T. C., Annapolis.  
 SEABURY, MORTIMER A. 1st Lieutenant, Ordnance.  
 SMITH, GILBERT M. First Class Private, Aviation Branch, U. S. Signal Corps.  
 WHITE, WILLIAM P. 1st Lieutenant, Infantry, U. S. R.

## 1907

CORRY, WILLIAM F. American Field Service, Section 13.  
 GILLEN, JAMES B. 1st Lieutenant, N. A.  
 GOODHUE, L. CUSHING. Boatswain's Mate, U. S. Naval Reserves.  
 HINCKS, CARROL C. Major, O. R. C., N. A.  
 HOWARD, JAMES M. 1st Lieutenant, Chaplain, 304, F. A. National Army.  
 KILPATRICK, JOHN R. Major, 304th Stevedore Regt., N. A.  
 MARSH, A. FLETCHER. Captain, Quartermasters Section, O. R. C.  
 MASON, ORION A. Sergeant, Battery B., 100th Regt. F. A.  
 NIXSEN, HAROLD. Lieutenant—Assistant Surgeon U. S. N.  
 PIGOTT, WILLIAM T., JR. Captain, Co. L., 31st Infantry, U. S. A.  
 THURSTON, THEODORE K. 1st Lieutenant, 304th Infantry, O. R. C., N. A.  
 WITHERBEE, SILAS H. 1st Lieutenant, Co. H., 301st Stevedores.

## 1908

BARR, ALBERT McD. Seaman, U. S. Naval Reserve Force.

BROOKS, SPRINGER. 1st Lieutenant, F. A., N. A.  
 FREEMAN, E. W. 2nd Lieutenant, F. A., A. E. F.  
 GARDNER, R. A. 1st Lieutenant, F. A., O. R. Corps, Camp Dodge.  
 GEARHART, PAUL H. Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C. Battery E. 316th F. A.  
 GILE, RICHARD D. Captain, Aviation Corps.  
 HARTIGAN, JOHN J. Hospital Corps, Naval Reserve.  
 HARTLEY, CHESTER. Corporal, F. A. National Army.  
 LANCASHIRE, AMMI. Ensign, U. S. N. R. Corps.  
 McDEVITT, EIMER W. Captain, 125th F. A., N. A.  
 PARKS, T. THACHER. Supply Sergeant, Co. E, 112th Engineers.  
 PATTON, FRANCIS F. 1st Lieutenant, Co. A, 7th Machine Gun Battalion, Camp Greene.  
 PECK, ALEXANDER W. 2nd Lieutenant, Coast Artillery, U. S. N. G.  
 PITTMAN, STEWART L. Corporal, 328 F. A.  
 WELLS, JOHN E. Cadet Aviator, San Antonio.  
 WILSON, VAUGHN H. Lieutenant, Co. A, 27th Engineers.  
 YORK, E. H. JR. Captain, Battery C, 312th F. A., N. A.

## 1909

BRUSH, MILTEMORE W. Seaman 2nd Class: Naval Reserve, Aviation.  
 BURNHAM, EDWARD W. 2nd Lieutenant, Q. M. C., N. A., Camp Joseph E. Johnston.  
 CONE, MORRIS H. Ensign, U. S. R. F.  
 GOMES, WILLIAM R. Cadet, Aviation Corps, Waco, Texas.  
 GREELEY, ADOLPHUS W., JR. Captain, Signal Corps, U. S. Reserves.  
 JUDKINS, JOHN B. 1st Lieutenant, Ordnance, U. S. R.  
 LANIUS, P. B. 1st Lieutenant, Motor Section, Ordnance Dept.  
 PIERCE, ELBRIDGE B. Captain, 2nd Battalion, Depot Brigade, Camp Devens.  
 REILLY, JAMES A. Captain, S. O. R. C.  
 SHELLEN, AILEN. 1st Lieutenant, U. S. N. R. F.  
 THOMPSON, J. D. Captain, Infantry, N. A.  
 THWING, FRANCIS W. BUTLER. Captain, Coldstream Guards. Wounded twice, June 1916.  
 WOOLVERTON, WILLIAM H. 1st Lieutenant, Ambulance Section Army Medical Corps,

## 1910

ABBOT, JOHN R. 1st Lieutenant, Field Service, U. S. A. Ambulance A. E. F.  
 BROWNELL, CHARLES A. Aviation Section, Signal Reserve Corps.  
 BUSHNELL, SAMUEL K. 1st Lieutenant—Ordnance O. R. C.  
 CLAUZELL, PIERRE. 349th Ambulance Corps, Camp Dodge, Iowa.  
 DEMERE, RAYMOND M. 1st Lieutenant, O. R. C.  
 DAUGHERTY, FRANCIS M. 1st Lieutenant, Aviation.  
 DUNLAP, JEFF. M. Captain, 140th Infantry, Camp Doniphan.  
 GILF, CLEMENT. Ensign, U. S. N. R. F.



HARRISON, HUGH. 1st Lieutenant., Co. B, 303rd Machine Gun Battalion.  
 HARRIS, H. R. 349th Ambulance Corps, Camp Dodge, Iowa.  
 HAWLEY, HUDSON R. In training R. O. T. C. in Georgia.  
 HAYES, MARTIN J. 1st Lieutenant, Aviation, U. S. A.  
 HEMINGWAY, DONALD H. 2nd Lieutenant Infantry.  
 HEMINGWAY, HAROLD L. 2nd Lieutenant O. R. C.  
 HOBSON, HENRY. Captain of Infantry, N. A., Camp Funston.



WILLIAM G. RICE, '10  
 1st Lieutenant, U. S. A.

JONES, GEORGE G. Ensign, U. S. N. R.  
 KELLEY, CHARLES H. Private, National Army.  
 KROEHL, FREDERICK W. JR. Corporal, C. Co. 107 Infantry, National Guard.  
 MARTIN, CLYDE. 2nd Lieutenant, Stevedore Regt., A. E. F.  
 MOORE, KENNETH L. In training: Aviation Section, Signal O. R. C.  
 PARADISE, SCOTT H. F. A., A. E. F.  
 PERLMAN, JESSE B. Ensign, U. S. N. R. F.  
 PRICE, E. MELVILLE. Medical Corps

RICE, WILLIAM G. JR. (now) 1st Lieutenant, U. S. A.; (earlier) Croix de Guerre — rescue wounded under shell fire. Chief, Ambulance Section No. 66.  
 SCRIBNER, STEPHEN H. Surveyor, N. E. Lumbermen's Unit, No. 9.  
 SMITH, STANLEY K. Captain, C. Com., 301 Infantry.  
 SPENCER, EGBERT H. 2nd Lieutenant Infantry O. R. C. Aide-de-Camp to Brig. Gen. C. H. Martin.  
 SWIHART, HOMER D. 1st Lieutenant, F. A., Camp Upton.  
 WARNER, DONALD A. 1st Lieut., Aviation Corps.  
 WARREN, KEITH F. Corporal and Company Clerk, I Company, 304 Infantry.  
 WORTHAM, HOWARD F. Captain, Quartermaster O. R. C.

## 1911

ATCHISON, THOMAS G. Private, 1st Class, 80th Canadian Training Squadron, 42nd Wing, Royal Flying Corps.  
 BRUCE, ALEX B. Cadet, Aviation School, France.  
 CALDWELL, CHARLES M. Chauffeur, Ambulance Unit 41.  
 CONROY, AUGUSTINE E. Corporal, 156 Infantry, N. A.  
 COX, RAYMOND E. 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Motor Co., 2nd Division, A. E. F.  
 DAVIS, ROBERT S. 1st Lieutenant, U. S. N., D.D.S.  
 DONALDSON, N. V. Quartermaster, 2nd Class, U. S. N. R.  
 ENGLISH, PHILIP H. 1st Lieutenant, M. Co. 102 Infantry.  
 GILE, HAROLD H. Aviation Squad. (American) Oxford, England.  
 HALL, CHARLES B. Am. Ambulance; received Croix de Guerre 1917.  
 HAMERSLAG, ROBERT J. Captain, Infantry, U.S.R.  
 HUNTER, E. CARLISLE. 2nd Lieutenant, Ordnance, U. S. R.  
 KENNEDY, J. S. Am. Ambulance Field Service.  
 McLENNAN, JOHN H. Captain and Adjutant, 2nd Battalion, 325th F. A., Camp Zachary Taylor.  
 MORPISON, STANLEY. 1st Lieutenant, 2nd Cal., Field Artillery.  
 MORSE, HUNTINGTON T. First Class Quartermaster, U. S. Naval R. F.  
 PARKHURST, RICHARD. Chief Petty Officer, Supply Branch, U. N. B. R. F.  
 PASTORIUS, W. 1st Lieutenant, 304th F. A., N. A.  
 REILLY, JOHN S. 1st Lieutenant Ordnance, N. A.  
 RIGBY, HENRY B. Ass't. Chief Am. Amb. Field Service, France.  
 SHEFFIELD, WILLIAM P. JR. 2nd Lieutenant, F. A. O. R. C.  
 SMITH, FRED W. Corp. Co. C, 236th Infantry, Canadian Army.  
 TORREY, NORMAN L. Private, Battery C., 101 Field Artillery, A. E. F.  
 WADDELL, JAMES E. Lieutenant (Junior Grade), U. S. Navy.

WHITTLESEY, ROGER. 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, A. E. F.

1912

BLUM, W. ROBERT. R. O. T. C.  
BOYNTON, MERRILL H. Saddler: Engineers, Co. D, 11th Railway Engineers, France.

BROWN, J. F. 1st Lieutenant, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, A. E. F.

CHAPLIN, JOHN H. Private, Section No. 1, Gas Defence Service, Am. Ex. Force.

COOKE, JOHN W. Private, 101 Regt. Engineers, Medical Dept.

CREIGHTON, ROBERT. Seaman, first class, U. S. N. R. F.

DECAMP, THEODORE L. Quartermaster, Naval Reserve.

GOODLET, J. G. 1st Lieutenant, 43rd Infantry, N. A.

GOODWIN, GEORGE W. Cadet, Aviation Corps, in France.

GULLIVER, HAROLD S. Private, U. S. A. Discharged Aug. 1916.

HAMPTON, FOSTER M. Ensign, U. S. Naval Reserve.

HARBISON, ALEXANDER W. Captain, Infantry, U. S. R.

HARMON, WILLIAM C. 1st Lieutenant, Ordnance Dept.

JOHNSON, CARROLL W. Private, Ambulance Service.

LINDBLOM, OLOF H. Corporal, Engineers Reserve Corps, National Army.

LYNDE, EUGENE H. 1st Lieutenant, Infantry, O. R. C.

MAHAN, EDWARD W. Sergeant, U. S. Marine Corps.

MALCOLM, DONALD C. 1st Lieut., Signal Corps, Aviation Section.

MORRISON, PHILLIPS GARRISON. 1st Lieutenant, Ordnance Section, O. R. C.

OCUMPAUGH, EDMUND. Ensign, U. S. Naval Reserve Force.

PORTER, ELBERT S. Seaman 2nd Class — Now Quartermaster 2nd, U. S. N. R. F.

RAYMOND, JOHN M. JR. 1st Lieutenant, Field Artillery, National Army.

SELDEN, JAMES K. 2nd Lieutenant, Quartermasters Dept.

SHEPARD, FREDERIC B. R. O. T. C., Field Artillery.

SMITH, WINTHROP H. 2nd Lieutenant, Field Artillery, U. S. F. A.

STEBBINS, JOHN. 2nd Lieutenant, Headquarters Co. 309th Infantry.

STONE, VAN ZANDT. Cadet. Royal Flying Corps, British Army.

STURTEVANT, ALBERT D. Ensign, U. S. N. Aviation — In France.

THOMPSON, BEVERLY. 1st Lieut., Aviation Corps.

TWOMBLY, GEORGE W. Private: 101st Field Battalion, Signal Corps, Co. C.

WHITE, HAROLD McC. 2nd Lieutenant — West Point, 1st Lieutenant, I Co., 16th Infantry.

1913

BARKER, A. O. Ensign, U. S. N. R.

BARTLETT, CHAS. B. Private, Battery F, 102 F. A.

BREEDING, HOWARD B. 1st Lieutenant, Heavy Artillery, U. S. R., France.

BROPHY, FRANCIS C. 2nd Lieut. Infantry, National Army.

BYRNE, WM. J. Aviation Corps, Camp Kelly, San Antonio.

CRAWFORD, J. W. R. 2nd Lieutenant, 306th F. A., N. A.



ALDEN BROOKS, '01  
French Army

CROSSMAN, EDGAR G. 2nd Lieutenant, Field Artillery, Regular Army.

DAVIS, E. L. 1st Lieut., Field Artillery, N. A.

DUNBAUGH, F. M. JR. Ass. Sec'y. to Gen. Bell, Camp Upton.

DURFEE, WILLIAM JR. Ensign, U. S. N. R. F.

FARRAR, RICHARD J. H. Lieutenant, 79th F. A.

FEENEY, JAMES W. 2nd Lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps.

FLETCHER, PAUL W. Sergeant, 103 Machine Gun Battalion, 52nd Brigade.

FOSTER, KENNETH C. Aviation (M. I. T. training).

GARSTIN, DALTON V. Sergeant, Ambulance.  
 GOULD, JAMES. 2nd Lieut., 312th F. A., Camp Meade.  
 GREGORY, EDWARD S. JR. 2nd Lieutenant, U. S. A.  
 GREENE, R. L. 2nd Lieut., 4th F. A., National Army.  
 HARTLEY, E. W. 1st Lieut., 151st F. A., 42nd Division, N. A.  
 LAMONT, WILBUR J. Private, U. S. Army Base Hospital No. 9.  
 LUCAS, CLINTON M. 1st Lieutenant, 12th Field Artillery, N. A.  
 MACMILLAN, JOHN H. JR. Captain, Field Artillery, O. R. C.  
 MEDLICOTT, ARTHUR. 1st Lieutenant, National Army, A. E. F.  
 MORTIMER, CHAS. M. 2nd Lieut., National Army, Fort Riley.  
 MURRAY, WILLIAM J. U. S. Marine Corps.  
 MUDGE, WILLIAM F. U. S. Naval Flying Corps.  
 ROOSEVELT, ARCHIE B. Captain of Infantry, National Army, A. E. F.  
 RUSSELL, FRANKLIN G. 1st Lieutenant F. A. O. R. C.  
 SHELDON, C. M., JR. 2nd Lieutenant, F. A., N. A.  
 SHEEHAN, WILLIAM J. 1st Lieutenant, 302nd F. A., National Army.  
 SILVER, EDGAR. Assistant Paymaster, U. S. N. R.  
 SMITH, MAURICE. 1st Lieut., U. S. Signal Corps.  
 SPENCER, DUMARESQ. 2nd Lieutenant, Aviation Corps, A. E. F.  
 STEVENS, CHARLES P. Corporal, American Field Service in France.  
 THOMPSON, M. W. Captain and Battalion Adjutant, 1st Battalion, 322nd F. A.  
 VOLK, HAROLD F. 2nd Lieutenant, Headquarters, 165 Field Artillery Brigade, Camp Travis, Texas.  
 WEYMOUTH, MERL P. Quartermaster, U. S. N.  
 WHITE, JOHN W. Ensign, U. S. N. R. F.  
 WHITTELEY, MELZAR. 1st Lieutenant, Infantry, N. A.  
 WILEY, JOHN S. 2nd Lieutenant, N. A.  
 WILSON, FREDERICK C. Y. M. C. A., Camp Devens.  
 WINTERS, EDWARD J. 2nd Lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps.  
 WOODWARD, WALTER M. Quartermaster, N. Y. State Militia on Transport Duty.  
 WOOLLEY, KNIGHT. Captain, F. A., N. A., Camp Dix.

1914

ADAMS, KENNETH. Boatswain, Charlestown Navy Yard.  
 ALLEN, P. B. Sergeant, 12th F. A.  
 AMES, ALLAN M. Ensign, Naval Aviation Corps.  
 APPLETON, DONALD. 1st Lieut., 101st F. A., in France.  
 BALCH, RAYMOND T. Lieutenant, Aviation, Royal Flying Corps of Canada.



LUDWIG K. MOOREHEAD, '14  
 2d Lieutenant, National Army

BALDRIDGE, H. M. Captain, Battery F, 338th F. A.  
 BLANK, HENRY M. 2nd Lieutenant, U. S. A. Coast Artillery Corps. Promoted 1st Lieutenant August 9, 1917.  
 CHISHOLM, WILLIAM. (Seaman 2nd Class) Chief Boatswain's Mate, U. S. Naval Reserve Force.  
 COOK, ALAN A. 1st Lieutenant Aviation, — in France.  
 COOKE, RICHARD C. 3rd Class Quartermaster, School for the Ensigns, Naval Reserve.  
 CRARY, JESSE D. Am. Ambulance Field Service.  
 DALY, R. Seaman, U. S. Navy.  
 DECAMP, MIDDLETON. Captain, C Battery, 323rd Field Artillery.  
 DILLMAN, DEAN. Ensign in Submarine Service, U. S. N.  
 DUBY, LAWRENCE K. Lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps.  
 DURFEE, WILLIAM, JR. Ensign, U. S. N.  
 DWIGHT, HENRY D. Cadet, Aviation Corps, Fort Worth.  
 RIGBY, HENRY B. American Ambulance Field Service.



ERVING, JOHN M. Battery F, 102 F. A., A. E. F.  
 GARDNER, EDWARD E. Quartermaster, U. S. N. R.  
 GREENE, EDWARD B. 2nd Lieutenant, 3rd Infantry, R. O. T. C.  
 HARVEY, MURRAY C. U. S. S. Alert, U. S. N.  
 HENNESSEY, WILLIAM. Sergeant, 101 F. A., A. E. F.  
 HIGGINS, WILLIAM B. 1st Lieutenant, 102nd F. A., Battery C., A. E. F.  
 HUNTER, HERBERT A. Chief Electrician, Radio, U. S. N. R. F.  
 JONES, R. L. Private, Co. F, 18th Engineers.  
 KINNEY, ORSON. 1st Lieutenant, F. A., Camp Meade.  
 KREIDER, CLEMENT H. 2nd Lieutenant 310th F. A.  
 LANSING, E. S. Captain, Co. M, 311th Regt., N. A.  
 LUND, FRED B. Captain in National Army, Camp Devens.  
 McCAULEY, EDWIN D. Corporal, C Co., 323 Field Battalion, Signal Corps, U. S. A.  
 MACKINLAY, JOHN B. Univ. of California, Military Transport Unit, No. 133.  
 MOOREHEAD, LUDWIG K. 2nd Lieutenant, N. A., 302nd Infantry, Camp Devens.  
 OTIS, G. W. Corporal, 17th Engineers.  
 PAINE, LANSING. Am. Ambulance, received Croix de Guerre, 1916.  
 PERKINS, FAELTON C. Private, Battery B, 103 F. A., National Guard.  
 PARADISE, N. B. 2nd Lieut. of Infantry, N. A., Camp Devens.  
 PARADISE, R. C. Am. Ambulance Corps — Croix de Guerre — now cadet officer, 2nd Aviation Instruction Center, A. E. F.  
 PRESTON, RICHARD G. Secretary, Y. M. C. A. — in France.  
 RODGERS, WILLIAM. Am. S. S. U., No. 14.  
 ROYCE, HARRISON S. Officers Training Camp, Plattsburgh.  
 RUBSAMEN, CARL L. Private, National Army.  
 SIMMONS, JOHN A. 2nd Lieutenant, M Company, 306 Infantry.  
 SNELL, RAYMOND F. 2nd Lieutenant, 301st F. A., N. A.  
 WHITTEMORE, CARL L. Naval Reserves.  
 WOODWARD, JOHN B. Private, E Co., 301 Engineers.

## 1915

ADAMS, W. H. Newport School for Ensigns.  
 APPLEBY, J. H. Cadet Aviator, Cornell Aviation School.  
 ARMSTRONG, NOEL. 1st Lieut., U. S. Signal Corps, Aviation Division.  
 BARTLETT, E. R. U. S. A. Base Hospital, 39, A. E. F.  
 BECK, CHARLES B. Officers Training Corps, Fort Sheridan. Under age for commission. Died suddenly September 11, 1917, shortly after close of training camp.  
 BENNETT, RUSSELL. 1st Lieut., National Army.  
 BOYNTON, NEHEMIAH, JR. 1st class Radio Electrician, Naval Aviation.  
 BRESSLER, JOHN T. Yeoman, U. S. N.

CALLAHAN, JOHN T. 3rd class Quartermaster, U. S. N.  
 CAMPBELL, DAVID I. Corporal, 101 Regt. Field Artillery.  
 EMERSON, JOHN E. 2nd Lieutenant, F. A., U. S. R.  
 FELLOWES, F. A. U. S. Marine Corps  
 GAULT, JOHN W. Cadet Aviator.  
 GROUT, WALTER. Private, Battery F, 102 Field Artillery, A. E. F.  
 HAMILTON, LORENZO. 1st Lieutenant Infantry, N. A.  
 HATHAWAY, MORTIMER D. Private, Aviation Section, Signal Corps.  
 HINES, EDWARD, JR. 2nd Lieutenant. National Army.  
 LANCASTER, CARL. Am. Ambulance Field Service.  
 LINDSAY, CARL N. Private, Battery F, 102 F. A., A. E. F.  
 LOWE, PHILIP R. Sergeant, Quartermasters Corps.  
 MARONEY, HENRY E. Naval Reserves.  
 NYE, JOSEPH B., JR. Ordnance Dept., National Army.  
 PRESTON, JEROME. Ambulance Service.  
 PRESTON, JULIUS H. Ambulance Service — Lieutenant Seaforth Highlanders.



VAN ZANDT STONE, '12  
 Royal Flying Corps

RODGERS, FRANCIS. Am. S. S. U. No. 18.  
 RODMAN, CLIFFORD. Ensign, U. S. Naval Aviation Corps.  
 SHARP, JOEL H. 2nd Lieutenant, F. A., A. E. F.  
 SMITH, LINCOLN B. Private, Battery B, 103rd F. A., A. E. F.  
 STOKES, WILLIAM E. D., JR. Ensign, U. S. N.  
 STUART, KIMBERLEY. Am. Ambulance Service.  
 SUESS, DONALD E. Private, Battery C, 144 Field Artillery.  
 THAYER, SYDNFY. Corporal, U. S. Marine Corps.  
 THORPE, ELLIOTT R. Corporal, 19th Co., Coast Defense.  
 WOLFE, DUDLEY.<sup>1</sup> Am. Ambulance Field Service.

## 1916

ALLISON, THEODORE E. Sergeant, Mass. National Guard, 8th Mass. Inf.  
 BROWN, WALDO H. Cadet, Naval Reserve Flying Corps.  
 BUCKLE, STEWART H. Sergeant, 9th Howitzer Battery, Royal Canadian Field Artillery.  
 BURRILL, DUDLEY F. Sergeant National Guard.  
 BUXTON, STUART C. Private, National Army.  
 CRANL, WOLCCTT B. 2nd Lieutenant, 307 Machine Gun Battalion.  
 DOOLIN, PAUL R. Private, Q. M. C., Headquarters Troop, A. E. F.  
 GELLATLY, WILLIAM B. Sergeant, Cavalry, National Guard.  
 GLEASON, CHARLES W. 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, N. A.  
 GLEASON, LEVRETT S. 1st Class Private, 101 Field Artillery, A. E. F.  
 GOULD, SIDNEY. 2nd Lieut., 310th F. A., Camp Meade.  
 HAGER, JOHN F., JR. Provisional 2nd Lieutenant, U. S. A.  
 HAYWOOD, GEORGE. Am. Ambulance Field Service.  
 HOLDEN, WILLIAM. 102d Infantry, Co. L.  
 HOTCHKISS, R. S. 2nd Lieut., Coast Artillery.  
 LINDSAY, RALPH I. Private, Battery C., 101st Field Artillery, A. E. F.  
 MORTON, OLIVER P. Private, 8th Mass. Infantry.  
 MURPHY, LEO HAYES. Seaman 2nd Class, U. S. N. R. F.  
 SCHULTZE, JOHN G. 1st Class Seaman, U. S. Naval Reserve.  
 SMITH, WENDELL C. Private 1st Class, Battery B, Field Artillery, National Guard.  
 SPEER, ELLIOTT. Y. M. C. A. France.  
 WASGATT, HAROLD C. 2nd Lieutenant, 59th Infantry, U. S. A.  
 WEBER, JAMES M. Am. Ambulance Service.

## 1917

ADAMS, ELBRIDGE. Andover Ambulance Unit.  
 ATWATER, DAVID H. Andover Ambulance Unit.  
 BOLTWOOD, CHESTER. Private, Naval Ordnance Dept.  
 BRENNAN, JOHN E. Private, Quartermaster Corps, National Army.

BUCKLEY, HAROLD. Aviation School in France.  
 CHEEVER, BROOKS. Corporal, 3rd Field Artillery, Battery B.  
 CRANE, PAUL. Aviation Service, France.  
 DENNETT, ROGER. 1st Lieutenant, Aviation Corps.  
 DEVINE, PAUL F. Student, Aviation Signal Corps.  
 HARVEY, KENNETH A. Ambulance Service, A. S. A.  
 JONES, A. L. Private, F. A., A. E. F.  
 JOURNEAY, PIERRE J. Fireman, 3rd class, U. S. Navy.

JOYCE, T. H. Am. Ambulance Corps. Now Cadet Aviator.  
 MEYER, WILLIAM H. Private, Co. D, 7th U. S. Engineers, Fort Leavenworth.  
 PHILLIPS, WILLIAM M. Seaman, 2nd Class, U. S. N.  
 RUSSELL, A. H. Engineering Corps, C. E. F.  
 RUSSELL, W. W. Engineering Corps, C. E. F.  
 SAWYER, ANSON E. Corporal, F Company, 101 Regt. Engineers.  
 SCHOLL, B. P. Private, 117th Infantry, N. A.  
 SWIFT, JAMES G. Private, 101 Machine Gun Battalion.  
 WEBER, JAMES M. Private, Section 85, Am. Amb. Corps, France.  
 WHITTIER, ROBERT B. Corporal, Co. M. 301 Infantry.  
 WILSON, HERMAN. U. S. Marine Corps.  
 WOOD, R. M. Royal Flying Corps, Camp Mohawk, Toronto.  
 YOUNG, H. M. 1st Lieutenant, Aviation Corps.

## 1918

BOYLE, PLAYFORD. Andover Ambulance Unit.  
 CASE, CLIFFORD H. Private, 23rd Regt. U. S. Infantry, Medical Corps.  
 CONVERSE, JOHN K. Corporal, Battery F., 102nd F. A., A. E. F.  
 DOLE, ROBERT A. Andover Ambulance Unit.  
 DORON, JOS. W. Corporal, 308th Field Signal Battalion, National Army.  
 KNOWLES, ARTHUR. C Company, 20th Reserve Battalion R. H. C. "Canadian Black Watch."  
 LEE, SCHUYLER. Aviation School in France.  
 NORTHRIDGE, GEORGE W. Cadet, Royal Flying Corps, 42nd Wing.  
 RIPLEY, D. N. Am. Ambulance Field Service.  
 SEELYE, JULIUS E. Co. C, 48th Infantry.  
 TALMAGE, F. T. Andover Ambulance Unit.  
 TAYLOR, WILLIAM H., JR. Cadet Aviator, France.  
 WRIGHT, J. M. Aviation School in France.

## 1919

BOYER, A. I., JR. Cadet, Royal Flying Corps, Camp Mohawk, Toronto.  
 DODSON, CURTIS. Paymaster's Corps, U. S. N. R.  
 LARKIN, ELDRED. Private, Battery F., 102 Field Artillery.  
 PRENDERGAST, W. A. Cadet, Royal Flying Corps, Camp Mohawk, Toronto.  
 SAWHILL, J. M. Aviation School in France.  
 STOVER, ELMER F. Maine F. A.  
 WHIPP, HAROLD B. Andover Ambulance Unit.

## FACULTY

BLAKE, MAURICE. 1st Lieut., National Army.

DALY, FRED J. Lieutenant, Am. Motor Transports,  
France.

HUDSON, H. S. Y. M. C. A. work, in France.

KERN, E. E. 1st Lieutenant, N. A.

STACKPOLE, MARKHAM W. Lieutenant-Chaplain,  
102nd F. A., A. E. F.

WILKINS, HAROLD S. 1st Lieutenant, Ordnance.



WILLIAM J. RALSTON, '04  
2d Lieutenant, National Army

## WAR LETTERS FROM ANDOVER MEN

The following letter, dated December 3, 1917, from Paul R. Doolin, '16, gives a good account of the members of the Andover Ambulance unit:—

It was the good fortune of George Dresser and myself to join the original Andover group the very day on which the famous Bosch attack against the Chemin des Dames commenced. For over a week we hauled soixante-quinze shells night and day to the accompaniment of a never-ceasing bombardment to the northward. When it was all over, we learned from the papers that we had taken part in a repulse of a violent German attack

upon an important sector of the French line. We were somewhat relieved at the knowledge that the pace at which we had started was somewhat out of the ordinary.

So it proved, for August was a veritable vacation. We worked only once in about three days and had the rest of the time to do as we chose. Of course we had to keep up the camions, but most of us argued that good cars like those ought to run without greasing. The weather was delightfully warm and clear — probably the man that named this country "sunny France" saw it in August, or perhaps he saw it in December and had a sense of



humor. We would take long walks along the quiet country roads and sometimes make longer, forbidden expeditions to distant cities by means of hopping rides on passing vehicles. In this way we would ride in one day in everything from a donkey cart to a Fiat camionette—and then have to walk home at night. In the evenings we would gather together in front of the barracks to sing and boast about our home towns, an argument which always ended in favor of Uniontown, Pa., and to agree that Phillips Academy was immeasurably superior to any other school in the world. It was at this time, too, that the first permissionnaires began to come back, and we heard lurid tales of how naughty France disports herself in the mountains and at the shore.

But it was these permissions that started the breaking up of the section. Most of the boys had come over because they wanted to see something of the war before it was finished, but when they saw that America was making preparations for a long struggle, they decided to get into the game seriously. Of course the question of the choice of service came up then, and many and heated were the arguments, in which such words as "embusqué" and slacker were much in evidence. The younger element was inclined to look upon the Aviation as the only place for a man, while the more serious favored the Artillery or the Motor Transport. Every permissionnaire came back engaged in the American army, although all were required to serve out a certain term in the Field Service. Jack Wright and Bill Sawtell were the first to go. They joined the Lafayette escadrille and have since been awarded their brevets as pilots. Then Harold Buckley went to the army, and Chet Bates to the naval Aviation. I understand that they are still at school. These were the last men to be released before six months of service; the rest of us were required to wait for the incorporation of the Field Service into the American army.

This did not come for a month, and in the meantime we again felt the gaff of hard work. The French were nearly two months preparing for the offensive north of Soissons which took place the 23rd of October, and we were employed constantly piling up munitions for the attack. The Germans, of course, soon discovered that something was stirring. It did not take them long to locate our roads and parks and to add a little excitement to the game by dropping occasional shells our way. I remember being in an advanced park one night, when the shells were passing over our heads from both the French and the German batteries. Luckily they were using only

shrapnel against our park, which does little harm unless it bursts very close to the ground. During one stretch of eleven days our section was under fire every day. But we were lucky enough to get away without a casualty.

In the midst of these preparations, on October 3rd, the American officers came to our town to recruit men from our service for the Quartermaster Corps. Of the old Andover crowd only three enlisted: Mr. Daly, Frank Talmage, and myself. The rest elected to serve out their enlistment with the French army, and were given an honorable discharge some weeks later. Mr. Daly remained at the old camp in charge of the "Outcasts," as they called themselves; Frank was sent to the school at Meaux, where he will probably get a second lieutenancy in the Q. M. C., and I was transferred to the regular army camp where all of the recruits from the Field Service were quartered.

I found the Q. M. C. little to my liking and after a few weeks as French secretary to a truck company applied for a transfer to the Aviation. While I was waiting for an answer, I ran into, one day, my company commander at Plattsburg, who was then on a tour of inspection of the front with a Major General whom he is aiding. They were dissatisfied with their chauffeur and asked me to come along in his place. I, of course, jumped at the chance. In the next week I saw more than I had in three months of the camion service. When the General went back to America, I was left with the car at the Headquarters Garage with nothing ahead but a hope that the transfer would go through. In the three weeks that followed I did everything from washing cars to driving General Pershing's limousine. Then, at last, I was summoned to Paris to take my examinations for the Aviation.

In Paris I learned a lot more about the boys in old 526. Paul Crane and Pates Boyle left town that very afternoon for the aviation school at Tours, while Bobbie Dole is driving a staff car in Paris in the hope of joining them in February, when he will be of age. Lawrence is now in Scotland and intends to enter the Royal Flying Corps. Heinie Wolf and George Dresser have gone to Italy to drive ambulances for the Red Cross. I had no difficulty in passing my examination and expect to be sent to school in Italy shortly. In the meantime I am trying to make myself useful around the Transport office at Headquarters.

I shall always be grateful to you, Dr. Stearns, for making it possible for me to become a member of the American Field Service. I know that I shall consider those days as some of the happiest of my life, in the future, as I do now. I earnestly hope that my de-



BARTLETT H. HAYES  
Captain, National Army

cision in regard to the Aviation meets with your approval. I arrived at it only after many hours of careful thought, and after receiving the advice and consent of my parents.

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A letter recently received from Dr. Fred P. Murphy, '93, reads in part as follows:—

It's a queer thing to be sending regrets from France for a Trustees' meeting which has long since been held. You will notice, however, it has served as a reminder that I have not written to you. Needless to say I do regret that I am so completely cut off from the school but this seems to be a time when everything is let go and each one must do his bit where the Government wishes.

We are very comfortably situated here at Rouen in a tented hospital with about fourteen hundred bed capacity. The work received is of all types and the experience has been most interesting and valuable. In addi-

tion to this routine, I am just back from a five weeks' stay at one of the Casualty Clearing Stations at the front. There we crowded more in the way of experience into a day than I had ever thought possible. The English do not do all their work in the same way that we might plan for it, but on the whole their results are admirable and the wounded and sick taken care of with a degree of dispatch and efficiency which will be hard for us to equal.

The more I see of the game and the more I get into it, the more convinced I am that we as a people have taken the only justifiable course. To have dodged our responsibility would have resulted in our losing our self-respect; and now that we are in it we have got to put in everything and see that the points in dispute are settled, not to Germany's satisfaction, but on the basis of insuring peace in the future and preserving the rights of civilization. Nothing that the press has said exaggerates the meanness which has been displayed on the part of Germany. Sometime I hope to have a long

sitting with you to tell of the spirit shown by the British soldiers and the returns they have gotten from the "Hun."

### Letter from Camp Mohawk

The following selections are taken from letters written by Van Zandt Stone, 1911, a cadet in the Royal Flying Corps, to his father, Mr. Charles E. Stone:—

This game may be dangerous, it may not carry with it a lot of discomforts which are attached to the infantry, but don't you let any one tell you that out and out straight flying is thrilling. If they do they are crazy. It is automobiling minus a great majority of the bumps. To be sure when you do hit a bump you stiffen up a little, but to-day was especially bumpy and yet we encountered very few bumps, as they are called. I made two flights this morning of fifteen minutes' duration. It's a great game, believe me. And the surprising part of it all is, there is very little sensation. One thing only, when you start to nose dive. Can you imagine an elevator going

down a million story building at ninety miles an hour? Well, that's it. Just for a second you know you have a stomach and then it's all over. Of course you get the same thing only on a larger scale when you start a tail slide, i.e., stall your motor, and come down backwards. Not very far, you understand, just a short distance; but that is plenty. There is none of that high building sensation that you would expect. I was rather disappointed. I rather imagine I'll get a thrill the day I make my first solo. That won't be right away, however.

The army grind is all over for us now. From now on we arise at 7.00 unless we have early flying, in which case it is 5.30; breakfast at 7.15 to 8.00, parade to the hangar at 8.00, fly until 11.30, drill for an hour, eat lunch, drill from 2.00 to 3.00 and fly from then until dark. No studying; go to bed at 10.15. Officers' mess, steward to wait on us. We eat with the officers and hang around with them, but they sleep in separate barracks. And this is war. As you may worry about my starving, I might as well tell you that my salary has



MARLBOROUGH CHURCHILL, '96  
Lieutenant-Colonel of Field Artillery, United States Army



been raised to \$2.25 a day out of which I have to pay for my grub, leaving about \$6 per week to myself. Not so bad. I get an increase at each camp I go to, two more after this. I expect to stay here two or three weeks, depending on the weather. From here we go to Borden or Texas. We do all our flying before the last camp, and finish up with aerial gunnery and air fighting. All done with films in the guns, instead of bullets, so don't get worried.

By the way, Capt. Vernon Castle is up here with his trained monk. He is officer, commanding 84 Squadron, known as the Death Squadron. They've killed four men; 80 Squadron, that's mine, has the name of being the best squadron here. Have not killed any men, and haven't had a crash since Hector was a pup. I guess I'm in luck. All the machines we've got are almost new, and Monday we've got six brand new ones coming in. All our machines are stick control while the others are educated as wheel controls and then given about an hour with sticks before they leave. In case this is Greek to you, I will say that a wheel is just the same principle as an auto while a stick is just what its name implies. No more, no less, — a common, ordinary stick — that's all we have to keep us on earth.

Haven't had much time in the air since I got up here, ninety minutes, to be exact, in the last nine days. Nothing to worry about, though. To-morrow I go on early morning flying, and will probably be doing solo by the end of next week. Have passed six out of thirteen exams which I have to take up here, and must pass four more by next Wednesday. It sounds hard, but it is in reality a cinch.

Rumor has it that we leave for Fort Worth the 15th of November. How true it is, I can't say. Rumor also says that cadets going out from here in the near future will be sent directly overseas to finish their training. Don't get fussed up about that, as your son is going to Texas and is not going directly overseas. Just paste that in your hat.

Haven't any news of importance. Life is just one thing after another with me; Sundays the same as any other day. Up at 6.30, fly till 11.30; classes all the afternoon, to bed again at 9.00 o'clock. Same old story every day.

Good-night; there is so much noise here I can hardly hear myself think. There are about twenty of us in here sleeping in bunks, you know, four below and four on top. They call us the steerage, but they are all sore. We've got a fireplace that's a beauty; four feet

wide and three feet deep. Fireplace is going full blast every night, and makes it pretty comfortable.

Bed-time now; I'll close now, and maybe write some more to-morrow.

Sunday. — Someone put a curse on this day, just as sure as I am a foot high. We have had seventeen crashes, four men gone to the hospital, one dead, and almost 50% of our machines on the bum. Good Lord, what a day! The only one of its kind the camp has had since it was started up. The fatality occurred bright and early this morning at the north end of the field. At the same time at the south end, a machine fell out of the sky, broke in half on a tree, fell to the ground — and the daring young aviator scratched his knee. Inside of the next fifteen minutes three machines crashed and turned over, and from then on it was one success of crashes. A crash, by the way, is nothing; they happen every day; merely means a poor landing and a smash-up. I tell you this, because you will probably read about the fatality anyhow, and you might as well get it from me as from the Boston Herald-Journal.

The whole business to-day, with one exception, was rank carelessness and damnfoolishness, as they all are, with very few exceptions. To-day — a lad on his first solo, trying to do stunts, side slipped, got into a spinning nose dive 300 feet, and — curtains. Had he stuck to straight flying, he would still be with us. It's the same story all the way through. So many people think that to be a successful flyer a man has to be a dare-devil and take all sorts of fool chances and spit in the face of Providence. If there is one game in the world where caution stands for 100 cents on the dollar this is it. Absolutely, we will all get a chance for wild stuff when we get a nice little battle plane handed to us somewhere in France, but for the present, caution and a clear head. But you can't make some of these people believe it. They can't associate care and air. These are the boys that get picked off every time, with very few exceptions. Carelessness has killed every man up here who has gone. You can't stop it, I suppose; just every so often you meet these people in all walks of life.

Accidents due to defective mechanism up here are almost nil. That's one thing I thank God for that we have up here, that the boys in the states haven't got. The mechanics up here have almost all come from overseas, and when a machine is turned out to go up, she is as perfect as human hand and brain can make her. We've got a few American mechanics up here, so I have a chance to put in side by side and compare them, and believe me, I'll

pick a bluenose every time. Most of them are conscientious, and those who are not very soon have the fear of God installed into them by a few days in the guard house.

Another bunch of cadets are due here tomorrow from the University, almost the last, I guess. The weather is getting so bad that we will have to wash out flying here, pretty soon. Cold good night. Oh, by the way, about that helmet, there is only one thing I demand,

make the hole large enough so my whole face is exposed, that is, from my eyes to my chin. I can't stand anything over my mouth. No more requests this time that I can think of. Those socks are the best ever, warm, snug, and wear like iron. Haven't had 'em off since I got 'em, almost three weeks, night and day. How about that?

Love,

VAN



ALONG THE OLD RAILROAD TRACK

## General School Interests

### War Memorials

At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees the Treasurer was authorized to secure a Service Flag for the school, containing stars to indicate the number of students who have enlisted directly from the Academy since our entrance into the war. The Committee on Memorials, consisting of Professor Forbes, Professor Ropes, Mr. Parmelee, and Dr. Stearns, was also requested to take steps towards arranging for some form of permanent record, on a tablet or paneling, for commemorating those

who have enlisted and who have fallen. It is probable that this record will be kept in the Peabody House, although as yet no definite decision has been reached.

### Faculty Notes

Principal Alfred E. Stearns has served since last May on the Executive Committee of the Andover Public Safety Committee. During this fall he has been a member of the Massachusetts Committee of the Friendship War Fund, to raise money for the Young Men's



Christian Association and its work. In connection with this campaign he spoke at Middlebury College, Vermont, Dummer Academy, Boston University, and Worcester Polytechnic Institute. He has also filled several preaching engagements: on October 28 at the Hackley School, Tarrytown, New York; on November 25 at Yale College in the morning and at the Choate School, Wallingford, Connecticut, in the afternoon; and on December 2 at the Hill School, Pottstown, Pennsylvania. On November 16, at Ford Hall in Boston, was held a joint meeting of the Massachusetts Teachers' Association and the Massachusetts Superintendents' Association. Dr. Stearns spoke on *The Modern School*, and among the others taking part in the discussion were Dr. Charles W. Eliot and President Meiklejohn.

Professor Charles H. Forbes addressed the Masters' Association of Lawrence, on December 11, on the subject *Some War Reflections of a Teacher*. In Dean West's recent volume *The Value of the Classics*, which contains addresses and letters presented at the Princeton Classical Conference last spring, much space is given to the presentation of the statistics first published in Professor Forbes's pamphlet *The Sham Argument Against Latin*, in which, it will be remembered, he demonstrated conclusively the falsity of certain figures originally offered by Dr. Abram Flexner. Professor Forbes's pamphlet has aroused much favorable comment from other quarters.

Professor Forbes, with Mr. Warren K. Moorehead, Mr. Horace M. Poynter, and Mr. Charles A. Parmelee as associates, captained one of the teams for selling Liberty Bonds in Andover; and the same team a few weeks later served in connection with the campaign for the Red Triangle Fund.

On December 8, Mr. Frederick E. Newton spoke in Jacob Sleeper Hall in Boston, before the Association of Mathematics Teachers in New England, on the subject *Aims and Methods in the Solution of Geometric Problems*. Mr. Newton is now serving on a committee appointed by this association to plan a course of study for Junior High Schools. At the same time Mr. Lester E. Lynde was appointed a member of a committee for considering the content of recent College Entrance examinations in Mathematics.

Dr. Claude M. Fuess is serving as Chairman of the Andover Home Service Committee of the Red Cross, and is also acting as a member of the Legal Aid Committee. On the evening of Sunday, October 28, Dr. Fuess spoke in the Andover Town Hall on *The Work of the Red Cross*, Mr. Alfred L. Ripley speaking on the same occasion concerning *The Work of the Public Safety Committee*. On Monday,

December 11, Dr. Fuess read a paper before the Monday Evening Club in Haverhill on *The Career of Caleb Cushing*.

During the Christmas holidays Dr. Pierson S. Page attended meetings at the Astor Hotel in New York of the Athletic Research Society, the National Intercollegiate Athletic Association, and the College Physical Directors.

### Peabody House Talks

At various times during the past few years the need of some form of entertainment on Saturday evenings for the boys remaining in Andover has been felt acutely, and several schemes have been suggested and projected. Early in October Mr. Frank L. Quinby was entrusted with the work of preparing a series of such entertainments during the fall term, and, through his efficient management, a well-balanced program has been carried out. On October 6, Principal Stearns opened the series with a talk on *Phillips Academy in the Early Nineties*. On October 13 several moving picture films were shown, and the so-called "Jazz" band, composed of students, played selections. On October 20 Lance Corporal John Gallishaw, of the First Newfoundland Regiment, gave a talk on his experiences with the ill-fated Gallipoli expedition, where he was wounded so severely as to be incapacitated for further service. On October 27, Dr. Claude M. Fuess spoke on *The History of Phillips Academy*, using slides of interesting Andover people and buildings. On the two following Saturday evenings moving pictures were shown, and the "Jazz" band performed with success; and on November 17, the evening of the football contest with Exeter, no attempt was made to offer entertainment. On November 24 Major Davy, Commandant of the Phillips Battalion, spoke on his experiences in British Military Training Camps. A week later Mr. Roy S. Haggard of the teaching staff, who has just returned from several months of work with the Y. M. C. A. in Russian prison camps, gave an illustrated talk, explaining the nature of the problems to be confronted there and giving the results of his observations in Siberia. On December 8, Lester Scheide, of the class of 1916, spoke concerning his adventures with the American Field Ambulance Service. Scheide, who is in this country recovering from the effects of "gassing", had many interesting tales to tell. On the last Saturday of the term, December 15, Chaplain Minifie of the City of London Guards, who is in this country soliciting funds for the International Bible Institute, gave an illustrated address in the Stone Chapel on *Military Life in Trench and Field*.



The program as arranged by Mr. Quinby has been so successful that it will be continued at least through the winter term, along the same general lines. The Trustees have recently purchased a Pathescope machine, by means of which the best educational and dramatic moving picture films can be shown; and several excellent entertainments of this kind have already been settled upon. The attendance up to the present time has been reasonably good and, in the case of special attractions, fairly large.

### Thanksgiving Festivities

Through the efforts of Mr. Dumont Clarke, an entertainment was arranged in the Borden Gymnasium on the evening before Thanksgiving, for the benefit of those students who were obliged to remain in Andover. A number of girls from Abbot Academy and many members of the Faculty and their families were also present; and before this audience an entertaining program was presented. Mr. Carl F. Pfatteicher at the piano and Fay Bricken on the violin played several duets; Mr. Wendell of Boston gave some amusing monologues and imitations; and the Chinese students in the Academy illustrated on the stage some peculiar oriental customs. When this program was completed, refreshments were served, after which there was some dancing, both old-fashioned and modern.

### Lecture by Lieutenant Morize

On the evening of Wednesday, November 14, Lieutenant Andre Morize addressed a large audience of students in the Stone Chapel on the subject of *Trench Warfare*. After considerably over two years of continuous service at the front, in the course of which he was once severely wounded by shrapnel in the back, Lieutenant Morize was finally selected by the French War Department as one of a group of officers to come to the United States in order to assist the work of the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Since April, 1917, Lieutenant Morize has been stationed at Harvard, where, working with Colonel Azan, he has given the Americans instruction in French methods of fighting.

Lieutenant Morize, in the course of his talk, dealt with three phases of life at the front: the trenches and dugouts, the various forms of artillery, and air-plane maps and photographs. He illustrated his remarks with slides made from photographs, a large number of which he took himself at the scene of action. His address was particularly interesting to members of the Phillips Battalion, who are later to be trained in the practical side of warfare.

### A New Book of Church Music

The Carl Fischer Company have recently published a book entitled *The Christian Church Year in Chorals*, containing seventy-five early church chorals. The work of selection and editing was done by Mr. Carl F. Pfatteicher, Director of Music in Phillips Academy, who has dedicated the volume to the Choirs of Harvard University and Phillips Academy. The collection, indeed, was planned by Mr. Pfatteicher chiefly with the needs of the Academy choir in mind, and many of the chorals have already been heard in the Academy Chapel. The book is interesting to Andover men, also, for the reason that several of the translations of early German chorals were made especially for Mr. Pfatteicher by Mr. James C. Graham, Instructor in Chemistry in Phillips Academy. The compilation, from both the practical and artistic standpoints, is admirably done, and its merits should commend it to choir masters in many schools and colleges.

### The Phillips Club

During the fall term the Phillips Club has continued the series of Smoke Talks so successfully carried on last year. The program for the season was opened on the evening of Thursday, November 1, by Lieutenant Andre Morize of the French Army, now stationed as one of the officers in charge of military instruction at the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Lieutenant Morize spoke on *Trench Warfare*, illustrating his talk by a large number of slides made from photographs taken by him at the front. He dealt with several different phases of modern warfare, practically every one of which had come within his own personal experience. On the evening of Friday, November 15, the speaker was Mr. F. Abbot Goodhue, Vice-President of the First National Bank of Boston and a graduate of Phillips Academy in the class of 1902. Mr. Goodhue, who has recently returned from South America after successfully establishing in Buenos Aires a branch of his own bank, told many entertaining stories of his travels in that continent, and spoke at some length regarding financial and political conditions there. He also used a number of slides showing views of various South American cities. On Friday, November 29, Mr. W. R. Balch of the Boston *Transcript* addressed the club on the subject *What the War will do to Andover and Phillips Academy*. Mr. Balch, who edits what is known as the War Chronicle in the *Transcript*, was able to give much interesting and unusual information, and talked in most entertaining fashion about some of the issues

at stake for us during the months to come. Another phase of the Great War was discussed by Major Robert Davy of the Canadian Army, who, on December 14, before an audience which included many of the Andover State Guard, spoke on the subject *The Use of Gas and Tanks*. Major Davy, who is at present the officer in command of the work of the Andover Reserve Officers' Training Corps, has had a long period of training with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces and is thoroughly familiar with the newest developments which warfare in France has undergone. Major Davy also spoke briefly regarding changes in education which are likely to result from conditions after the war.

Among the speakers who are expected to be present at meetings during the winter are Professor Clifford H. Moore of Harvard University, Mr. Henry H. Crapo of New Bedford, and Mr. John R. Anderson of Cambridge. Much of the success of these Smoke Talks is due to gentlemen in the town of Andover, who have subscribed most liberally to their support and who have attended in increasingly large numbers.

### Phillips Academy Gives Liberally

It was only to be expected that Phillips men would come to the front in aiding the government financially when the call arrived. The Second Liberty Loan was promoted in the school by means of student teams, with the result that, after two days' canvassing, \$23,850 was subscribed by students in Andover and \$28,000 by students at their own homes. In addition, members of the teaching staff purchased \$17,000 worth of bonds, and members of the Board of Trustees in Andover, \$10,100. In the aggregate, then, the school contributed approximately \$79,000 to this issue of bonds.

The Liberty Loan campaign had hardly ended when the drive for the Red Triangle work began. Here also the work of soliciting was conducted by the members of the Student Council, and every man in school was approached. When the campaign was finished, the approximate amount secured was \$4,700, with some names still to hear from. This does not include over \$300 subscribed by members of the Faculty for the Red Triangle "Friendship Fund," and other sums given to the general Red Triangle Fund.

At the time when the Academy closed, the Red Cross membership drive had just started, but a large proportion of the student body were already wearing the Red Cross buttons. Phillips Academy stands ready to do her share willingly in all movements for alleviating or preventing war suffering.

### Trustees' Meeting

At the stated annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of Phillips Academy, held on Tuesday, October 16, the following officers were elected: President, Alfred L. Ripley; Treasurer, James C. Sawyer; clerk, Alfred E. Stearns. The following were named as members of the Executive Committee: Alfred L. Ripley, (Chairman), Elias B. Bishop, James H. Ropes, Clifford H. Moore, Fred G. Crane, James C. Sawyer, and Alfred E. Stearns. In the evening the members of the Board met with the teachers for dinner at the Peabody House.

### Library Exhibits

In October Miss Sarah L. Frost, the Librarian, prepared an exhibition of historical articles and documents relating to the Academy and to the town of Andover. The exhibition included many interesting autographed letters, a large collection of photographs illustrating different periods of school history, copies of books and magazines dealing with town and Academy affairs, and several relics of the Founders of Phillips Academy and the Principals. The amount of material of this sort in possession of the school is steadily increasing, and is now of considerable value. Many of the old photographs have recently been framed, and are now hung in the Phillips Club, where they can be seen by visiting graduates.

In December another exhibition of a different character was shown in the shape of a number of war relics lent to the school by David N. Ripley, '17. Among the articles displayed were German and French gas masks, a German trench helmet, various French and German shells and grenades, and a replica of the notorious Lusitania medal. Mr. Ripley brought this collection to America after finishing his service with the Andover Ambulance Unit in France.

### Report on Lawrence Work, Fall term, 1917

The work of the Phillips Educational Union, teaching English to foreigners in Lawrence, has been carried on as usual during the fall term. The sessions have been held twice weekly in the Paul Chabis Hall, in the heart of the Lithuanian district in Lawrence. The number of foreigners attending the classes has, this year, been the smallest in many years, due largely to the war. Since the revolution in Russia these people have not been much interested in talking English or becoming citizens. The thoughts of most of them are returning to Russia. As few of them



citizens of the United States they do not desire to take out their papers now and become subject to draft, and only think that returning home to Russia as soon as possible will be the solution of their problem.

The sessions were started this year November 20th, nine sessions being held during the fall term, with a total attendance of sixty-six, an average slightly in excess of seven, only about one half of former years. The attendance has, however, been quite steady from those men who are coming, and satisfactory headway has been made, and these few men seem quite interested. As there is generally a falling off after the Christmas vacation, it remains to be seen how the work will develop for the balance of the year. The following students have acted as teachers, and to their devotion and interest a large measure of thanks is due. Tuesdays: E. C. Wilson, Brownson, Wason; Fridays: Schauffler, Vailant and Kaltenbach.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK L. QUINBY

### Music Notes

The last service of the fall term again took the form of the annual Christmas Vespers. Preceding the service Mr. Pfatteicher played the following Christmas organ recital:

- |  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. Fantasy on Old English Christmas Carols | <i>Best</i>     |
| 2. Es ist ein Ros entsprungen              | <i>Brahms</i>   |
| Aus meines Herzens Grunde                  | <i>Kienzel</i>  |
| 3. Two Offertories on French Carols        | <i>Guilmant</i> |

A double quartette sang the carols, "Silent Night, Holy Night" and "A Virgin Unspotted." The entire choir sang the carols "God rest ye merry gentlemen" and "The First Nowell."

The following recitals have been arranged for the Wednesday afternoons of the winter term: six recitals by visiting organists; one song recital; one piano recital; one trio recital; two programs of music for piano and organ; two recitals by the organist, one programme being entitled "The Finest Melodies in Bach", and another "French Gavottes, Minuets etc. of the 17th and 18th centuries."

An alumnus of the school has offered the funds for a third manual for the organ, and it is hoped that this can be installed during the summer recess.

The musical clubs are hoping to be able to arrange a concert for the soldiers at Camp Devens at some time during the winter term.

### School Registration

Statistics concerning the registration for the current year, up to October 1, 1917, are given by the Registrar as follows:—

#### CLASSIFICATION

Classical Department —	
Class I — Seniors	108
Class II — Upper Middlers	74
Class III — Lower Middlers	54
	— 236
Class IV — Juniors	106
Scientific Department —	
Class A — Seniors	58
Class B — Upper Middlers	77
Class C — Lower Middlers	94
	— 229
	571

#### REPRESENTATION

Massachusetts	189	Maryland	3
New York	105	North Dakota	2
Connecticut	45	South Dakota	2
New Jersey	33	Idaho	2
Pennsylvania	24	Texas	2
Illinois	22	Washington	2
Maine	16	Florida	1
Ohio	14	Georgia	1
Missouri	13	Iowa	1
New Hampshire	12	Louisiana	1
Minnesota	10	Mississippi	1
Wisconsin	7	Oklahoma	1
Kentucky	6	Tennessee	1
Colorado	5	West Virginia	1
Indiana	5	Wyoming	1
Michigan	5	China	7
Nebraska	5	Cuba	2
Rhode Island	5	South Africa	1
Vermont	5	Central America	1
California	4	Siam	1
District of Columbia	4		
Virginia	3	Total	571

### Chapel Preachers — Winter Term

Jan. 6	Dr. John W. Platner
Jan. 13 Morning	Rt. Rev. Edwin H. Hughes
Vespers	Bishop Hughes
Jan. 20 Morning	Charles R. Brown
Vespers	Dean Brown
Jan. 27 Morning	Rev. Alfred Rodman Hussey
Vespers	Principal Stearns
Feb. 3 Morning	Prof. Henry Hallam Tweedy
Vespers	Prof. Tweedy
Feb. 10 Morning	Pres. W. H. P. Faunce
Vespers	Pres. Faunce



Feb. 17 Morning Prin. Lewis Perry  
 Vespers Principal Perry  
 Feb. 24 Morning Rev. D. Brewer Eddy  
 Vespers Principal Stearns  
 Mar. 3 Morning Pres. James G.K. McClure  
 Vespers President McClure

Mar. 10 Morning Rev. Raymond C. Knox,  
 D. D.  
 Vespers Dr. Knox  
 Mar. 17 Unfilled  
 Mar. 24 Morning Dr. David R. Porter  
 Vespers Principal Stearns



THE CLASS OF 1866 AT PHILLIPS ACADEMY

## Undergraduate Interests

### Student Council

The following men have been elected to membership in the Student Council:

William Carter Roberson (Undergraduate Treasurer), New York City

Roger Mirick Woolley (Inquiry), Brooklyn, New York

James Alexander Smith, Jr. (the *Phillipian*), Chambersburg, Penn.

Howard Caswell Smith (Baseball Manager), Swampscott

Louis Gregg Neville, Jr. (Football Manager), Wellesley Hills

George Dewey Braden (Football Captain), Washington, Penn.

George Van Siclen Smith (First Honor Roll), Richmond Hill, Long Island, New York

Nathaniel Tyler Lane (Second Honor Roll), St. Louis, Missouri

George Abram Thornton (Musical Clubs), Bedford, Indiana

Emanuel Jerome Rosenberg (Philo), New York City

Clayton Eddy Bailey, Jr. (Senior Class), New York City

Paul Brown (Senior Class), Portland, Maine

William Edwards Stevenson (Senior Class), Princeton, New Jersey

William Gray, Jr. (Senior Class), Amesbury

George Hale Hewett (Upper Middle Class), Colorado Springs, Colorado

Timothy English Holden (Upper Middle Class), Danville, Illinois

Charles Newbold (Upper Middle Class), Colorado Springs, Colorado

Huntington Townsend Day (Upper Middle Class), Dongan Hills, S. I., N. Y.

Daniel Dudley Avery (Lower Middle Class), Aurora, New York

Edward Hamilton Hills (Lower Middle Class), Brooklyn, New York

The officers chosen at the first meeting of the Council were as follows:

President, Roger Mirick Woolley

Vice-President, Clayton Eddy Bailey, Jr.

Secretary-Treasurer, James Alexander Smith, Jr.

### The Philomathean Society

The Philomathean Society, which has been in a state of decline for the past three or four years, still exists, though in a somewhat precarious condition. The first meeting was held on the evening of Wednesday, November 21, at which time plans for the coming year were discussed. Dr. Claude M. Fuess spoke briefly to the society on its history and its aims; and several members suggested schemes for reconstruction of the organization. At a second meeting, on Wednesday, December 5, Mr. Roy E. Spencer of the Faculty spoke on *Journalism as a Career*. The third and last meeting of the term was held on Wednesday, December 12, at which time two members gave readings and officers were chosen for the winter term. It is to be hoped that some method may be evolved for resuscitating this society, the oldest organization in the Academy.

### Society Records

The scholarship records of the various student societies for the fall term, as compiled by Mr. James C. Graham, stand as follows:—

P. L. S.	73.6
F. L. D.	71.1
A. U. V.	69.3
A. G. X.	68.9
K. O. A.	68.3
P. A. E.	67.7
P. B. X.	66.7

These records, it should be noted, are considerably higher on the average than any in recent years. The Phi Lambda Sigma Society, which stood lowest on the list at the opening of the year, is now the highest, and will, therefore, be allowed one meeting a week during the winter term. The Phi Beta Chi Society, on the other hand, will have to be contented with one meeting every four weeks during the same period.

### Honor List for the Fall Term, 1917

#### Scholarship of the First Grade:

Bromwell Ault, Wyoming, Ohio  
Porter Stevens Dickinson, Lunenburg  
Broderick Haskell, Jr., Franklin, Pa.  
John Milton Hopkins, Morristown, N. J.  
Robert Guthrie Page, Madison, Wis.  
Albert Lacy Russel, Jacksonville, Fla.

#### Scholarship of the Second Grade:

Leland Dyer Baker, Provincetown  
Donald Fisk Cameron, Lowell  
Robert Morrill Clough, Reading  
John Guion Coleman, Newtonville  
Paul Clement Daniels, Buffalo, N. Y.  
Charles Stafford Gage, New York, N. Y.  
Harry Albert Haring, Jr., Massillon, Ohio  
Everett Franklin Hatch, Andover  
Heibert Wells Hill, Andover  
Walter Leland Jones, Newton Centre  
Nathaniel Tyler Lane, St. Louis, Mo.  
Clarence Sumner Lunt, Jr., Rochester, N. Y.  
Robert Martin, Cambridge  
Edward Abbott Neiley, Winchester  
Stewart Nichols, Elkhart, Ind.  
George Lyman Paine, Jr., New Haven, Conn.  
Randolph Hight Perry, Andover  
Willard Bates Purinton, Augusta, Me.  
Sidney Isaac Myer Rosenberg, New York, N. Y.  
Harry Klock Schaufliker, Kansas City, Mo.  
Leonard North Seymour, Elgin, Neb.  
George Van Sicken Smith, Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.  
Donald Carter Starr, Winchester  
Oliver Mayhew Whipple, New Haven, Conn.  
Henry Augustus Willard, 2d, Pasadena, Cal.

### Society of Inquiry

Throughout the fall, a splendid spirit has been shown in the Sunday evening meetings of the Society of Inquiry. In accordance with the plan early determined upon, special emphasis has been placed upon the meetings conducted entirely by the boys themselves, without the aid of an outside speaker. The participation of the boys in these meetings has been very general. Sometimes as many as fifteen or sixteen have spoken in a single evening. So interesting have these meetings been, that the desire has been generally expressed that the emphasis should be continued upon them.

Thirteen meetings have been held during the fall term. Of these six have been led by students; two were special meetings at which a number of speakers were present, and five were addressed by one or two specially invited speakers. The average attendance has been about sixty-five.

The opening meeting of the year, on September twenty-third, was addressed by Dr. Stearns, Mr. Quinby, and Dr. Fuess. Succeeding speakers and their subjects have been: Mr. Clarke, on "Young Men's Christian Association Workers Abroad;" Mr. Stanchfield and Mr. Schaett, on "Work in Rural Districts in India;" Rev. Brewer Eddy, on "War and Religion;" President John M. Thomas of Middlebury College, on "A Fair Chance for the Country Boy;" and Professor Forbes and Dr. Fuess on "Religious and Social Conditions After the War." For the student meetings, the subjects have been: "Lessons from the Life of Daniel;" "Worth-while Habits;" "The Character of Christ;" "Civic and Social Service;" "The Place of Inquiry in School Life;" and "Opportunities of the Christmas Vacation."

Special mention should be made of the exchange meetings with Exeter. On October twenty-eighth, five boys from the Christian Fraternity of Exeter, all of them leaders in school life, together with Rev. Frederick J. Libby, the School Minister, came to Andover and spoke on "Christian Activities at Exeter." The addresses were remarkably good, and the speakers were enthusiastically received by an audience of one hundred and eighty boys. On December second, a return delegation of representative boys from Andover went to Exe-

ter. All of the boys made a good impression, and they were received with the same enthusiasm that had marked the meeting at Andover. There is no doubt but that these meetings serve a splendid purpose not only in stimulating the moral and religious life of the two schools, but in cementing and raising to a higher plane the traditional friendship between the schools.

In order to enable the new boys to make a larger acquaintance among the old boys, and to enable all the boys to come into closer contact with the ladies and members of the Faculty, the practice has been started of having a social half-hour, between the close of supper Sunday evenings and the beginning of the regular meetings of the Society of Inquiry. Each week two or more ladies and members of the Faculty are invited to come to Peabody House at a quarter past six, and from that time till ten minutes of seven to talk with the boys before the open fire in the reading room. Two gatherings thus far held, have been so successful that it is planned to continue them regularly throughout the Winter term.

In addition to the meetings already mentioned, a reception for the new boys was held in the Gymnasium on the first Friday evening of the Fall term, and on the evening before Thanksgiving an entertainment was given in the gymnasium for all who remained in town.

## Athletics

### Andover-Exeter Football Contest

The annual game with Exeter, on November seventeenth, was one of the most interesting contests within several years, both because of the evenly matched teams and the skillful playing. Mr. Quinby is deserving of unqualified praise, for despite his lack of time in which to plan his campaign and of full time for coaching he turned out as well coached a team as has represented Phillips in a dozen years. The team too, should be praised for its spirit; the lads fought hard, and well, and prevented the brilliant Exeter captain from doing the expected damage to our goal line. Three times Exeter's goal was threatened; on each occasion the Andoverians gave up the chance of a tie by the drop kick route in order to attempt to win. Of the Andover players, Avery at center—he has been elected captain for 1918—and Braden were the most spectacular in action. Exeter's score came almost at the end of the first half,

Lourie dropping a goal from Andover's 30-yard line after a pretty run of 25 yards.

The line-up:

ANDOVER	EXETER
Robinson, l.e.	r.e. Luman
Morgan, l.t.	r.t. H. Baker
C. Baker, l.g.	r.g. Tolcott
Avery, c.	c. Lipscombe
Scammon, r.g.	l.g. Lunge
Moorehead, r.t.	l.t. C. Peters
Braden, r.e.	l.e. Cutler
Scott, q.b.	q.b. Lourie
Fairbairn, l.h.b.	r.h.b. Sturm
Temple, r.h.b.	l.h.b. Waston
Bailey, f.b.	f.b. Gilroy

Substitutes: Andover — MacDonald, P. Brown, Abbott, Gibson, Wilson; Exeter — Clark, Clough, Hickey, Coulon, Torkelson. Umpire: C. J. Marshall, Harvard. Referee: G. N. Bankart, Dartmouth. Head linesman: H. L. Andrews, Yale. Field judge: Beebe, Yale. Score: Exeter 3, Andover 0.



### Soccer Team

The soccer team, headed by Captain Daniel Erwin Coburn of Indianapolis, Indiana, had a fairly successful season, in the course of which it won two out of four games played. Dartmouth was defeated by a score of 2 to 1, and the Harvard Freshmen were beaten, 2 to 0, in the last game of the year. Against a

team composed of members of the National Guard Andover played poorly, and lost, 4 to 1. In the most important game, that with Worcester Academy, on a very muddy field, Andover was again defeated, by a score of 1 to 0. Considering the fact that very little time was given to practice and that only a small number of candidates appeared, the team made a creditable record.



MAIN STREET—LOOKING NORTH

## Graduate Interests

### Amherst Scholarship

The Amherst Boston Alumni scholarship for 1917-18, awarded to a member of the Freshman Class at Amherst College on the basis of his previous school record, was given to William S. Clark of Cambridge, who graduated from Phillips Academy in June, 1917, as one of the men of highest standing in his class.

### Obituaries

1844—Nathaniel Hathaway Swift, son of Jireh and Elizabeth Hathaway Swift, was born in Amherst, August 25, 1826, and engaged in a business life. He died in Wellesley Hills, December 12, 1917.

1846—Josiah Otis Lovejoy, son of Josiah Ballard and Mary Hodges Stickney Lovejoy, was born in Duxbury, March 29, 1830. He became a notary public, county judge, president of the Tulare Public Free Library, and a dealer in real estate and insurance in Tulare, Cal., where he died.

1849—Albert Bradstreet Peabody, son of Samuel and Mary Bradstreet Peabody, was born in Boxford, November 1, 1828, and graduated from Andover Theological Seminary in 1859. He was pastor in East Longmeadow for seven years, pastor in Seabrook, Stratham and Candia, N. H., and in Boxboro. He served during the Civil War in the Christian Commission with the Army of

the Potomac. He retired from the ministry in 1898 and lived in Boxford where he died November 2, 1917.

1853—Eben Caldwell, son of Eben and Clarissa Smith Caldwell, was born in Salem, June 9, 1836, and became a freight broker and exporter in New York. Mr. Caldwell died in Winchester, November 1, 1917.

1854—Robert Macy Gallaway, son of Daniel Ayres and Hepsey Macy Gallaway, was born in New York City, August 4, 1837, and graduated from Yale in 1858. He was first associated with his father in the iron business and then was president of the Atlantic Dock Ironworks, which constructed many of the large gasworks throughout the country. He was also director and president of railroads, north and south. In the later years of his life he was president of the Merchants National Bank of New York City. For six years he was a member of the Board of Education of New York City, and was associated with several philanthropic societies. Mr. Gallaway died in New York City, November 13, 1917.

1857—Alpheus Holmes Hardy, son of Alpheus and Susan Warner Holmes Hardy, was born in Boston, March 14, 1840, and graduated from Harvard in 1861. In the Civil War he was First Lieutenant of the 45th Mass. Vols. For many years he was an East Indian commission merchant, served as treasurer of Phillips Academy and of Wellesley College, and was a trustee of many estates. He was president of the Boston Board of Trade and of several social clubs. Further allusion to his connection with the school will be found elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Hardy died in Boston, December 18, 1917.

1859—Wyman Dwight Hussey, son of Elijah and Rosena Moorar Hussey, was born in Andover, February 14, 1843. He was a private in Company H, 1st Heavy Artillery, during the Civil War. His home was in Lowell, where he was connected with railroad interests. Mr. Hussey died in Lakeport, N. H., March 2, 1917.

1863—Moses Greeley Parker, son of Theodore and Hannah Greeley Parker, was born in Dracut, October 12, 1842. He received his medical education in the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., Bellevue Hospital, New York, and the Harvard Medical School, from which he received the degree of M. D. in 1864. He was physician in charge of the Tewksbury State Institution, assistant surgeon of the 57th Mass. Regt. Vols., assistant surgeon of the Second U. S. Colored Cavalry during the Civil War. All his subsequent life was spent in Lowell in the practice of his profession. He invented a thermoscautery and devised methods of improving photography and telephone construction. He

suggested that telephone exchanges call subscribers by number instead of by name. He was a leading director in the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company. He was interested in generalological research and in patriotic societies, serving as president of the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and vice-president-general of the national society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Dr. Parker died in Lowell, October 1, 1917.

1866—Edwin Sprague Gould, son of Rufus and Mary Henry Gould, was born in New Braintree, February 20, 1844. He served in the 51st and 60th Mass. Vols. during the Civil War, and later was in journalistic work in Hartford, Conn., and in Worcester. He studied theology at Hartford and Andover seminaries and was pastor in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Missouri. He died in Providence, R. I., January 20, 1917.

1867—John Wood Hird, son of Samuel and May Farmer Hird, was born in Bradford, Yorkshire, England, December 27, 1841, and was a private in the 28th Maine Regt. Vols. He graduated from Yale in 1871 and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1874, and was pastor in Massachusetts and Vermont. Mr. Hird died in Interlaken, November 17, 1917.

1869—Charles Albert Chandler, son of James Rodney and Almira Ann Kemp Chandler, was born in North Andover, October 14, 1848. For over forty years he was with the Eastern and Boston & Maine Railroad Company as freight agent, retiring with a pension in 1913. Mr. Chandler died in Salem, November 1, 1917.

1869—William Addison Houghton, son of Cyrus and Eliza Adaline Sawin Houghton, was born in Holliston, March 10, 1852, and graduated from Yale in 1873. He was tutor in Yale, professor in the Imperial College, Tokio, Japan, and in Bowdoin College. He died in Plainfield, N. J., October 22, 1917. His son, William M., was a member of the class of 1899.

1870—Henry Adgate Strong, son of Edward Henry and Eunice Loomis Strong, was born in Colchester, Conn., September 10, 1846, and graduated from Yale in 1873. He was school commissioner, city attorney and mayor for two terms of the city of Cohoes, N. Y. He died in Cohoes, November 19, 1917.

1871—James William Adams, son of Hugh and Amanda McCormick Adams, was born in Rockbridge County, Va., January 2, 1853, and engaged in the grain business in St. Louis and in the real estate business in Chicago. He invented the Adams automatic bolt-threading machine



and also the Adams elevated electric railway system. Mr. Adams died in Evanston, Ill., November 19, 1917.

1871—Robert Joshua Lounsbury, son of Isaac and Catherine Meyrick Lounsbury, was born in Putnam County, N. Y., February 21, 1854, and was a member of the Dartmouth class of 1875 and of the Columbia Law School. He was receiver of the Pontiac, Oxford and Northern Railroad, 1905-1910, first mayor of Pontiac, Mich., under commission form of government, and re-elected mayor for a second term. Mr. Lounsbury died in Pontiac, June 22, 1917.

1871—Charles Carroll Suffren, son of Andrew Edward and Mary Jane Sloat Suffren, was born in Haverstraw, N. Y., November 19, 1854, and was a member of the Yale class of 1875 and graduated from the Yale Law School in 1878. He had charge of the Law Department of the Title Insurance Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., and was senior member of the law firm of Suffren, Humphreys & Orr of Brooklyn. Mr. Suffren was a generous contributor to the Alumni Fund of Phillips. He died in Brooklyn, December 17, 1917.

1876—Bartlett Nye, son of Bartlett and Laura Maria Moore Nye, was born in Champlain, N. Y., March 23, 1856. He had large farming and lumber interests in Canada and at Champlain. From 1890 to 1900 he was superintendent of agencies of the Equitable Life Assurance Company in Montreal, Canada. Returning to Champlain he assumed charge of his estates and died in Champlain, September 10, 1917.

1898—Jesse Barker, son of Walter and Mary Fuller Barker, was born in Peoria, Ill., February 27, 1877. After leaving Andover he became interested in western lands and in street railway systems. He died in Peoria, October 7, 1917.

1898—Thomas Herbert Blake, son of Joseph Gilman and Caroline Webster Smith Blake, was born in Bangor, Me., March 11, 1878, and went to Bowdoin College. He engaged in the business of agricultural supplies in Lewiston, Me., and later in San Francisco, Cal., where he died, September 27, 1917.

1901—George Harrison Barbour, Jr., son of George Harrison and Katherine Lucile Hawley Barbour, was born in Detroit, Mich., November 25, 1881. He was secretary and treasurer of the Michigan Copper and Brass Company and active in the social and business life of Detroit. He died in Dansville, N. Y., October 11, 1917.

1901—Lewis Arza Eastman, son of Ira Arza and Orissa Ellen Clough Eastman, was born in Littleton, N. H., April 29, 1876, and died in Westboro, November 3, 1917.

1905—Leonard Bacon Parks, son of Sheldon and Clara Vickars Street Parks, was born in Salem, O., April 23, 1887, and graduated from Yale in 1909 and from the Harvard Law School in 1912, and became associated with his father in legal matter in Cleveland, O. He was commissioned First Lieutenant, Company E, 112th Regt. U. S. Military Engineers and died of pneumonia in Montgomery Ala., October 29, 1917. A young man of rare promise, of high qualities of leadership, an ardent advocate of the prohibition movement, and of unflinching courage.

1910—Harold Freeman Johnston, son of John and Ada Lincoln Freeman Johnston, was born in Fall River, July 9, 1890, and died in Swansea, May, 1917.

1915—Charles Blanchard Beck, son of Henry Justus and Mattie Mae Blanchard Beck, was born in Chicago, Ill., April 9, 1896, and entered Cornell. He enlisted and was stationed at Fort Sheridan. He died September 17, 1917.

### Personals

1862—Benjamin A. Fowler may be addressed at 427 South Alvarado Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

1864—Arthur S. Hardy has written *No. 13 Rue du Bon Diable*, which Houghton Mifflin publish.

1871—Edward S. Martin has written *The Diary of a Nation*, published by Doubleday, Page and Company.

1873—Alfred L. Ripley has been chosen president of the Merchants National Bank of Boston.

1881—Elmore Abram Willets and Miss Lucy Penn were married in New York City, September 13, 1917.

1886—Robert E. Speer has written *The Stuff of Manhood*, published by the Revell Company.

1888—The Association Press issues *With Our Soldiers in France*, written by G. Sherwood Eddy.

1892—Philip R. Allen is vice-president of the Walpole Trust Company, Walpole.

1892—Edward W. Ames is manager of agencies for the American Steel Export Company, New York City.

1892—George W. Shaw is president and general manager of The Ohio Electric Car Company, manufacturers of electric automobiles.

1893—Governor McCall has appointed Wm. M. Stuart the Washington agent of the Massachusetts soldiers' information bureau.



1894—Philip S. Goulding may be addressed at Leonia, N. J., having left Urbana, Ill.

1895—Clarence E. Coffin is with Emerson W. Chaillé & Company, real estate dealers, Indianapolis, Ind.

1896—Albert Munger Barrell and Miss Marjorie A. Sullivan were married in Chicago, Ill., September 15, 1917.

1896—Walter P. Eaton has written *Green Trails and Upland Pastures*, which Doubleday, Page & Company publish.

1898—In the November issue of Munsey's Magazine is verse *From Overseas* by John A. Callender.

1899—Solomon Peter Metzger and Miss May Oakley were married in Ashton, R. I., December 11, 1917.

1901—Harold A. Fisher is secretary and treasurer of the Alkali Butte Oil Company, Riverton, Wyoming.

1904—Sydney Dodd Frissell and Miss June Farrar were married in Burkeville, Va., June 19, 1917.

1904—Franklin M. Gunther is First Secretary of Embassy, London, England.

1904—Frederick Raymond Knight and Miss Martha Ann Mahaffey were married in Boswell, Pa., October 24, 1917.

1904—Fred H. Schmidt is city attorney, Sioux City, Ia.

1908—Sumner Smith and Miss Alice Paul Wiggin were married in West Medford, October 20, 1917.

1909—Adolphus Washington Greely, Jr., and Miss Anna Louise Sponsler were married in Harrisburg, Pa., October 20, 1917.

1910—Charles Allen Bowles and Miss Helen Sims were married in Springfield, October 20, 1917.

1910—Clement McCune Brown and Miss Mildred Ann Glover were married in St. Louis, Mo., November 29, 1917.

1910—Raymond McAllister Demeré and Miss Josephine Elizabeth Mobley were married in Atlanta, Ga., December 1, 1917.

1910—Harold C. Greene is with the Guaranty Securities Corporation, 120 Broadway, New York City.

1910—Jokichi Takamine, Jr., and Miss Hilda Isabelle Petrie were married June 14, 1917.

1911—Leon Emery Thomson and Miss Grace Evelyn Sponsel were married in Hartford, Conn., October 20, 1917.

1912—Henry Estey McDewell and Miss Grace Ellinore Soutter were married in Winchester, October 26, 1917.

1912—Thomas Matthew Small and Miss Kathleen Lola Halsted were married in Atlanta, Ga., December 11, 1917.

1914—Azel Farnsworth Hatch, Jr., and Miss Barbara Frieda Look were married in Florence, August 25, 1917.

1914—Edward Sanders Lansing and Miss Sara Louise George were married in Danbury, Conn., November 29, 1917.

1916—Thorne Donnelly and Miss Helen Pauling were married in Chicago, Ill., November 19, 1917.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF  
PHILLIPS ACADEMY ALUMNI FUND  
JUNE 30, 1917

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TO THE ALUMNI:

The Board of Directors of the Phillips Academy Alumni Fund submit herewith with pleasure the report for the year ending June 30, 1917, completing the eleventh year of the Fund.

Though the amount received during the past year was not the largest in dollars and cents, the number of subscribers was, totaling 15% of the living alumni. The amount subscribed by the reunion classes was also the largest appropriated to the endowment of any past year. In addition to this, the interest income from the endowment funds of the different classes has now reached a point where it is amounting to almost as much as the annual gifts of all the classes, and the annual receipts, including interest, are now exceeding \$15,000.00, over one-third of which is interest income alone. This year it is the aim of the Directors of the Fund that the number of subscribers be increased to 2500. The school plans an important program of military work, under the direction of a Canadian officer who has trained troops in English Camps. This will add considerably to the current expenses, and it is hoped that the Alumni Fund can support this work entirely this year and in addition help extinguish the annual charge on the *Alumni Bulletin*.

We take this opportunity also of thanking the Class Agents who have given so freely of their time and thought in making this work successful. We also take this occasion to thank those whose names appear submitted herewith as subscribers to the Fund.

*Please make subscriptions payable to the order of the Trustees of Phillips Academy, and forward to the Agent of your class, or direct to the Secretary at Andover.*

Respectfully submitted,

O. G. JENNINGS, '83 (*Chairman*)

F. R. APPLETON, '71	H. F. PERKINS, '83
F. W. WALLACE, '84	W. D. SAWYER, '85
JOHN CROSBY, '86	R. E. SPEER, '86
F. C. WALCOTT, '87	J. E. OTIS, '88
G. B. CASE, '90	THOMAS COCHRAN, '90
J. B. NEALE, '92	F. H. SIMMONS, '94
F. W. ALLEN, '96	ARTHUR DRINKWATER, '96

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE ALUMNI FUND:

Again we wish to express our gratitude to you and the Class Agents for the splendid service which you both continue to render to Phillips Academy. From a small beginning the amount annually contributed has constantly increased as well as the number of subscribers which now include a list of 1150 names. We have been able to improve our standard of instruction because of the additional income which this fund has provided, and the moral support which we have at all times believed to be behind these contributions, has been a great help and encouragement to us.

Military Training, which was instituted here a year ago has been continued and arrangements have now been made with the War Department to make our Battalion a R. O. T. C. The Canadian Government has courteously assigned Major R. N. Davy of the Canadian Army to the School, and he with Major Pearson of the U. S. Cavalry will take charge of the training.

In this coming year we earnestly hope that the Alumni will be as devoted and generous as ever because necessarily our expenses will be greater. We will devote the collections to Military Training and the cost of publishing the *Phillips Alumni Bulletin*. These two items will amount to \$7500.00 and the necessity and desirability of both are beyond dispute.

Very truly yours,

ALFRED E. STEARNS, *Principal*  
JAMES C. SAWYER, *Treasurer*

RECEIPTS, JUNE 30, 1917			
920—Subscribers current income			\$6,941.20
4	"	endowment	1857 \$10.00
3	"	"	1862 55.00
1	"	"	1863 25.00
6	"	"	1867 48.00
3	"	"	1872 15.00
5	"	"	1877 60.00
7	"	"	1882 17.00
5	"	"	1886 73.00
17	"	"	1887 253.00
90	"	"	1892 1251.19
1	"	"	1896 25.00
19	"	"	1897 242.50
1	"	"	1900 10.00
22	"	"	1902 147.50
11	"	"	1907 54.00
29	"	"	1912 105.00
224	"	"	2,391.19
1144			9,332.39
Expenses			988.43
Total, less expenses			8,343.96
Added to Endowment			2,391.19
Net Current Income			5,952.77
Interest class funds		\$1,818.08	
Interest general funds		3,749.11	5,567.19
Total added to Income			\$11,519.96
Added to Endowment			\$2,391.19
Added to Income			11,519.96
Total appropriated			\$13,911.15
SUMMARY 1907-1917			
Total Receipts, Current Income			\$60,870.60
Total Receipts, Endowment			67,368.93
			128,239.53

Interest Income	1907-1916	\$18,580.17	
	1917	5,567.19	24,147.36
			152,386.89

Expenses	6,539.87
Total Net Receipts	145,847.02
Total added to income	\$78,478.09
Total added to Principal	67,368.93
Total appropriated	145,847.02

INTEREST INCOME  
CLASS ENDOWMENT FUNDS

	Principal	Income
Class of 1853 Fund, 1907	\$ 500.00	\$ 42.84
Class of 1857 Fund, 1907	511.00	42.92
Class of 1858 Fund, 1907	210.00	18.00
Class of 1868 Fund, 1907	1,005.00	86.11
Class of 1871 Fund, 1907	1,702.00	145.82
Class of 1872 Fund, 1907	1,015.00	85.68
Class of 1879 Fund, 1907	1,010.00	86.53
Class of 1883 Fund, 1907	1,000.00	85.68
Class of 1884 Fund, 1907	2,000.00	171.36
Class of 1885 Fund, 1907	1,400.00	119.95
Class of 1890 Fund, 1907	201.00	17.22
Class of 1892 Fund, 1907	3,791.88	217.68
Class of 1896 Fund, 1907	1,326.49	111.51
Class of 1877 Endowment F'd, 1908	2,897.00	243.07
Class of 1898 Decennial F'd, 1908	180.00	15.42
Class of 1887 Fund, 1910	263.00	.86
Class of 1899 Fund, 1910	1,466.06	125.61
Class of 1893 Fund, 1913	620.00	53.12
Class of 1895 Fund, 1915	405.00	34.71
Class of 1866 Fund, 1916	1,403.50	113.99
Class of 1862 Fund, 1917	55.00	
Class of 1863 Fund, 1917	25.00	
Class of 1867 Fund, 1917	48.00	
Class of 1882 Fund, 1917	17.00	
Class of 1897 Fund, 1917	242.50	
Class of 1900 Fund, 1917	10.00	
Class of 1902 Fund, 1917	147.50	
Class of 1907 Fund, 1917	54.00	
Class of 1912 Fund, 1917	105.00	

1907-1917 Total Class Funds	\$23,610.93	\$1,818.08
General Endowment Funds	43,758.00	3,749.11
	\$67,368.93	\$5,567.19
Interest income average 1917, 8½%.		



SUMMARY CURRENT INCOME—1907-1917					1871	1,702.00	1,702.00
Gross	Expenses	Net	Contributors	Pct.	1872	1,015.00	1,015.00
{ 1906 \$4,828.65 }					1874		25.00
{ 1907 4,955.79 }	\$1,126.62	\$8,657.82	4		1876		100.00
1908 3,652.67	147.70	3,504.97	4		1877	2,897.00	2,897.00
1909 3,798.60	440.62	3,357.98	329	4	1879	1,010.00	1,010.00
1910 4,101.35	46.48	4,054.87	338	4	1882	17.00	22.00
1911 4,408.00	767.45	3,640.55	586	7	1883	1,000.00	1,000.00
1912 4,043.03	114.35	3,928.68	413	5	1884	2,000.00	2,000.00
1913 5,720.12	234.20	5,485.92	716	9	1885	1,400.00	1,400.00
1914 5,575.08	283.13	5,291.95	731	9	1886	1,403.50	1,403.50
1915 5,468.47	1,032.17	4,436.30	835	11	1887	263.00	273.00
1916 7,377.64	1,358.72	6,018.92	1006	13	1890	201.00	201.00
1917 6,941.20	988.43	5,952.77	920	12	1891		105.00
Total	60,870.60	6,539.87	54,330.73		1892	3,791.88	3,791.80
TOTAL CLASS ENDOWMENT FUNDS					1893	620.00	620.08
Class Funds	General Endowment	Total			1895	405.00	405.00
1844	\$ , 50.00	\$ , 50.00			1896	1,326.49	1,826.49
1853	10.00	10.00			1897	242.50	242.50
1853	\$ 500.00	500.00			1898	180.00	180.00
1857	511.00	511.00			1899	1,466.06	1,466.06
1858	210.00	210.00			1900	10.00	10.00
1859		20,001.00	20,001.00		1901		5.00
1860		50.00	50.00		1902	147.50	147.50
1862	55.00	55.00			1906		5.00
1863	25.00	10.00	35.00		1907	54.00	54.00
1864		25.00	25.00		1912	105.00	105.00
1865		7.00	7.00			23,610.93	20,958.00
1867	48.00	50.00	98.00				Non-Grad. Fund
1868	1,005.00		1,005.00				22,800.00
							67,368.93

#### AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED TO ALUMNI FUND, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917

Class	Class Agent	Contributors	Amount	Living	Pct. contr.
1848	F. L. Quinby, Andover	1	\$ 4.00	3	34
1849	F. L. Quinby, Andover	1	15.00	5	20
1851	F. L. Quinby, Andover	2	15.00	10	20
1852	F. L. Quinby, Andover	1	2.00	14	7
1853	F. L. Quinby, Andover	3	12.00	18	17
1854	G. B. Knapp, 812 Tremont Bldg., Boston	7	69.00	17	41
1855	F. L. Quinby, Andover	2	6.00	20	10
1856	F. L. Quinby, Andover	2	10.00	20	10
1857	F. L. Quinby, Andover	4	10.00	25	16
1858	F. L. Quinby, Andover	5	17.00	32	19
1859	F. L. Quinby, Andover	4	17.00	40	10
1860	F. L. Quinby, Andover	4	36.00	35	11
1861	Rev. G. H. Gutterson, 14 Beacon St., Boston	2	10.00	38	5
1862	F. L. Quinby, Andover	3	55.00	30	10
1863	Rev. D. J. Burrell, 5th Ave., 29th St., N. Y. City	10	86.00	32	30
1864	Rev. D. J. Burrell, 5th Ave., 29th St., N. Y. City	8	56.00	50	16
1865	H. P. Warren, Albany Academy, Albany, N. Y.	3	11.00	45	7
1866	G. L. Huntress, Sears Bldg., Boston	14	160.00	58	24
1867	C. P. Sherman, 1001 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.	7	48.00	35	20
1868	Prof. E. H. Williams, Woodstock, Vt.	15	121.00	60	25
1869	F. L. Quinby, Andover	5	41.00	55	9
1870	DeWitt Roosa, Kingston, N. Y.	5	59.00	63	8
1871	DeWitt Roosa, Kingston, N. Y.	18	300.00	70	26
1872	F. L. Quinby, Andover	3	15.00	55	6
1873	W. P. Sheffield, Newport, R. I.	5	70.00	53	9
1874	R. B. Tobey, 201 Devonshire St., Boston	6	55.00	60	10
1875	F. L. Quinby, Andover	4	40.00	68	6
1876	R. D. Swoope, Curwensville, Pa.	3	50.00	55	6
1877	W. P. Day, No. Germantown, N. Y.	5	60.00	56	9
1878	Dr. L. M. Silver, 103 W. 72nd St., N. Y. City	7	38.00	58	12
1879	F. D. Warren, 225 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City	27	260.00	60	45
1880	P. T. Nickerson, Copley Sq. Hotel, Boston	7	52.00	55	13

1881	Rev. F. D. Greene, 105 E. 22nd St., N. Y. City . . . . .	15	192.00	70	20
1882	W. K. Sharpe, Chambersburg, Pa. . . . .	7	17.00	80	9
1883	O. G. Jennings, 51 Wall St., N. Y. City . . . . .	13	408.00	71	18
1884	F. W. Wallace, Care Wacark Wire Co., Elizabeth, N. J. . . . .	23	279.00	75	40
1885	W. D. Sawyer, 52 Vanderbilt Ave., N. Y. City . . . . .	8	75.00	76	11
1886	G. H. Danforth, 72 Broad St., N. Y. City . . . . .	20	200.00	77	26
1887	F. C. Walcott, W. P. Bonbright Co., N. Y. City . . . . .	17	253.00	102	17
1888	Edw. Brainerd, Herrs Island, Pa. . . . .	15	73.00	119	13
1889	J. L. Emerson, Titusville, Pa. . . . .	30	624.00	102	30
1890	A. E. Addis, Northampton, Mass. . . . .	25	283.00	125	20
1891	Dr. Jas. Ogilvie, 102 Hamilton Place, N. Y. City . . . . .	17	130.00	121	14
1892	J. B. Neale, Minersville, Pa. . . . .	90	1,251.19	65	55
1893	Dr. F. T. Murphy, Euclid and Scott Aves., St. Louis, Mo. . . . .	23	199.00	154	15
1894	G. G. Schreiber, 55 Liberty St., N. Y. City . . . . .	60	502.15	180	34
1895	D. H. Day, 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City . . . . .	35	170.35	193	18
1896	A. Drinkwater, 142 Berkeley St., Boston . . . . .	51	334.00	204	25
1897	Ray Morris, 14 Wall St., N. Y. City . . . . .	19	242.50	171	11
1898	D. O. Swan, 305 Nesmith St., Lowell, Mass. . . . .	51	253.00	193	26
1899	W. S. Sugden, Sistersville, W. Va. . . . .	1		148	
1900	E. W. Baker, 327 Main St., Fitchburg, Mass. . . . .	20	178.00	151	13
1901	Joseph Burns, Andover . . . . .	17	117.50	154	11
1902	F. S. Bale, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City . . . . .	24	160.50	165	15
1903	E. B. Chapin, Andover . . . . .	24	106.00	142	17
1904	C. B. Garver, 55 Wall St., N. Y. City . . . . .	22	136.00	178	12
1905	A. D. Parker, 731 Dutton St., Lowell, Mass. . . . .	13	50.00	162	8
1906	H. H. Kirkpatrick, 494 Congress St., Portland, Me. . . . .	17	98.50	165	10
1907	F. J. Daly, Andover . . . . .	11	54.00	207	5
1908	Russell Stiles, 40 Wall St., N. Y. City . . . . .	20	113.00	218	9
1909	C. W. Hamilton, 50 Broad St., N. Y. City . . . . .	21	297.00	241	9
1910	Clyde Martin, 204 Washington Park, Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . .	30	98.10	232	13
1911	N. V. Donaldson, 548 Orange St., New Haven, Conn. . . . .	28	65.00	248	11
1912	C. T. Timbie, 292 North St., Pittsfield, Mass. . . . .	29	105.00	255	11
1913	James Gould, Camp Meade, Md., 312th Field Artillery . . . . .	42	123.00	227	19
1914	A. W. Ames, Bay Shore, L. I., U. S. Naval Aviation Corps . . . . .	35	75.00	348	14
1915	A. V. Heely, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn. . . . .	45	93.50	250	18
1916	H. P. Harrower, 8 Northampton Rd., Amsterdam, N. Y. . . . .	29	123.00	245	12
1917	Ray B. Munger, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn. . . . .	1	1.00	255	
Faculty	. . . . .	1	1.00		

\*1144      \$9,332.30      \*7467      \*15%

\*15% of 7500, total living alumni.

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J. F. Holt	1858	J. V. Beal	Rev. Washington Choate
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G. B. Knapp (Class Agent)	Henry Atwater	(Class Agent)	1867
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L. M. Silver, M. D.  
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W. H. Crocker  
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F. A. Howland  
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H. G. Day  
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R. M. Hotaling  
Lincoln Pierce  
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E. H. Brainard  
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W. A. Rugg  
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1889  
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Joseph Parsons  
G. W. Phelps  
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H. N. Spaulding  
Lorenzo Webber  
C. M. Wells

1899

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Alfred Johnson  
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I. S. Stillman  
A. W. Stone

1891

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L. M. Keeler  
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P. H. McMillan  
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S. P. White

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Richard Armstrong  
W. J. Armstrong  
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N. L. Barnes  
W. L. S. Brayton  
D. D. Cassidy  
J. W. Clary  
Russell Colgate

S. G. Colt  
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H. B. Crouse  
Johnston DeForest  
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W. F. Duffy

Oak Duke  
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Heman Ely  
F. S. Fales  
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M. W. Jernegan  
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G. K. King  
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G. E. Lake  
J. P. McDermott  
G. X. McLanahan  
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C. F. Mackay  
W. D. Makepeace  
A. A. Marsh  
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J. E. Merriam  
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G. W. Shaw  
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L. W. Smith  
H. G. Strong  
A. P. Thompson  
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A. J. Wadhams  
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Prescott Warren  
H. O. Wells  
D. B. Wentz

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W. R. Wilder  
N. A. Williams (In memorandum)  
J. E. Woodman  
F. I. Worral

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H. W. Brown  
W. R. Brown  
F. M. Crosby  
R. M. Crosby  
J. B. Drake  
R. C. Gilmore  
Arthur Goodall  
A. W. Harris  
C. P. Kitchell  
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A. T. Schauflier  
W. L. Sjostrom  
H. J. Wilder  
W. T. B. Williams  
C. H. Wilson

1894

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F. L. Beecher  
G. W. Bergner  
Hiram Bingham  
A. H. Bliss  
H. L. Bodwell  
C. A. Brady  
H. K. Brent  
C. H. Chamberlin  
C. H. Choate  
M. T. Clark  
O. M. Clark  
Morgan Davis  
C. D. Divine  
D. A. Dowsett  
Irene DuPont  
D. B. Eddy  
J. M. Ellsworth  
E. B. Forbes  
S. L. Fuller  
R. H. Gay  
A. H. Gerhard  
G. W. Grandin  
F. B. Greenhalge  
J. H. Haste  
J. J. Hazen  
H. B. Hickman  
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S. S. Hinds  
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J. S. North  
R. C. Palmer  
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C. A. Worrall  
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1895

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W. H. Field  
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Charles Grilk  
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F. E. Mustard  
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Cyrus Sargeant, Jr.  
M. S. Sherrill  
H. J. Skinner  
S. A. Smith  
J. H. Spence  
C. B. Spitzer  
M. B. Suydam  
Lawrence Tweedy  
G. L. Ward  
Rev. W. H. Weir  
W. M. Wheeler

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A. M. Barrell  
W. C. Booth  
M. P. Burnham, M. D.  
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G. N. Crouse  
Arthur Drinkwater

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F. B. Edwards  
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F. R. Greene  
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Hunter Savidge  
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Robert Stevenson, Jr.  
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- 1898  
Gardner Abbott  
Adelbert Ames, Jr.  
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Lawrence Chamberlain  
K. S. Chase
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Sidney McCurdy  
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- H. M. Dick  
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P. L. Reed  
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Cyril Sumner  
E. S. Thomas  
H. M. Trieber  
H. G. Tyer  
J. A. Watson  
L. T. Wilcox
- 1904  
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J. C. Thornton  
P. L. Veeder  
P. W. Wilson  
DeLos H. Wray
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H. L. Chalifoux  
N. T. Childs  
T. A. Cushman  
W. L. Day  
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A. G. Heidrich  
A. F. Kitchel  
H. N. Otis  
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G. F. Thompson
- 1906  
Lawrence Blum  
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A. F. Marsh  
L. B. Mitchell  
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T. K. Thurston  
H. O. Tuttle
- 1908  
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A. B. Bradley  
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B. F. Dake  
M. G. Ely  
R. A. Gardner  
T. E. Garry  
R. D. Gile  
Cornelius Holloway  
A. W. Lancashire  
W. S. Leeds  
A. F. Lynch

V. C. Miller  
F. E. Patton  
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H. A. Steiner  
Russell Stiles (Class Agent)  
L. C. Torrey  
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C. G. Browne  
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D. C. Dougherty  
Alonzo Elliott  
E. W. Freeman  
F. A. Gimbel  
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L. A. Mayberry  
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H. E. Pickett  
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E. T. Robinson  
G. S. Torrey  
D. C. Waring  
S. L. Whelan  
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H. P. Brady  
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C. T. Buehler  
S. K. Bushnell  
P. A. Colwell  
R. G. Conant  
C. T. Donworth  
R. C. Hendel  
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K. L. Moore  
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Quentin Reynolds  
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S. H. Scribner  
H. S. S. Sternburg  
Johiche Takamine, Jr.  
F. S. Waterman, Jr.  
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N. C. Wheeler  
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R. A. Bush  
W. R. Casey  
N. V. Donaldson

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C. M. Gile  
H. H. Gile  
J. F. Gile  
W. C. Griffith  
C. B. Hall  
H. W. Hobson  
R. J. Hunter  
H. V. Kohler  
G. E. Mott  
Richard Parkhurst  
C. S. Reed  
N. H. Reynolds  
W. M. Rosenfield  
R. W. Stubbs  
H. P. Wilson

1912

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L. K. Burwell  
Hibbard Casselberry  
G. T. Craig  
R. N. Donner  
J. F. Dryden, 2nd  
D. F. Frost  
A. B. Gurley  
F. M. Hampton  
N. P. Harris  
E. A. Hertz  
W. E. Higgins  
C. M. Higley  
Levering Lawrason  
R. H. Lucas  
G. H. Nettleton  
H. M. Newell  
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G. C. Ralph  
W. P. Taber  
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J. R. Watkins  
A. L. Wells  
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1913

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J. B. Black  
Livingston Blauvelt  
P. W. Blood  
W. R. Blum  
R. G. Blumenthal  
Howard Breeding  
R. H. Burkhart  
J. G. Cochran  
E. G. Crossman  
E. L. Davis  
J. L. Davis  
W. L. Dickey  
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G. E. Nichols  
Itaru Ninomiya  
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Robert Robinson  
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J. R. Sloane  
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R. R. Theobald  
M. W. Thompson  
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G. C. Vaughn  
Wheelock Whitney  
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W. E. Elsas  
C. H. Graff  
A. W. Hequembourg  
C. F. Hewett  
C. Y. Hsu  
W. D. Hulbert  
F. R. Hulme  
Woodland Kahler  
C. H. Kreider  
L. T. McMahon  
L. K. Moorehead  
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R. G. Preston  
E. F. Reynolds  
O. C. Roberts  
L. W. Robinson, Jr.  
W. R. Rogers  
H. T. Sears  
R. F. Snell  
S. S. Spear  
F. H. Stephens  
Eben Sutton  
J. T. Wooster, Jr.

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W. H. Bovey, Jr.  
Nehemiah Boynton, Jr.  
J. T. Bressler, Jr.  
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I. P. Corse  
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1916

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L. W. Beilenson  
P. E. Blank  
H. B. Blauvelt  
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S. C. Buxton  
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J. A. Crocker  
Donald Falvey  
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C. Z. Gordon  
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Roswell Truman  
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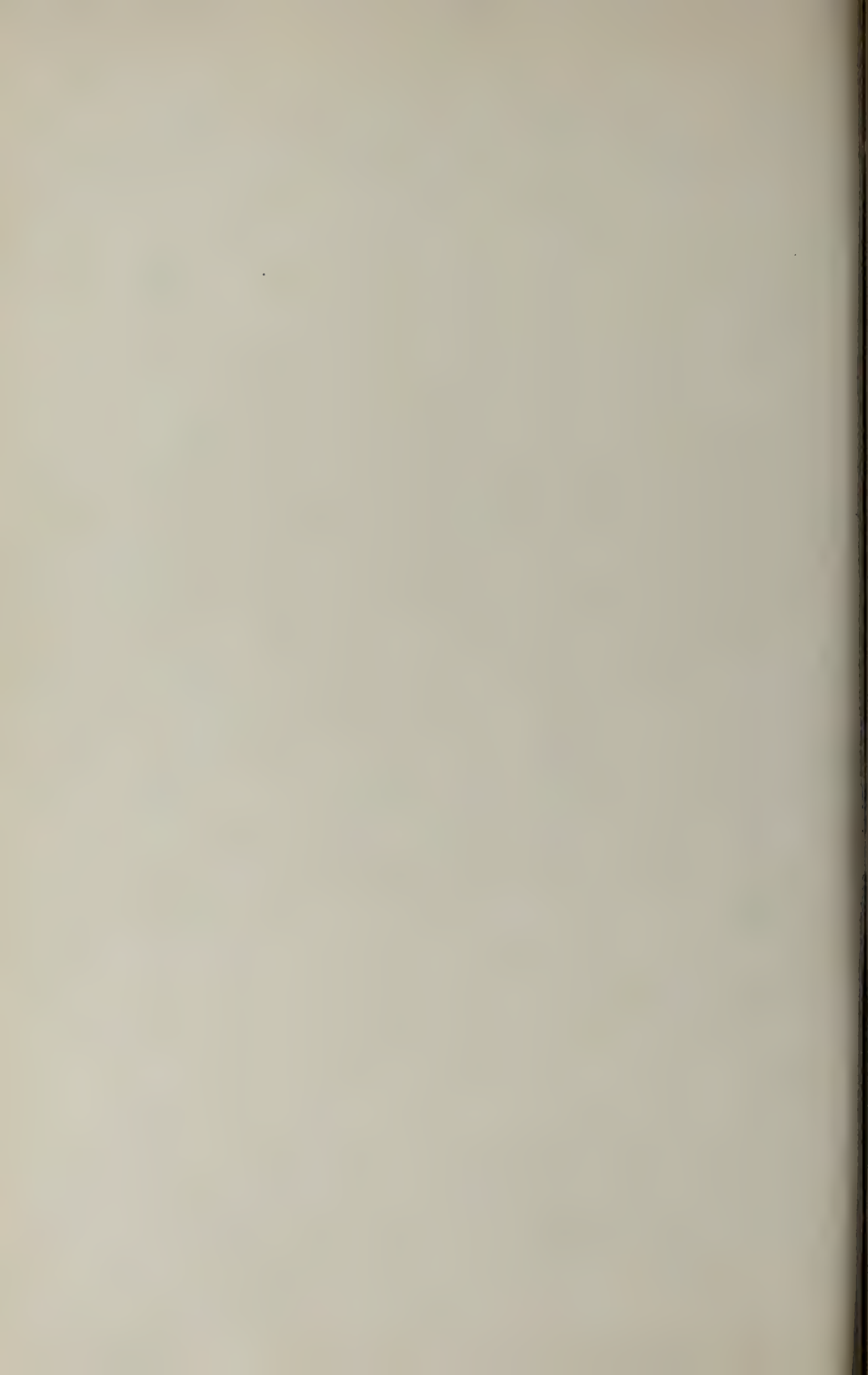
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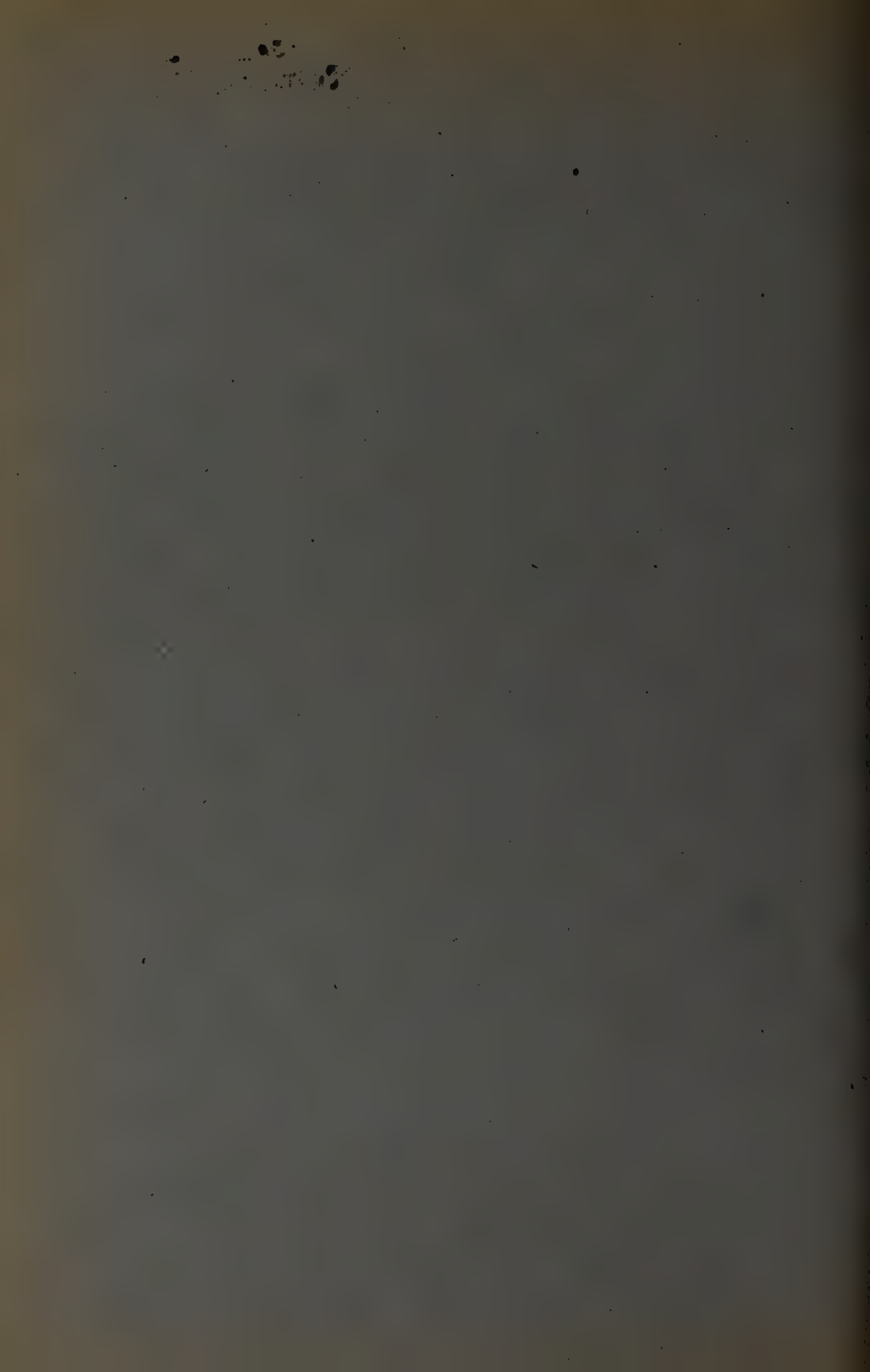
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# THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

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PUBLISHED BY PHILLIPS ACADEMY  
ANDOVER MASSACHUSETTS

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Volume XII      Number 3  
April, Nineteen Hundred Eighteen

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WITH SUPPLEMENT

## SPECIAL ARTICLES

Andover's War Record and Roll of Honor

The Death of Sir Liang Chentung, '82

The Proposed Summer Military Camp









# THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

ISSUED FIVE TIMES A YEAR IN JANUARY, MARCH, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER

## PHILLIPS ACADEMY ANDOVER MASSACHUSETTS

CLAUDE M. FUESS  
EDITOR

HORACE M. POYNTER  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

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VOL. XII.

APRIL, 1918

No. 3

### EDITORIAL

The decision of the Trustees to conduct a military camp at Andover during the coming summer gives further evidence of the seriousness with which Phillips Academy is seeking to meet the new and unique responsibility placed upon it by existing war conditions. We are confident that the plan will be heartily approved by old Andover men and all good friends of the school. Inquiries from outsiders already indicate a widespread public interest.

The demand for a first-class military camp for boys not yet in college is general; and Phillips Academy is well prepared to meet it. By reason both of its location and its extensive plant the Academy is admirably adapted for this work. The camp will offer no easy holiday to those who attend. It will be a military camp strictly and in the finest sense of the word; and it will maintain the best traditions of the school in the emphasis placed upon hard and thorough work and superior achievement. On no other basis would the school authorities be willing to assume this new responsibility. By utilizing during the summer months its extensive plant and the efficient military organization already built up by Major Davy in the student body, Phillips Academy will be rendering a distinct service to the country and the common cause.

Mere effusive compliment, however well deserved, would be to little purpose in a periodical which, like the *Bulletin*, aims primarily to present to its readers a summary of conditions as they are. We do not wish, however, at this time to leave Andover graduates in ignorance or doubt as to the success of the military department under the tactful and careful supervision of Major Robert N. Davy. Phillips Academy is, in the best usage of that term, a conservative institution, to the extent, even, that untried innovations or sudden changes have not always been welcomed by the Trustees. Indeed, certain salutary experiences in the past have shown the need of caution, in the face of even the most convincing iconoclast. There was some reason, then, to fear that, with the introduction of military training, a certain amount of friction, a certain halting of the wheels in other departments, might ensue. Thanks, however, to the skilful and intelligent management of Major Davy, the adjustment has been made quietly and with practically no disturbance of the long-tested traditions of our New England academy. How permanent this department will be, how long it will endure after the immediate necessity passes, is a matter which need not now be considered. The important point is that at present military training of a

distinctly high grade is being carried on in as smooth and orderly a fashion as if it had been on the curriculum for years instead of months.

Nobody on Andover Hill in these days is talking much about new buildings or school expansion. For a few years, from about 1910 to 1914, there was almost an epidemic of construction. One brick hall after another took shape on the Academy land, and a visitor could hear on every corner the pleasing sound of hammer and saw. But that particular period, for good or for evil, is now over. We are now debating, not expenditure, but retrenchment; we are interested deeply in saving food and coal; and it is evident that the attractive plans of landscape architects must perforce be locked up until our war is won. Possibly some persons are disappointed; but, after all, the situation and our duty are sufficiently clear. We may console ourselves with the indisputable fact that the strength of a great school is not in stone and mortar, desirable though these materials frequently are, but in the spirit which animates its sons and the mind that guides its destiny. We have a suspicion that the men who suffered in Latin Commons learned to love the school fully as much as those students of a more recent time who have dwelt in somewhat more luxurious quarters. Furthermore, we are quite sure that the thoughts of the Andover boys in France, when they have time for a few brief minutes of talk about the old days, turn, not to buildings, but to men, the men under whom they sat, as pupils before a teacher. Much emphasis is being laid nowadays on what is sensible and concrete, on engines and machinery and buildings, the solid stuff of which life is made;

but it is refreshing to learn, as we do from so many quarters, that it is the intangible elements, the curiously compounded spiritual influences, which mean the most to men who are daily confronting death. Love for the school will exist, even if the buildings vanish away, so long as the men remain to carry on its ideals.

Our steadily lengthening Roll of Honor will seem impressive even to those who have never seen a one of the boys whose names are there recorded. But to those who have known these young fellows, who have followed their careers in school and college, and who have watched them go smiling to stand in the way of death, the list is bound to bring mingled emotions. Not that we in any way begrudge them to their country! They are the best which we as a people have to give, and our nation needs and deserves their help. But their generation of schoolboys seems destined to pay more than its share of the price of liberty. They are men, these youngsters, almost before they leave the classroom. Some of them are driving airplanes who, under normal conditions, would be unsophisticated Freshmen in college. Some are commanding platoons and companies who, in the old lost regime, would now be interested only in baseball prospects or the hope of a society election. In these times it takes but a few months for a boy to run the gamut of human life. Furthermore these soldiers who have made the supreme sacrifice are, in many ways, fortunate beyond words. Those who have read *To N. S. who died in Battle* in the February *Atlantic* will recall with what passionate force the anonymous author states the argument, already epitomized by Scott in his lines,



One crowded hour of glorious life  
Is worth an age without a name.

So these heroic Andover men, Davison and Wright, Sturtevant and Eadie, have proved our national manhood, and have set the right path for every man of us in his own individual way to follow.

In its desire properly to represent the various activities of Andover men, both students and alumni, the *Phillips Bulletin* has been practically compelled in recent years to enlarge gradually its scope and size. This number, for instance, is the largest and most diversified since the periodical was started; and eleven thousand copies are being printed as compared with the eight thousand of five years ago. It is the belief of the Trustees, moreover, that, especially at the present time, when so many of the younger graduates are located far from home, it is eminently desirable that every effort be made to keep them in touch with Phillips Academy, which is, after all, an institution permanent and continuous as compared with the environment into which most of them are temporarily thrown. Letters from the training camps and the trenches encourage the editors in their belief that the *Bulletin* is read, and that it offers congenial topics for talk to soldiers who have every reason to contrast their surroundings with the peaceful New England and the venerable school which they

once knew,— a New England, however, which is now far from peaceful, and a school doing all it can in every way to prepare the young men of America for war and victory.

In accordance with the patriotic duty of food and heat conservation, Phillips Academy Alumni dinners, so many of which have been held in former years, have been in most localities temporarily abandoned. In Boston, however, Andover men consoled themselves by attending the All-College Rally, held in the Boston Opera House, and were glad to hear there doctrine which is, we trust, the spirit of the school and its graduates. Mr. James M. Beck, the orator of the evening, rang a clarion call to Americans to rouse themselves to a proper conception of the task which they have undertaken, and to comprehend the heavy responsibility which rests upon us as a nation. His protest against the tendency to discuss a compromise or inconclusive peace stirred the audience deeply; indeed it was when he called for the decisive defeat of Prussian militarism that his hearers applauded with the most enthusiasm. In default of a regular alumni gathering, no meeting could better have represented the temper of Phillips Academy. There is no danger, we are sure, that its graduates will vacillate or fail in loyalty. To do otherwise would be to be faithless to a splendid past.



## SIR LIANG CHENTUNG '82

BY ALFRED E. STEARNS

Many old Andover men, both of earlier and later years, will learn with the deepest regret of the death of Sir Liang Chentung, one of the school's most distinguished and most loyal sons. Sir Liang had suffered for several years from failing health and had been confined to his bed for over half a year before the end came. Minor operations in China and a major one in Japan had failed to arrest the disease to which the distinguished patient finally succumbed on February 10th last. It was the writer's good fortune to meet Sir Liang in Hong Kong on his return from Germany, where this loyal son of Old Phillips had been serving as ambassador for his country with the same marked success that had characterized his service in a similar capacity in America a few years before. He was already suffering from the illness which was eventually to prove fatal; he had lost greatly in weight, and the lines in his face bore evidence of keen suffering; but there was no lack of warmth in the friendly greeting and no lack of interest in his old school and the friends of his American school days. At the banquet which he and his friend and schoolmate, C. L. Chow, generously provided for me the night before I sailed from Hong Kong he was the same delightful host I had found him several years before when it was my good fortune to pass two days with him as his guest at the Chinese Legation in Washington.

Liang Chentung, or Pi Yuk, as he was commonly known to the Andover boys of his time, entered Phillips Academy in the fall of 1879 and was enrolled in the class of 1882. His course at Andover was not completed, however, as he and his fellow-students from China were recalled by their government in 1881. The famous Chinese Educational Mission, under the leadership of the late Dr. Yung Wing, and of which Sir Liang was a member, paved the way for the later and more popular movements through which thousands of promising students from that eastern land have come to America to secure the advantages of an American education. But the early adventure was not looked upon with great approval by conservative China as a whole, and the members of the first group of students were denied the opportunity to complete the American collegiate careers originally planned. Liang and his mates reluctantly turned their faces to the homeland in the far East, carrying with them an undying loyalty to the school that had given them their first glimpse of

western ideals and their first taste of western learning, and leaving behind many and warm friends.

At the exercises held in June, 1903, to commemorate the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the school, Sir Liang was the special guest of honor. His happy speech at the commencement dinner will not soon be forgotten by those who were privileged to hear it. In spite of the new responsibilities that then rested upon him it was evident that he had lost none of his youthful interests and enthusiasms, and his hearers followed with delight and frequent applause his naively humorous account of his school-day activities and harmless escapades. At the close of his speech he related, with full command of the baseball vernacular of his day, his participation in the memorable contest with Exeter of the spring of '81. "Then our turn came," he said. "In a twinkle we had two men on bases. It was my turn to go next to the bat. As I stepped forward some one in the Exeter crowd sang out, 'No hittie, no washee'. That made me mad. I gripped my bat hard, and I succeeded in smashing the ball to the center for a three-bagger. This enabled us to secure a commanding lead which our opponents could not overcome." His eyes flashed and a merry smile spread over his face as he related the story and lived again in the school-days of the past; and the smile broadened as he rose to bow his acknowledgments to the storm of applause that followed his remarks.

During the period of his official life in America, Sir Liang was a frequent guest at Andover gatherings in different places, especially in New York, where many of his old classmates were living. And it was after the formal festivities were over that he best loved to cast aside all official restrictions and be a boy again. None of us who were privileged to meet him on such occasions will ever forget the experience. With a circle of chairs drawn up around him and a group of old school friends and congenial spirits for an audience, he would sit till the early morning hours recalling the events of old Andover days or fascinating us with thrilling stories of political life and peril in his oriental empire. As progressives in their time, he and his American-educated companions early fell under the suspicion of the conservative Manchu Court. At times their lives were seriously endangered; and his final appointment to the responsible



梁誠

Chertung Hsing Cheng  
16th Jan 1905



position of representative of his country to the United States was a personal and well-deserved tribute of the astute old Empress Dowager to his notable loyalty and integrity. That he never betrayed this confidence was well attested by his masterly work during his official life in America. The overthrow of the Manchus and the advent of the new republic, which took place while Sir Liang was serving as his country's ambassador at Berlin, left him in a difficult and trying situation. With the straightforwardness that had always been characteristic of him he sought and eventually secured his recall. When I last saw him in Hong Kong, shortly after his return from

Germany, he had retired from political life, unable to bring himself to trust the radical program of political reform advocated by the younger and enthusiastic leaders of the newly established republic. A progressive in his day, he had been left a conservative by the swiftly moving political currents of his later years. His loyalty to his country never wavered; but like many of the best students of Chinese history, he believed his country ready for a constitutional monarchy, but not then for a republic. His death will be mourned by a host of friends in America as well as in his home land.

## MILITARY TRAINING AT PHILLIPS ACADEMY

Under the direction of Major Robert N. Davy, the Canadian field officer in charge of the Phillips Academy Reserve Officers' Training Corps, military work has been continued during the winter term with unqualified success. Compulsory military training has been coordinated most satisfactorily with the other departments of instruction, and has proved beneficial rather than detrimental to the established scholastic curriculum. It is safe to say that an experiment viewed by some with misgiving if not with alarm has been completely justified in its results.

In general the work of the battalion has been both detailed and diversified. Of the three hours required each week, a portion has been devoted to assembly and to the broader principles of warfare. More important, however, has been the specialized instruction offered by cadet officers to smaller groups of men of lower rank. This phase of the work, carried on under the supervision of Major Davy and Captain Hewett, has shown gratifying progress. Captain Eudy, Lieutenant Gates, and Lieutenant Tierney were entrusted with all close order and extended order drill for the squad, platoon, company, and battalion. To Captain Peck was assigned the physical training; to Captain Furlow, the bayonet fighting; to Lieutenant Burnham, the band and bugle corps; to Lieutenant Stevenson, the quartermaster's department; and to Captain Roberson, the musketry. Major Davy himself assumed charge of topography, tactics, and trench warfare. More recently two other special divisions have been formed; one in bombing, with instruction by Sergeant Dole; and another in signaling. An Ambulance

Corps has also been organized, the members of which will receive training in first aid and in care of the wounded.

On Wednesday of each week the entire battalion has usually assembled at one o'clock for orders; but for instruction in special fields like musketry and bayonet drill smaller sections have been formed, meeting at appointed hours. Officers' classes have been held regularly every Tuesday and Friday evening from seven until eight. From time to time examinations for commissions have been prepared and conducted by the cadet officers themselves.

Peculiarly interesting has been the development of the band and bugle corps. Late in the fall term the Academy was able to secure, mainly through the gift of a generous friend, a complete set of fine band instruments, and since that time the members have been drilling assiduously under the direction of Mr. Arthur Bliss of Andover and his two sons. A full personnel of twenty-two men was finally formed, and progress was astonishingly rapid. On the afternoon of Sunday, January 27th, after only a few weeks of practice, the band gave a concert in the Gymnasium and performed most creditably. In the meantime the bugle corps, which had the advantage of a skeleton organization retained from last year, had been fully developed, and it has now reached a high standard of excellence. The band has arrived at the point where it can play selections while marching, and, when warm weather comes, its music should contribute materially to the work of the parade ground.



THE PHILLIPS ACADEMY REGIMENTAL BAND



THE REGIMENTAL DRUM AND BUGLE CORPS

On March 6th the battalion was transformed into a regiment of two battalions, each containing three companies, with cadet officers in charge, of course under the instruction of the Commandant, Major Davy. This arrangement is far more satisfactory, in that it will facilitate the conduct of maneuvers and give greater chance for the cadet officers to gain experience. Promotions in the regiment were made on the basis of examinations and general competence, as shown in the work of the term.

The first opportunity for the public to observe the progress made by Major Davy and his assistants was offered on Friday, February 22d, the morning after the Winter Promenade, when the battalion gave an exhibition in the Gymnasium, before a crowd which packed the hall and was decidedly enthusiastic in its applause. The exhibition was planned to illustrate all the different phases of the work of military training. After two selections by the band, the R. O. T. C. Glee Club, organized and conducted by Mr. Carl F. Pfatteicher, sang war songs. The signal corps, under the leadership of Lieutenant Neville, then gave a demonstration of field signaling, a feature being the sending of a message from one end of the hall to the other. The bugle corps, perhaps the most highly developed of the subsidiary organizations, followed with field music selections, and a special company, under the command of Captain Roberson, executed parts of the manual of arms. The bayonet drill, which, under the direction of Captain Eudy, came next on the program, was exceedingly effective, especially in the advanced drill performed by a small squad. After the R. O. T. C. Mandolin Club had played selections, another special group, under Captain Eudy, gave a demonstration of close order drill. The exhibition closed with a burlesque manual of arms, devised by Newbold, Whipple, and Murray.

On Friday, March 15th, at eight o'clock, in the Borden Gymnasium, a second exhibition was presented of the same general type, but with an admission fee, the receipts to be devoted to the benefit of the military department. This, like the earlier exhibition, was very successful.

A complete list of the cadet officers of the newly formed regiment is here given:—

Colonel, Harrison D. Eudy.  
Lieutenant-Colonel, William C. Roberson.  
Captain and Post Adjutant, M. E. Peck.  
Captain and Post Supply Officer, B. Haskell.  
Second Lieutenant, in charge of the Band,  
C. Bricken.  
Regimental Sergeant-Major, B. Ault.  
Regimental Quartermaster, R. A. Brown.  
Senior Color Sergeant, E. Daugherty.  
Junior Color Sergeant, R. Martin.

### First Battalion

Major, F. C. Furlow.  
First Lieutenant and Adjutant, C. M. Dole.  
Lieutenant Quartermaster, W. Mann.  
Sergeant-Major, Blodgett.  
Company A or 1  
Captain, Gates.  
First Lieutenant, Tierney.  
Second Lieutenant, E. May.  
First Sergeant, Hartshorne.  
Company B or 2  
Captain, Tappan.  
First Lieutenant, Woolley.  
Second Lieutenant, G. P. Marshall.  
First Sergeant, E. D. Brown.  
Company C or 5  
Captain, Bailey.  
First Lieutenant, H. W. Marshall.  
Second Lieutenant, Gallagher.  
First Sergeant, Murray.

### Second Battalion

Major, J. M. Hewett.  
First Lieutenant and Adjutant, O. M. Whipple.  
Lieutenant Quartermaster, H. T. Day.  
Sergeant-Major, J. T. Houk.  
Company D or 3  
Captain, P. Brown.  
First Lieutenant, Whipp.  
Second Lieutenant, L. G. Neville.  
First Sergeant, E. C. Scheide.  
Company E or 4  
Captain, Newbold.  
First Lieutenant, Burnham.  
Second Lieutenant, Foote.  
First Sergeant, Mellor.  
Company F or 6  
Captain, Voorhees.  
First Lieutenant, W. E. Stevenson.  
Second Lieutenant, C. Baker.  
First Sergeant, B. F. Mayers.





A BAYONET SQUAD

## PHILLIPS ACADEMY SUMMER MILITARY CAMP

In view of the widespread demand for the careful training of young men in military work, the Trustees of Phillips Academy, Andover, have decided to utilize the extensive school plant during the coming summer for the purposes of a military training camp, to be conducted under the control of the Academy officials. The course of training will continue for six weeks, beginning Wednesday, July 3. Principal Alfred E. Stearns will retain jurisdiction over the camp and its administration, and will attend to the necessary correspondence. In charge as Commandant will be Major Robert N. Davy, a Canadian field officer who returned from overseas last September and who has, since that time, been in charge of the Department of Military Science and Tactics at Phillips Academy. The Commandant will be assisted by Dr. Pierson S. Page, Director of Physical Training at Phillips Academy, as Medical Officer, and by officers of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who have seen service abroad and are now on leave. The camp has been organized with the full approval of the officers of the North-Eastern division of the United States Army, and will be subject to their inspection.

The camp will be open to a limited number of boys over fifteen years and under twenty-one from accredited high and preparatory schools, and each candidate must furnish a medical certificate and recommendations from responsible persons. Standard military uniforms will be worn, and the strictest military discipline will be enforced at all times. A considerable period of the six weeks will be spent under canvas, but the Phillips Academy dormitories will also be used as barracks. Mess will be held in the Phillips Academy Dining Hall. All the facilities of Phillips Academy

will be maintained for the work of the camp, including the swimming pool, playing fields, lecture halls, gymnasium, library, and infirmary. When the cadets are away on tactical maneuvers, camp sanitation and hygiene will be kept up under the direction of the Medical Officer. The Phillips Academy Military Band and Bugle Corps will remain at the camp for the summer.

The Course of Study will include all the various features of training prescribed by the government for the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps, with the additional work demanded for actual trench fighting in France. Among the subjects to be taken up are close and extended order drill; bayonet fighting; rifle practice; bombing and entrenchment; signaling; topography; ambulance and medical corps work; scouting; despatch writing; and camp sanitation and interior economy. One half day each week will be devoted to competition in sports, such as baseball, swimming, tennis, and track games.

For nearly two years Phillips Academy has included in its curriculum some work in military training, with most gratifying results. Many of the present students have already enrolled for the summer camp, enough to form a considerable nucleus for guaranteeing its success. Other applications will be considered as they arrive.

Enclosed with this April number of the *Phillips Bulletin* is a special supplement describing the plans for the summer military camp in detail, and containing application blanks. In general, Phillips Academy men will be given the preference, although not to the exclusion of properly qualified candidates from other institutions.

## TRISTRAM

BY JAMES C. GRAHAM



It is an impossible thing to write the life of your dog. Occasionally a man makes the attempt to write the life of his wife; but the attempt is usually a failure. The relations are too intimate to permit of literary treatment. The little things which mean so much to you, mean so little to others when they are spread upon the printed page. How are you going to make others appreciate that utter lack of logic which at times made her so irresistible to you? You can't. As a matter of fact, it was not "the lack of logic". It was because she was she, and you were you; and there's the end of it. Well, in the case of a dog the difficulty is still greater. You have to guess at the thoughts which are stirring in that ever-active brain. A wife will usually tell you what she thinks; sometimes emphatically. But the dog has other worlds than yours within his ken, and you but grope blindly in seeking to reach behind the motion or the motive. And so I am not going to attempt either a biography or an interpretation of Tristram. I am simply going to relate a few of the incidents of his perfect life, so that though you may never *know*, you may at least *know of*, one of the truly great.

Tristram was of honorable, though not of exalted parentage. Some of his ancestors had indeed been decorated with certain blue ribbons on account of certain excellencies. But things of this kind meant little to him; and it may be said that he ennobled the line, rather than gained position from it. He was the one who gave them place in written history. The scene of his birth was a small town in New Brunswick. The exact name of the

town has escaped my memory; but it is of little moment as he left within a very few weeks after his coming to it, and it could have had but slight environmental effect upon his later life. I do remember, though, that the atmosphere was decidedly Scotch; and that may account for a somewhat sober dignity which was always characteristic of his deportment.

As it was with the place of his birth, so it is with the date thereof, and also as to the date of my becoming his possessor. I had written to the Scotchman who was in charge of the case to pick me out the best of the dogs whose arrival was expected, and Tristram was the result of his choosing. But when did I become his proud owner? Was it at the time of his leaving his first home, or at the time of his entrance into this world, or at some previous, pre-natal moment? The question is as intricate as the adjustment of the boundaries in the new map of Europe. Walter and I have never reached a satisfactory solution, though each of us has at different times defended each of the three positions.

I had always intended that the dog should be a woods dog; and so I had given directions that he was to be shipped to Mike Marr at Indian Pond as soon as his own and his mother's condition should make his going possible. I had made the necessary arrangements with Mike, and this is an excerpt from Mike's letter announcing his arrival.

"Tristram arrived yesterday. I went out to the C. P. R. station and brought him in myself. He is the cutest little devil that you ever saw. He is about the size of a red squirrel, and the first thing which he did when I opened



the box in which he came was to make a charge at the old cat and drive her to the top of the camp. He is a dandy." Imagine my pride!

A few weeks later Mike's report ran:—"You should see Tristram. He do eat the size of himself in trout and cornbread every day." The thing was uncanny! Was he a seer? Had he the Scottish gift of second-sight? Here he was upon a diet of fish and cornmeal; and it was twenty years before the world had heard of Hoover!

A little later another report came, telling how Tristram, much to his and Mike's delight, had been chased by some river-drivers who thought that he was a bear-cub. And that reminds me that you know nothing of Tristram's personal appearance. He was a black cocker spaniel of that particular strain which is known as "obo", I believe. At no time did he weigh more than fifteen pounds, and his weight in the hunting season was usually under fourteen. I always thought that if Tristram did have a human weakness it was that he was a little proud of his figure. Most cockers as they get toward middle life fatten up considerably; but Tristram always retained his waist-line.

A month later I was able to go to Indian Pond and see him for the first time. Mike brought him out to the railroad station to meet me, and we all three walked and canoed down to the camps together. We loved each other at once; and from that day till the time of his death there was never an hour when he was willingly parted from me. He at once came to my cabin, giving up the place which he had been accustomed to occupy in the cook-house, and at night jumped upon the bed which we were to share for so many, many years.

Though he was only six months old, whither I went he went, and his bird-hunting began that very first fall. Some days we would be off all day in the woods together; I perhaps walking twenty or twenty-five miles and he running several times as many. He practically never walked. His legs were so short that it was always necessary for him to trot in order to keep up. As I look backward, the only picture that I can recall of his walking was when he used to get out of his basket in my room to go to his drinking-dish. And yet he was never so tired but what he was eager to go on in the hope of another bird.

But this is not to be a history of his life. I could fill volumes with my recollections of our happy days. All that I can do here is to give sketches of a few of those incidents which made him famous in the Upper-Kennebec valley.

I remember the first evening that he spent at Parlin. It was a bit cool, and Nick had started a fire in the big Franklin stove which made the office so comfortable. Some old split-shingles had been used as kindling and some of the pieces, blazing at one end, were sticking out toward us. Tristram and I were sitting in front of the fire, I in a chair and he on the floor by my side. Just as I had finished filling my pipe, Tristram arose, leaned forward, and seizing one of the burning shingles in his teeth, pulled it out of the fire. I reached down, took it from him, and proceeded to light my pipe with it. I do not know whether Tristram, myself, or the other guests were the most surprised at the incident. The only difference was that he and I concealed our surprise, acting as though that was our usual method of getting lights for our pipes. One tactless man at once offered me ten times what I had paid for Tristram if I would part with him. The idea of selling your own, personal dog! Why, even the wife-bartering Turk would not do that!

I never had to yell at him to make him understand what I wanted him to do. If we had been walking along together for hours and without raising my voice at all I said, "Stay there, Tristram," he would stop short and stay there until I had whistled to him to come on again. I remember one time when we were compelled to wait over at the Moosehead Inn at Greenville for the C. P. R. train. The noon meal was announced as we were sitting in the office. As I crossed the threshold at the dining-room door I said, "Stay there, Tristram," and he dropped with his nose resting on the sill. "My, but he minds well," remarked the girl who was showing me to my seat. "Just like a wife," I answered. She started a little, but said nothing. A few minutes later, after she had served me, she asked if she should not get something for the little dog. "Oh, no; that will not be necessary. After I am through he can have what I leave. Just like a wife." "I wouldn't want to be your wife!" was her more than indignant answer.

I remember once coming out from Rock Pond with Ben Kent and Tristram. Just as we struck the brook which flows into the upper end of the Dead River, Spencer and I noticed a big cow-moose feeding in the water just across the inlet. "You have never seen Tristram kill a moose, have you, Ben?" I remarked. Ben laughed. If you could have seen the picture, you would have laughed too. The moose looked as big as a mule, and Tristram, who had become somewhat bedraggled running through the wet grass, did not look



bigger than a rat. He had not seen the moose as yet, as the grass was way above his line of vision. But I lifted him up and saying, "Take him, Tristram," set him down again. He had caught sight of the thing and started toward it. He did not run; he bounded. He could only see his mark when he could get his head above the grass, and to keep it in sight it was necessary for him to keep leaping into the air. The moose heard us and started in our direction. Then she caught sight of Tristram. That gave her pause. Her hair began to bristle up and you could almost hear her saying to herself, "What the dev——!" Then she came on a few steps more; but again Tristram's bounding appalled her. Finally, just as he reached the edge of the water, she decided that she had better not, and trotted into the woods on the further shore, while Ben and I sat down on a log to laugh at it all. But the picture of the bounding dog and the undecided moose will stay with us always.

As a canoe companion he was perfect. He nearly always took his position well toward the bow, standing on his hind-legs with his fore-legs resting on the most forward thwart. With his head cocked a little to one side or the other, and eagerly peering ahead, he looked like a caricature of some old river-pilot. When we were not in motion, he would lie down in the middle of the canoe unless it was raining too hard; and then he would crawl up under my rain-coat on the six-inch deck with which a canoe is usually provided. In fishing he did not take very much interest. If a big one had been hooked and was making considerable protest about being landed, he would watch the sport until the fish was finally brought into the boat, give it a brief inspection, and then return to his former position. Small trout he refused to notice. His small size was a great advantage to us when we were in the canoe. Occasionally a deer would break from cover at one side or the other. That might necessitate Tristram's sudden rush to that side. But he could lean heavily upon the gunwale without disturbing our equilibrium. Again, he was perfect.

It was as a partridge dog that he achieved his greatest fame. Where other dogs would slay their tens and hundreds, he would slay his thousands. From The Forks to the Canada line, from Squaw Mountain to Kibby, he was with, ut a peer. His skill in this art was so great as to cause much jealousy and even animosity. I have had trouble with game-wardens, usually men of considerate and kindly natures, because other law-breakers were not having the same success which Tristram and I were having, and had noisily

complained thereof. One guide announced that if we ever came into his country again, he would shoot the dog, as his "sports" were always asking why they could not get as many birds as we did. As soon as we heard of the threat we went in; and came out unshot. A dozen men of Maine would have shot on sight any man who had injured Tristram. He was their pride as well as mine.

About ten years ago I happened to be staying with Mr. Piel at Parlin at the time when the partridge season opened. He had some dogs of various breeds of which he was unduly proud. In the morning Walter and I got a early start as we intended to hunt down the road five or six miles, get back to the house for dinner, and hunt up the road in the afternoon. We had gone about three miles when we heard the auto coming, and looking out from the trees could see the machine go by. It contained Mr. Piel, two sons, one guide, four dogs, and one chauffeur. Their idea was to go down the road for three or four miles so as to get well ahead of us, and then turn the whole outfit loose on the birds. We struck down toward Cold Stream, and with Tristram's aid had good enough luck. Just as we came to the state road on our way back we could hear the auto also returning. They soon overhauled us and we compared bags. It was too easy. We had our limit of fifteen and they had not a single bird. I tossed seven into their car so that they would not have to return utterly humiliated; but refused, for Tristram's sake, to let them return with the bigger bag. To make sure of it, we picked up two or three more on the way back.

And there were days in the woods when we were not hunting; when we were going from one pond to another in search of trout; when we were not taking life seriously and could loaf along the trail. We had composed a sort of a duet which ran somewhat in this way.

\*Tristram, Tristram, won't you find me a bird?

I found you one, Pops;

Where was your gun, Pops?

Tristram, Tristram, won't you find me a bird?

I found you two, Pops;

That ought to do, Pops.

Tristram, Tristram, won't you find me a bird?

I found you three, Pops;

Up in the tree, Pops."

and so on way up into the 'teens. With all his dignity, there were times when he did unbend.

The first fall of his life I played the part of the Spartan parent, and nearly broke both our hearts. I knew that the bird-training of the

first year was of the utmost importance, and so I left him with Mike to take his first lessons. But never again. After that he always went back to Andover with me in September and came to be an important member of the community. He always attended my class-room and laboratory exercises; and though from the courses he seemed to profit but little, the same could be said of others who attended them. Occasionally he would assist in the instruction. One day, among the lecture-table experiments was the volumetric synthesis of water. When I arrived in my class-room, I found that my assistant had been so interested in getting the right amounts of oxygen and hydrogen into the eudiometer that he had altogether forgotten the spark necessary for their explosion. It was back in the dark ages before the town was lighted by electricity; when we were entirely dependent upon wet-batteries for an electric current; and there were no batteries set up. It did not matter very much, as there was a little Holtz machine in the physics department that had helped me out on several previous occasions. So, telling my assistant to bring it, I went on with the lecture. When I came to the experiment needing the spark, the machine refused to produce it. The day was a trifle damp, and it is always difficult to get a frictional machine started on such a day. I spent several minutes trying to get a spark; but in vain. The cat's-skin so often used on such occasions was in the other room. Tristram, sensing that there was some difficulty, came out from under the lecture table where he had been lying, and looking up into my face began to wag his tail. Remarking, "I get you, Tristram," I picked him up and holding his tail against the paper armatures, continued its motion. Our efforts were crowned with success and much applauded by the appreciative audience.

He came to be known to all of the boys in the school, and many an old boy on his return to Andover asks first in regard to the dog before he inquires for his master. We would frequently be invited to evening dinner parties together; and there was never a case in which his deportment and popularity did not surpass my own. He would sit in the corner in which I told him to stay, go into the room with the gentlemen when it came time to smoke, and, an hour or so later in the evening, jump down from the couch on which he had been lying and indicate to me that it was time to say adieu.

At the Phillips Inn he was conspicuous, but never displeasing. He would trot into the dining-room after me, take his place in the corner near my seat, and there wait patiently until it was time to go. Though he did not make friends with the many guests, he was never absolutely discourteous in his treatment of them. A lady from the West remarked to me one day as I came out of the dining-room that, though Tristram was the most beautiful dog that she had ever seen, she did not like his manners. I had never met the lady; but I asked her in what respect he had failed. "Why, I have been here three days," she said, "and have tried to make friends with him every day, and he will have nothing to do with me." "Pardon me, madam; but I think I know the trouble. Will you please give me your name?" "Why, I am Mrs. Loomis." So I called Tristram over and formally and properly introduced him to her; upon which he submitted to her pattings. "Shades of Boston!" was the lady's only comment.

Tristram lived to be seventeen and a half years old. During the last years of his life he was apparently free from pain; but his eyes and ears and legs all began to fail him. Unless the snow was very deep, he always wanted to go over to the Inn with me. But he no longer cared for the long walks in the woods which he and I had been so fond of taking. I had noticed that he had begun to lag behind; but had thought nothing of it. Then came the day when he watched me changing into my tramping suit and did not leave his basket. When I asked him if he did not want to come, he looked sorrowfully at me, but did not move. And then I realized that he was an old dog. It was a shock. Yet we had a good many happy, peaceful hours together after that.

I will not tell you how the end came. You of the understanding heart, "who have given your heart for a dog to tear", who have endured the great sorrow, will understand why. For the others, it does not matter. His epitaph has already been spoken. "Other dogs are dogs. But Tristram is always a gentleman."

[The author wishes us to state that this article appears with his consent, though not with his approval; that it was written for an entirely different class of readers from that which peruses this journal of information. We, the Editors, however, believe that there are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of old boys who will be much interested in its publication. Hence we publish it. The blame be upon our heads.—*The Editors*]



## "EVENTUALLY—WHY NOT NOW"

BY HORACE M. POYNTER

In *The Yale Alumni Weekly* of the issue of January 25, 1918, the Editor utters a remarkable editorial on the need of real teachers at Yale, and of a complete change in the curriculum, along with a Flexnerian damnation of such courses and subjects as deal with past times, of course dooming Greek and Latin to the deepest oblivion. The editorial is quoted in full, as a basis for this article. In passing, it is worthy of notice that the caption of the editorial is a prognostication of the fine flower (!) of the vocational education so enthusiastically advocated.

### "EVENTUALLY—WHY NOT NOW"

When the war is over, there will be a great deal of talk about what institutions like Yale have done and a great deal more about what they ought to have done. It will be a new world then, and all of us will look back and see where the University should have taken a leading place educationally at this or that juncture, and wonder why we didn't do it. We have broached the subject several times now in these columns of the opportunity before Yale at this writing to secure better teaching, to give born teachers a better opportunity, and to remodel our educational policies along new lines. But there are other phases of the question. For instance, every thinking observer of the situation realizes that the old days are gone, and gone forever, when it was possible or desirable to give to the young men of the colleges in the twentieth century the traditional education of the nineteenth. The wheel has turned and rather suddenly and violently brought Yale, and all her sister colleges squarely face to face with utterly new conditions. A general education in the old form will no longer do. It is not wanted, for one thing. For another, it isn't worth giving. We all know what the old education came to; so far as the College was concerned, it was a delightful excursion (for some of us) of four years through the fields of human knowledge; for others it was a long pull. But for all of us it had become increasingly out of touch with the times in which we lived. We were being educated, in a sense, in a narrow circle of interests which the world had passed by. Our horizon was the past, not the future. We were provincial.

The War has changed all this. To-day the vast and necessary business of the whole civilized world is to put down the Prussian challenge to Christendom. We have all been jacked up. We think and talk in terms of admittedly utilitarian emergency. We don't want to know how cultivated a given youth in college is; we want to know how well equipped he is going to be to do his share in the Army or Navy. We see the value of discipline. We don't care to know how clever a man may be but how well he fits into the organization that must be effected in order to win this War. We refuse to talk "Business as Usual". *We want results.*

We are going to "want results" in the new education immediately the war ends and from then on. We shall need to fit men for that new environment. We are going to study new things, particularly man's environment to-day,—the kind of a world he is going to live and work in. We are

going to need to know a lot about geology and geography, sociology, science, contemporary history, modern languages, the science of government, socialism, the mechanical sciences, the natural sciences. Latin and Greek, ancient history, we shall want to know about, but we shall not want to put so much time on them, especially time in our boys' preparatory school work. We shall be more or less utilitarian in all this; we shall be after results; we shall want to bring our education into line with our life needs; we shall want to fuse our college courses with our after lives.

Eventually we shall come to something like this. So why not now? Here at Yale the opportunity stands ready to work on. Here are some nine hundred boys in khaki and blue, preparing for war service. Is Yale giving them, in both the curriculum and in the teaching, *what they need*? It is nearly a year since we declared war on Germany. Have we grasped the full possibilities of that situation so far as the college course goes? Is Yale to-day giving a war-time education to these young men that is helping them in a practical way to become better officers of the American army? Are we bending the whole force of our establishment to train men for the war, or are we carrying on "business as usual"? If the war continues long, we shall come to a radical change in our whole attitude toward this subject. After the war we shall do so, anyway. The necessity of the times lies in that direction. But—if eventually, why not now?

Some years ago at the New York Chautauqua a ripe scholar and bold theologian, who was attending a meeting in the Methodist House, advocated the abolition of the Wednesday night prayer meeting. A hush followed so radical a suggestion; then an excited female voice said, "Where's he from?" "From Tennessee," said Number Two. "Well," said Number One, "I knew it was somewhere mighty far away from the Lord."

Though not himself an excited female, the writer of this article is inclined to think the Editor of *The Yale Alumni Weekly* excited and very far away from a sane comprehension, yes even from a minimum understanding of the educational needs of the country and of the youth of our land. It is admitted that the present writer is in complete agreement with the Editor of *The Yale Alumni Weekly* in so far as the need for devoted and able teachers at Yale and at other colleges is stressed.

Particular attention is called to paragraphs two and three. The statements there made may be summed up in the following way: The War has changed everything. We now see the need of discipline. Our education must fit our youth to accomplish results and Science is the only subject that will bring results. And as a corollary: Culture—even with a C—is valueless.



## The War Has Changed Everything

This statement, probably the enthusiastic outburst of a moment of excitement, is so general in its application that doubtless the Editor of *The Yale Alumni Weekly* will, as did the Psalmist, repent it and say "In my haste I said." It seems scarcely necessary to call to his attention another famous remark, "Man cannot live by bread alone". There are other needs of mankind beside that of food; men have many desires and ambitions and interests; admittedly these have been for the time turned into the great current of the war aims; but just as surely as

Still stands the ancient sacrifice,  
A broken and a contrite heart,

so surely, when this war ceases, the energies of men will scatter to divers interests. The fact that men now are so generally and so gloriously self-forgetful and self-sacrificing, the fact that now the latent energies are tapped and the youth of the country are training their brains with an unparalleled enthusiasm, is not a demonstration that they will continue to do so on the completion of the war. That this period of exaltation and stimulus may bring to pass great results and may arouse among our American people a greater belief in the value of hard application to intellectual pursuits is a "consummation devoutly to be hoped for". But one does not need to be a sage to know that the idle, the lazy, the selfish, the ignorant, and the sinful, will still be found after this hell's broth of war. The war has not changed everything.

## We Now See the Need of Discipline

God save us! What a confession from anyone! but what a humiliating confession from the semi-official representative of a great university!! Of course our whole education began in a belief in discipline, but we have gotten "very far away from the Lord". If there has been one belief strongly held by all ambitious people, it has been the belief in discipline, discipline enforced recently with the rod, discipline for which parents made every sacrifice and some youths underwent direst privations, discipline that shaped and moulded and made men stronger because they took it.

Now what do we mean by discipline? Emphatically we mean neither the act of punishing nor the punishment inflicted, ideas which are too often, in the minds of teachers, pupils, and the general public, associated with the educational process. The need of punishment in connection with this training is a subject that is aside from the present article.

Discipline has a two-fold meaning: primarily the act of learning, secondarily the methods employed by the learner and by his teacher in aiding him.

When the Editor of *The Yale Alumni Weekly* calls for discipline, he is really calling for compulsory education and, as with the small negro, "There ain't gwine to be no co'e", so with human kind; though there may be compulsory school attendance, there will never be and can never be compulsory education, save through self-compulsion. Of course, it is necessary in any educational institution to have rules and regulations, and punishments for the violation thereof; the application of punishment may be a stimulus to better work; it frequently is; but it is a thing apart in a way from discipline of the classroom. I am firmly convinced that the standards of an institution may be set at such a height and so well maintained by insistence and exhortation and by punishments if needed, that the survivors will be better trained men for their sojourn there; but there will be many that will fall by the way.

Discipline is primarily the act of learning. It is for the one who goes to college presumably a conscious striving to learn.

The teacher's function is to give the guidance in proper method, and instruction, and to uphold high standards of accomplishment. Ideals and motives and methods are not here the subjects of discussion, beyond this statement: that the teacher should be expert to adapt his instruction to the varying needs of his pupils.

Assuming that the Editor of *The Yale Alumni Weekly* in his admission of the need for discipline is voicing a belief in the efficacy of good teaching and of the maintenance of high standards of accomplishment, we are still of the opinion that he fails to realize that these in themselves are largely useless unless the pupil is willing to learn. Threadbare as is the old saw that "God helps those who help themselves", it is nevertheless true. If the pupil is caught young and given a stimulating environment, if the importance and necessity of his duty are constantly made clear to him, if his parents and teachers are unceasingly striving to set his ideals high and really prove their belief in the value of intellectual training, then some lads will be persuaded and some won't. Or lacking such stimulating environment, the prick of necessity or failure to secure promotion or any one of a score of influences may bring home the need of mental training; but some will strive for it and others won't. And to the end of time there will be under any system of school and college education those who will refuse to profit thereby, just as some

will always refuse to eat onions or oysters or pate de fois gras.

### Education for Results

Herbert Spencer's famous definition of a educated man has, since I first heard it, seemed to me to say in final form the one thing to be said: He who can and does do that which he ought to do, at the time when it should be done, whether he likes it or not. A striking phrase of Mr. G. Lowes Dickinson, in his lucid explanation of the Greek anthropomorphism, is most suggestive of the end of all education — "Man's effort to make himself at home in the world." The latter is of course dependent for its idealism on the ideal of home held by the striver; so perhaps is not so positive as Spencer's stirring word. Yet under either definition the purpose of education is to fit its pupils to take each his place in the world and do his work therein.

Now when the Editor of *The Yale Alumni Weekly* cries, "We want an education for Results", he is deliberately looking at but one side of the question, or — to phrase it differently — he is insisting that results shall be along one line. Even though he at once qualifies his cry by naming a long list of ologies, he returns at the end to the utilitarian as the be all and end all of education. Verily, Nelson clapping a telescope to his blind eye, was not blinder to the signals of his superior, than the Editor of *The Yale Alumni Weekly* to the ends and purposes of education!

Trite as the statement may be, no man can know everything. As a man's wealth consisteth not in the abundance of his possessions, so his education consists not in the number of his courses; if it did, he who would pass sixty one-hour courses would be more learned than he who did fifteen four-hour courses. Joking aside, it is hopeless to expect that each man who leaves college with a diploma will be so thoroughly acquainted with all the ologies and isms of science that there will be no further need of study or investigation. He begins to acquire facts and to learn to reason from facts at about twenty-four hours after birth, and the years add more facts and possibly greater facility in reasoning about them. The great end at which the formal education of the schools should aim is that the growing lad shall be possessed of the finest tools for life, a sound body, a well-trained mind, and a stiff moral backbone.

If to-day I should assert that in training a lad's mind nothing should be given save Greek, Latin, and Mathematics, the Editor of *The Yale Alumni Weekly* would proclaim me a fool, if he should happen to think my pronouncement worthy of notice. But tell a Flexner or

his sort of educational Sir Oracles that they are as one-sided in their proposals as the advocate of nothing but Latin, Greek, and Mathematics and your statement will be either ignored and passed over in every speech and article, or flatly called a lie.

A new-born babe makes known his wants and needs and aches and pains by inarticulate cries, at first the same cry for all, then differentiated for each one. Then speech begins. "Hoc uno animalibus praestamus, quod inter nos conloquimur." It is but fit and proper that we should therefore spend the greater part of our formal education on the chiefest means of communication with human kind, language. And since we are of English speech, we should make our knowledge of English so thorough that we speak with ease, and accuracy. It seems but logical that Latin which forms so large a part of our tongue, and Greek, which gives us both words and ideas, should be used to supplement our knowledge of English, even if we ignore the fact, proven so positively by long years of education, that the effort to acquire a foreign tongue and to interpret foreign speech in our own, is the greatest help in developing the ease and accuracy of our use of English.

The growing lad learns by experience that there are definite limitations to his activities, that certain conduct produces certain results. Our present existence and mode of life are the resultants of countless strands woven in the past. A more potent source of ideas cannot be found for the training of his mind in comprehending the world of people among whom he dwells than a training in the history and thought of the peoples whose thoughts and actions are the foundation facts of our modern life.

If the lad's training follows these lines, it should not be hard for him to realize that the contributions of our vaunted modern days are a series of mechanical devices tending to add to the physical ease of life by the elimination of manual labor, which all have bred and are breeding in countless factories a physically weaker race, stunted by unvarying and stupefyingly monotonous piecework, and increasingly dissatisfied with labor and with life; for after all, these wonderful machines are not bringing man his food without labor nor are his hours of relaxation — increased as they are — making him more at home in the world. Perhaps some boys with all this made clear to them will be willing to find their inspiration and their solace in things of the spirit rather than in a multiplicity of possessions.

After all, schools and colleges, parents and pastors, can do but one thing — expound the



truth and give to the youth the opportunity to learn. Old Gordon Graham, of *The Letters of a Self-Made Merchant to His Son* — though a trifle too Calvinistic in tone — was almost true in saying that college doesn't make a wise man, it merely develops him; and doesn't make a fool, but confirms him in his folly. What — so it appears to me — the various educational reformers fail to know or comprehend is that "you may lead an ass to knowledge, but you can't make him think", or work. Even the much-heralded elective system has not brought about any noticeable improvement in the effort of students in general, nor produced wiser or greater men; nor has it produced in the colleges more learned and more inspiring teachers.

When in the face of these facts, the Editor of *The Yale Alumni Weekly* would confine the teaching of the college to utilitarian subjects and would, further than that, force a like curriculum on the secondary school, it is time for the secondary schools to cry Hands Off!

We of the secondary schools are at the present time heavily burdened. Our pupils are no longer from a single stock or from an homogeneous society. America to remain progressively American, "*lingua, institutis, legibus*," must, in so far as it is possible, inculcate in its growing lads its language, standards, and laws; must in the most plastic years fill their minds not alone with facts but with ideas, must open the doors that lead to thought and not merely to a factory work-bench — and America can't do this by vocational training in the secondary school. I am not an expert on industrial conditions, but I venture to assert this, that the largest portion of the unrest among our immigrant population and its children is due to the fact that it has not had the fullest opportunity to become acquainted and saturated with our American ideal, but has on the contrary been herded into the factories. The restriction of our collegiate education to the vocational and utilitarian will be a great mistake; the like restriction of secondary education will be the heaviest blow ever struck against intelligence and against Democracy.



FRED DALY, '06, AND A FRENCH OFFICER IN "NO MAN'S LAND"





JACK MORRIS WRIGHT, '17  
KILLED IN FRANCE, JANUARY 24, 1918

### "JACK"

*By Harrison Dowd, '17*

I cannot say your brave eyes do not see  
This beauty that you loved. How can I say,  
As spring comes, and from every full-veined  
tree  
Peep gold-eyed buds along the spring-drenched  
way  
That I go to the woods alone? For you,  
I cannot help but think, walk with me here,  
Your free hand brushes mine, your gay lips,  
too.  
Sing for the glory of the mad young year.  
They say that you are dead. Oh, but I know  
That only your body from this world is drawn.  
You are as real to me as winds that blow  
Across my face. You are as clear as dawn!  
How can I, then, force my slow lips to say  
That your eyes cannot see the spring to-day?

## JACK MORRIS WRIGHT

A few only among his classmates knew Jack Wright intimately. Everybody liked and respected him; but he lacked, possibly, some of the qualities which make for the widest school popularity, and he cared little for many of the pleasures which, to the majority of undeveloped youngsters, seem the very breath of being. Furthermore, he was original, picturesque, unique, with touches of the foreigner about him, left from three years spent in Paris. Yet he had a charm which to some was absolutely irresistible. He had a happy way of saying the unexpected, the unconventional thing, which distinguished him at once as a student endowed with the gift of self-expression, perhaps only partly realized, but still quite clearly genuine. His tastes, which were instinctively clean and discerning, gave him a ready appreciation of what is good in art and literature; and with this was joined the impulse to sketch and to try his hand at writing. I can well remember some of his short stories; his style was exuberant, over-rich in adjectives, and in the imagery of light and color. There was no need of stimulating his imagination; the difficulty was, without discouraging him, to repress and restrain his love of decoration. At the same time his mind, Gallic rather than Anglo-Saxon, was keen and versatile.

To Jack Wright France was a land second only in his affections to America. When, forced brutally into an unprovoked war, France called her young men to the colors, he sympathized with her, and was often tempted to don her uniform. Of the first Andover Ambulance Unit he was, of course, a member; and, his

duty in that service over, he was ready to enroll himself in the Aviation Corps. It was in this work that

"He gave his merry youth away  
For Country and for God."

I last saw him on one of the sunniest of spring mornings, when Andover Hill seemed a dwelling-place of life; it is hard to realize that he will never see another May.

He had just received his commission as 1st Lieutenant in the Aviation Corps, when, as the result of an accident, he was instantly killed. The officers and cadets of his corps attended the funeral service. As the procession marched to the burial-ground, airplanes flew over the cortège, and at the grave one of them dropped a wreath upon the tomb in testimony of the affection of his comrades.

To those who were best acquainted with him, the ardent, unselfish, high-minded spirit of Jack Wright will always be a pleasant memory. By Phillips Academy his name can not be forgotten, for he is the first of her sons in this war to give his life upon foreign soil. We feel his loss; but in our thoughts pride is certain to mingle with regret.

"You must not mourn for him, he that went out to France,  
He, like the rest of them, clear-minded, open-eyed,  
It was for him to decide;  
He took his chance;  
And he is dead in France.

"Oh, do not mourn for him, he heard his country's call,  
And answering, gave all he had to give;  
Yet though they die, they live;  
Not dead at all  
They who obeyed that call."

## ALBERT DILLON STURTEVANT

News has recently arrived in this country of the probable death of Albert D. Sturtevant, '12, an ensign in the United States Naval Aviation Forces. Sturtevant had been flying on reconnaissance duty over the enemy's lines and did not return. Later a German statement announced that his airplane had been attacked by ten hostile planes and had fallen in flames to the ground. Further reports seem to indicate that this information is authentic and that Sturtevant thus met his fate.

Sturtevant, born May 2, 1894, came to Phillips Academy in 1910 from the Western High School, Washington, D. C., and remained in Andover for two years, graduating

in June, 1912. During his first year he roomed in Bartlet Hall, and during his second, in Day Hall. His record in scholarship was exceptionally good, and although he did not win the highest honors, he did not fail a course while in the school. He served on the Swimming Pool Committee, played on the Banjo Club, and had some success in swimming. After leaving Andover, he went to Yale, where he was one of the most prominent men in his class, being captain of the crew during his Senior year. After graduating from Yale in 1916, he pursued courses in Harvard Law School, where he was living when America entered the war. He at once volunteered, was sent to an In-

struction School in Aviation at Huntington, Long Island, and, after receiving his commission as Ensign, was ordered over seas. He had been in France and England since September, 1917.

"Al" Sturtevant was exceedingly attractive in appearance, and possessed a personal magnetism which drew to him many friends. Many of the teaching staff remember well his cheerful smile and his unostentatious, yet very effective way of meeting duties and respon-

sibilities. While he was in Phillips Academy he was young and had not yet shown all his power; but it was quite evident to all who met him that he had the potentialities which later made him so successful in college. When the call to the colors came, he responded without seeking any advertisement; and his death, coming in the course of duty, is the kind that he would have wished to die. Phillips Academy is proud to own such sons.



ALBERT DILLON STURTEVANT, '12, KILLED IN FRANCE, FEBRUARY, 1918

### DUMARESQ SPENCER

Shortly following the news of the death of Jack Wright came the report of the killing of another Phillips man in the Aviation Service—Dumaresq Spencer, of the class of 1913. He came to Andover in 1912 from his home in Highland Park, Illinois, and remained only one year, living at Mr. McCurdy's. During this time he made many friends, especially because of his energy and enthusiasm. He was a member of the Phi Lambda Delta Society.

At Andover Spencer displayed no especial ability in sports or other school activities; but later, at Yale, he became a leader. He made

the Dramatic Club and the Junior Promenade Committee; he was manager of the Basketball Team and president of the Minor Sports; and he belonged to Alpha Delta Phi and Wolf's Head. In fact, "Stuffy", as he was called, proved to be one of the ablest Phillips men in his class.

The outbreak of the Great War found Spencer a volunteer in the Aviation Service, and he received his commission shortly before his departure for France. Full details of his death have not yet been received, except that it came on Saturday, January 26th.





DUMARESQ SPENCER, '13  
KILLED IN FRANCE, JANUARY 26, 1918

### HAROLD FIELD EADIE

Probably the most heroic American exploit in the Great War up to the present time is that attempted by Lieutenant Harold F. Eadie, '15, who was killed on the night of Friday, March 1st, in the course of a German raid on the sector just northwest of Tour. Eadie, who, as a Junior at Dartmouth, was the first undergraduate from that college to enlist, was commissioned a 1st Lieutenant at the first Plattsburg Camp, and was sent overseas in October, 1917, as an officer of C Company

in the 103d Infantry, 26th Division. At the time of the attack on March 1st, he was apparently Acting Captain of his company. When the Huns charged the American trenches, Lieutenant Eadie rallied men with rifles and machine guns, went through the wire entanglements into No Man's Land, and there waited for the enemy. When the Germans were repelled and started back, Eadie and his detachment poured in a deadly fire, but unfortunately he fell with a bullet in the chest.

He was last seen, according to one of his men, "alongside a spitting machine-gun and blazing away with his automatic pistol". One of his wounded comrades said of him, "He was a fine officer, and, believe me, he took care of his men. Any one of the company would have gone through Hell at his order."

Harold Field Eadie was born August 22, 1892, in Fall River. After a year at the Pittsfield High School, he entered Phillips Academy in the autumn of 1911, and remained here three years. In Andover he was one of the leaders of his class. He played for three years on the baseball team in fielding positions; he



HAROLD FIELD EADIE, '15, KILLED IN FRANCE, MARCH 1, 1918

was captain of his class football eleven and won his letter on the Academy team; and he played on both class and Academy basketball teams. In scholarship he was a faithful and regular student, with a record of a most creditable kind. From Andover he went to Dartmouth, where he continued the excellent showing which he had made at Andover, both in athletics and in scholarship.

It was only natural that Eadie should have been popular with his comrades, for he was unusually vivacious, cheerful, and even-

tempered. Everybody liked him and respected him. As a soldier he carried into the field the willing spirit which he had displayed in a smaller way in the contests on diamond and gridiron, and even unto the end he was an honor to his old school. His life, so full of hope and promise, was cut off far too suddenly; but his name will always stand high on the roll of those who have upheld the standard of the Academy. The tribute of his company will not soon be forgotten, "He was a fine officer, and he took care of his men."



MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES PARKER, '70

## MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES PARKER, U. S. A., (Retired)

Major-General Parker is the oldest son of Cortlandt Parker of Newark, New Jersey, in his time the most distinguished lawyer of his state. James Parker graduated from Phillips with the class of '70. He entered Rutgers College, where he remained two years, then entered West Point, from which he was graduated in 1876, a 2nd Lieutenant in the 4th Cavalry. He served with distinction during his early career in the Indian Campaigns, and later saw active service in Cuba and the Philippines. For valor displayed in the

Spanish War and in the Philippines he was awarded a Congressional medal of honor. During the Mexican disturbances, two years ago, he was stationed on the Rio Grande. When General Pershing was sent to France as head of the American Expeditionary Forces, General Parker succeeded him in command of the Southern Department. Afterwards he was assigned to the command of Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Michigan. In the service, General Parker was known as "Galloping Jim", and was looked upon as probably the



best trainer of troops in the United States Army. During his many years of active service he has probably trained more new men than any other officer, and in a similar capacity he has been accomplishing excellent results with the new National Army.

On the 20th of February, this year, he reached the age of statutory retirement. General Parker has always taken an interest in Phillips Academy, and for years has been a contributor to the Alumni Fund.

## LETTER FROM WOLFE, '20

The following letter, written by Henry C. Wolfe, '20, from Italy and received a few days ago, gives some news of interest to Andover men.

We are hard at work now. Our work consists mostly of evacuation work but I think as soon as much fighting is resumed in this sector we will have front line work. Now there are not many blessés in this sector; so we only serve one advanced post. The mud is very bad down here now and the roads are very bad. The other evening when I was on my way to a hospital I found the road blocked by two military camions which were stuck in the mud side by side, blocking the road. On one side there was about two feet of mud and then a ditch. There were a number of Italian soldiers working on the camions, and I told one of the men who spoke a little English that it was very necessary that I get by. He told the others and the whole crowd got hold of my car and, holding up one side and running the other on the slight strip of firm ground, they got it past the camions. This could not have been done with a larger car, but a "Flivver" generally gets there.

Venice is not very many miles from here and the authorities have permitted the fellows to go in a few at a time, every day, until we have all seen the city. My turn comes to-morrow, so I am looking forward to it very much. We will get there about 8.30 a.m. and leave about 5.30 p.m., so we will have time to see all the famous sights.

George Dresser and Dudley Wolfe are in this section. Dudley tried very hard to get in some branch of the U. S. Army but was

turned down because of his eyes, overweight, and varicose. He tried the National Guard, then the American Field Service, and when he got to Paris was turned down. He then tried about everything, including engineers and even the British Army, but was not successful. As a last resort he joined this work. He made a strong effort and sincerely tried to get in the army.

Just before I left Paris I saw Mr. Daly. He had just received his commission and had come to Paris to buy his uniform. He looked very well.

I also saw Harold Buckley who was in Paris on a short permission. He had just received his pilot's license. I also saw Harvey, and Tom McGowan came up to see me, but I was out, and he went back to the front without being able to see me. We didn't meet once in France.

Paul Doolin enlisted in the camion branch of the army, but I think he is trying for aviation.


I hear that Jack Sawhill has had a smash-up and is in a hospital, but is not seriously injured.

The enemy has been doing a lot of bombing in this sector. Last week they killed two men in an Anglo-American section near us. Both fellows were Americans. Needless to say there were a lot of civilians, including many women and children, killed. I sincerely hope that the Boche will soon get some of their own medicine. I think we should retaliate. The enemy has had a monopoly on this kind of murder too long. Everyone back in the States would say so too, if they could see a raid and its results.


# ANDOVER'S ROLL OF HONOR

MEN WHO HAVE DIED IN THE  
SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY OR ITS ALLIES

"You burned clear flame, while he  
Who treads the endless march of dusty years  
Grows blind and choked with dust before  
he dies"—



LUTHER MITCHELL FERGUSON, '06  
CHARLES BLANCHARD BECK, '15  
LEONARD BACON PARKS, '05  
IRVING TYLER MOORE, '17  
ALDEN DAVISON, '15  
JACK MORRIS WRIGHT, '17  
DUMARESQ SPENCER, '13  
GUS EVANS WARDEN, '07  
ALBERT DILLON STURTEVANT, '12  
LELAND JAMES HAGADORN, '15  
HAROLD FIELD EADIE, '15  
PERRY DEAN GRIBBEN, '00





A GROUP OF YOUNG MEN ABOUT TO ENLIST, AT COL. ROOSEVELT'S SUGGESTION, IN THE U. S. MARINE CORPS;

Among them are

"TECH" DINES, "STEVE" HORD, "HARVE" BRADLEY, AND "BOB" WARREN, ALL PHILLIPS ACADEMY, '17

## WAR RECORD

The following list contains the names of Andover men in the active military or naval service of the United States not mentioned in the January *Bulletin*, together with the names of a few who have been promoted. The list is obviously not complete, and the graduates are urged to lend their cooperation in making corrections or additions. Changes or suggestions should be sent to the office of the *Phillips Bulletin*, Andover, Massachusetts. The publication of those in civilian service has, from considerations of space, been postponed to the July issue.

The fact that new information is coming to the *Bulletin* every day makes it impossible to print any very satisfactory summarized statistics regarding Andover men in service. The number of men reported in active military or naval service (excluding, for the present, all civilian and state guard enrolment) is 1118. The list includes two Major-Generals, three Colonels, ten Lieutenant-Colonels, 31 Majors, 122 Captains, 172 1st Lieutenants, 224 2nd Lieutenants, 7 Naval Lieutenants (Junior Grade), and 32 Ensigns. The proportion of cadets in the Aviation Service is, as might be expected, very large. At a later date the *Bulletin* hopes to present a list of names classified along other lines.

1883

JOY, HENRY BOURNE. Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Signal Corps, Aviation Section.  
SEYMOUR, LEWIS. Major, 1st New York Infantry, Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.  
PARKE, CHARLES R., M. D. Major—"Capo Medico," or Head of the Medical Dept. of the Italian Red Cross Hospital No. 10, at Florence, Italy, known as the "American Hospital".

1885

SCRANTON, ROBERT M., Colonel.  
1888  
SCHULTZE, ERNEST C. Captain, Medical Officers Reserve Corps.

1889

BEESON, W. B. 1st Sergeant, 332nd F. A., Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois.  
ELLIS, T. L. Captain, M. O. R. C.





MAJOR JOHN N. GREELY, 7TH F. A., A. E. F.

STORK, W. B. Lieutenant (J. G.) U. S. N., Building No. 39, Navy Yard, Boston.

1890

CHAMBERLAIN, J. I. Major, Cavalry.

McCORMICK, V. C. Chairman War Trade Board; Member U. S. Commission Inter-Allied War Conference; Nat'l War Finance Committee; Red Cross War Council.

MOORE, FRED W. Captain, Q. M. R. C.

1891

PARSONS, W. U. 2nd Lieutenant, Q. M. C., N. A., Camp Upton.

1892

PALMER, W. W. M. O. R. C.

PHIPPS, J. S. Senior Military Instructor, School of Military Aeronautics, Cornell.

SMITH, HARRY M. Major, 1st Maine Heavy Field Artillery, Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C.

TRACY, EVARTS. Major, U. S. R., Camouflage Section, A. E. F.

TOWNSEND, FRED DEPEYSTER. Captain, U. S. R. Signal Corps, Aviation Section, Washington, D. C.

WENTZ, DANIEL B. Quartermaster's Reserve Corps.

1893

COWIN, W. B. Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., 110th Ammunition Train, Fort Custer.

ELTING, ARTHUR W. Major, M. O. R. C., Director, Albany Hospital Unit, Base Hospital, No. 33.

HOWELL, JAMES ALBERT. Major and Judge Advocate in Judge Advocate General Reserve Corps, 40th Division, U. S. A.

MADDOX, KNOX. 1st Lieutenant, Headquarters Company, 144th F. A., 65th Brigade, Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

WYER, H. G. Major, M. O. R. C., U. S. A.

1894

FULLER, S. L. Major, American Red Cross Commission in Italy.

HINMAN, EDUARDO H. American Y. M. C. A.

JOHNSON, STUART C. Captain U. S. M. R., Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.

MASON, N. R. M. O. R. C.

PRENTISS, JOHN W. Major, Ordnance Dept., U. S. R.

PRESTON, ORD. 1st Lieutenant, Signal Reserve Corps, Care War Department, Washington, D. C.

TYLER, V. N. Manager N. Y. District Office, Equipment Division, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

WHITFIELD, HENRY D., 2nd Lieutenant, Q. M. C.

WILCOX, HERBERT D., M. D. Lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps for 3 years, called for duty April 12th, served 3 months and relieved from active duty because of physical disability, still on "inactive" list.

1895

- GREENWAY, GILBERT C. Aviation Corps, training at Princeton.
- HARRINGTON, JAMES T. 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C., Evacuation Hospital No. 6, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
- HINKLE, E. F. Lafayette Esc., Infirmerie C. D. E. Section Postal 92A. (Montenegrin Croix de Guerre).
- MAGEE, JAMES M. 1st Lieutenant; Office manager in the Aviation Section of Signal Corps, address, 119 D Street, N. E., Washington, D. C.
- NEWTON, F. MAURICE. 1st Lieutenant, C. A. C.

1896

- ALGER, FREDERICK M. Major, Cavalry.
- ARNOLD, H. S. Captain, M. O. R. C., in charge physical examinations A. S., S. C., New Haven, Conn.
- CARTER, E. C. Chief Secretary, Y. M. C. A., with American Forces, Paris, France.
- DAY, O. A. Lieutenant, (J. G.), U. S. N. R. F., Commanding Probation Regiment, Pelham Bay.
- DOUGLAS, MALCOLM. Captain, M. O. R. C., Field Hospital No. 330, Camp Sherman, Ohio.
- HENRY, BURNS. Captain, Q. O. R. C.
- HINMAN, WALTER H. Captain, Ordnance Dept., N. A.
- GREENWAY, JAMES C. Major, U. S. N. Reserve Corps.
- LLOYD, CHARLES R. Colonel, 10th F. A., U. S. A.
- MATERS, DAVID C. Y. M. C. A., in France.



LIEUT. W. B. STORK, U. S. N.



CAPTAIN SIDNEY M. MCCURDY, U. S. A., BASE HOSPITAL 31, IN FRANCE.

- MOORE, JOSEPH L., M. D. Lieutenant, Naval Base Hospital Unit No. 1, Assistant Surgeon; Serving in France.
- PARK, EDWARDS ALBERT. Doctor, Major. Red Cross Medical Work.
- PERRY, CHARLES E. Captain, Engineers, U. S. R., Varnville, S. C.
- POPE, S. D. Major, Headquarters Motor Section, 303rd Ammunition Train, Camp Dix.
- ROGERS, WILLIAM B. Sergeant, Q. M. Corps, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
- ROWLAND, JOHN T. R. O. T. C., at Annapolis.
- SHATTUCK, S. F. Secretary Army Y. M. C. A., Camp Beauregard, La.
- VANDER VEER, ALBERT, JR. Captain, M. O. R. C., Base Hospital, Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas.

1897

- CLARK, E. H. Lieutenant, U. S. N. R., U. S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.
- FINDLEY, J. A. 65 rue Michelet, Le Havre.
- GORDON, CHARLES ROSS. Private, Canadian Army, No. 4 Co., C. R. T., 8th Battalion, B. E. F., France.
- HOTCHKISS, H. STUART. Major, Signal Corps, U. S. A.
- JAMESON, J. W. Captain, M. O. R. C.
- WALLACE, H. S. 2nd R. O. T. C.

1898

- GILFILLAN, J. B. Field Service in France, American Red Cross.



BRUCE CARTWRIGHT, '03  
CAPTAIN Q. M. R. CORPS

ABBOTT, GARDNER. Major, O. R. C., 332nd Reg't.  
HALL, PORTER T. Captain Infantry, O. R. C.,  
164th Depot Brigade, Camp Funston, Kansas.  
WICKERSHAM, JOHN H. Captain, Engineer Offi-  
cers' Reserve Corps, A. E. F., France, U. S.  
Army P. O., 702.

1899

CANNON, G. S. Captain, O. O. R. C.  
EWELL, ROBERT H. Captain, 304th Field Artillery,  
O. R. C., Camp Upton.  
PHIPPS, H. C. Captain, O. O. R. C., Washington.  
POTTER, NATHANIEL R. Captain, Ordnance.  
Camp Dix, N. J., under orders for overseas ser-  
vice.  
STERN, H. R. 1st Lieutenant, O. R. C., Camp Dix.  
STICKNEY, HAROLD B. 1st Lieutenant, Adjutant-  
General's Dept., Camp Devens.

1900

BACON, ALVIN C. 1st Lieutenant and Chaplain,  
160th Depot Brigade, Camp Custer, Mich.  
BUTKIEWICZ, T. A. 2nd Lieutenant, Ambulance  
Section, A. E. F.  
CHITTENDEN, GERALD. Captain, Signal Reserve  
Corps, Aviation Section.  
COCHRAN, M. M. Captain, Ordnance.  
DELOACH, JOHN K. Captain, 20th Engineers  
(Forestry), Camp American University, Wash-  
ington, D. C.

GRIFFEN, P. D. 1st Lieutenant, A. S., S. C.  
HOWE, T. D. Lieutenant-Colonel, 162nd F. A.,  
A. E. F.  
PERIN, OLIVER. Captain, 304th F. A., Camp Upton.  
SCHENCK, R. P. Captain, Q. M. C., N. A., Ware-  
housing Division.

1901

CLEMENT, G. N. H. Captain, Ordnance Dept.,  
N. A., Ordnance Office, Camp Travis.  
DARR, L. 1st Lieutenant O. R. C., 12th Reg't.,  
U. S. A., Presidio.  
GREENWAY, WILL C. U. S. N. R. C.  
NEWTON, ROLAND STEPHEN. Captain, M. O. R. C.,  
304th Infantry, Camp Devens.  
RICHARDSON, G. Captain Infantry, O. R. C.  
SHELDON, LOUIS B. Captain, Ordnance Dept.,  
Washington.  
WILSON, DAVID S. 1st Lieutenant, Infantry,  
Co. K, 305th Reg't., Camp Upton, N. Y.

1902

ABBOTT, WILLIAM L., JR. Battery F, Field Artil-  
lery, R. O. T. C.  
ANDREWS, A. E. Captain, Ordnance.  
BARTON, L. C. 2nd Lieutenant, F. A., N. A.  
CARTER, E. A. F. Co., 103rd U. S. Infantry, A. E.  
F., via N. Y.



JAMES A. HOWELL, '93  
MAJOR AND JUDGE ADVOCATE



EWING, FREDERICK B. 2nd Lieutenant, 356th Infantry, N. A., Camp Funston.  
 GREELY, JOHN NESMITH. Major, 7th F. A., A. E. F.  
 LOEB, W. L. 2nd Lieutenant, Camp Gordon, Ga.  
 MURPHY, C. HAYWARD. Ensign, U. S. N. R. F.  
 PARK, R. Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A. (Dept. Eng., West), Care Ch. of Eng.  
 PHELPS, J. C. Captain, Infantry, O. R. C.  
 REID, J. W. R. O. T. C.  
 SCOTT, HAROLD N. Captain at Fort Munroe.  
 SIMMONS, JOSEPH I. Air Division, Personnel Dept., U. S. Signal Corps.

## 1903

BURTCH, ABNER H. N. Y. State Guard.  
 CRANMER, WILLIAM H. H. Captain, Battery B, 148th F. A., Camp Green, Charlotte, N. C.  
 FAUST, J. M. R. O. T. C.  
 FLETCHER, H. B. Major, 53rd Reg't.  
 LEVERING, ERNEST W. 1st Lieutenant, Ordnance, American Base Ordnance Depot in France.  
 MCCURDY, ROBERT A. Captain, 310th F. A., N. A.  
 PERRIN, HARVEY B. Captain of Cavalry, 304th F. A., 74th Division, Camp Upton, N. Y.  
 PLATT, L. 1st Lieutenant, A. S., S. O. R. C., Urbana.  
 SIMMONS, F. RONALD. Transferred from Military Mission in Paris to Intelligence Section of General Staff, A. E. F., 1st Lieutenant of Infantry, N. A.  
 STIMSON, HENRY B. 1st Lieutenant, Field Artillery, Fort Sill.

## 1904

DUPUY, CHARLES MEREDITH. Major of Infantry, Care Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.  
 FRISSELL, SYDNEY D. 1st Lieutenant F. A., A. O. R. Headquarters Troop, 92nd Division, Camp Funston.  
 GARVER, CHAUNCEY B. Cadet, School of Military Aeronautics, Columbus, Ohio.  
 HUBBELL, STEWART B. 2nd Lieutenant, U. S. N. A., Ordnance Dept., A. E. F.  
 JORDAN, JOHN N. Paymaster, U. S. Navy; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.  
 MOREHOUSE, REX H. Captain, Q. M., U. S. R., Camp Sherman, Ohio.  
 STUART, CHARLES B. Captain, 1st Provisional Reg't., (colored), commanding Machine Gun Co., Camp Gordon.  
 THORNTON, JAMES C. Captain, O. R. C., 305th Field Artillery.  
 WATERWORTH, JOSHUA B. 1st Lieutenant Cavalry; Section M, Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio.

## 1905

ARNOLD, D. C. 1st Lieutenant, O. O. R. C.  
 BATES, HAROLD S. American Ambulance in France.  
 COOK, JOSEPH W. M. O. R. C., in France.  
 FRENCH, G. DECKER. 1st Lieutenant, O. O. R. C.  
 GRAHAM, C. V. 2nd Lieutenant, F. A., O. R. C., Battalion C, 304th Reg't., Camp Upton.



RICHARD N. HALL, '07  
 1ST LIEUTENANT OF ARTILLERY, N. A.

GRANT, JAMES B. 1st Lieutenant, A. S., S. O. R. C.  
 HARTRIDGE, L'ENGEL. U. S. A. Ambulance Service Section 577, A. E. F., via N. Y.  
 HOWARD, JAMES M. 1st Lieutenant, serving as Chaplain of 304th F. A. at Camp Upton, N. Y.  
 KEATOR, SAMUEL J. Private, Base Hospital 39, A. E. F.  
 KITCHEL, ALLAN F. 1st Lieutenant, U. S. R., Ordnance.  
 MALLORY, J. H. Lieutenant, O. R. C.  
 PERRY, I. NEWTON. American Ambulance Field Service.  
 SEABURY, MORTIMER A. 1st Lieutenant, O. O. R. C.  
 SMITH, J. N. A. S., S. O. R. C., Omaha.  
 STOKES, HORACE W. 1st Lieutenant, Cavalry, Co. C, 165th Infantry.  
 VAN DEUSEN, EDWIN R. In service.  
 WALKER, MELVIN H., JR. 1st Lieutenant M. O. R. C., Ambulance Corps, 301, 76th Division, N. A.

## 1906

CHAPIN, R. C. Yeoman, 1st Class, U. S. N.  
 DAGGETT, D. L. Boatswain's Mate, 1st Class, U. S. N. R. F.

EAMES, LAURENCE W. Captain, Co. K, 302nd Infantry at Ayer.  
 ELDREDGE, E. I. Chief Yeoman, U. S. N. R. F.  
 FARSON, W. Chief Yeoman, U. S. N. R. F.  
 FRANCHOT, CHARLES P. 1st Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp to Commanding General 27th Division U. S. A., Spartansburg, S. C.  
 GRIGGS, M. W. A. S., S. C., Kelly Field.  
 HOTTON, H. J. R. O. T. C.  
 KEATER, S. J. Private Yale Mobile Hospital Unit, Base Hospital 59, A. E. F.  
 LANIGAN, CHARLES L. Lieutenant, Battery B, 102nd Reg't.



EARLE D. SEAVERNs, '07  
 1ST LIEUTENANT, S. O. R. C., A. S.

LYNN, THOMAS H. Captain, Co. H, 2nd Reg't., Penn. Reserve Militia Infantry.  
 STEPHENSON, MORRIS L. 2nd Lieutenant, N. A., Camp Sheridan.  
 WAILER, JAMES B. Ensign, U. S. N.  
 WOOD, W. HERBERT. 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry in France.

1907

APGAR, E. P. In service. Branch not reported.  
 ARNOLD, A. F. Corporal, Ordnance Dept.  
 BLANDING, A. C. Ensign, U. S. N. R. F.  
 BONNIE, R. P. 2nd Lieutenant, Q. M. C., N. A., 334th Infantry, Camp Taylor.  
 CARPENTER, ROBERT J. Captain, M. O. R. C. In charge of Ambulance Company No. 13, 76th Division, at Ayer. (Said to be youngest Medical Captain at present in the United States service).

CORRY, WILLIAM FRANCIS. American Field Service. S. S. U. 13, Convois Automobile Part B. C. M., Paris, France.  
 DAIN, J. M. Lieutenant, Q. M. C., N. A., Camp Funston.  
 FOULKES, HOWARD T. Lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps.  
 FREEMAN, HOWARD B. 2nd Lieutenant, Co. D., Marine Corps.  
 FREEMAN, STUART F. 3rd Battery, Reserve Officers' Training Camp.  
 FULLERTON, D. L. R. O. T. C.  
 GOODRICH, DONALD. Q. M. Navy Aviation.  
 GOSS, J. M. In service. Branch not reported.  
 HALL, RICHARD N. 1st Lieutenant, 309th F. A., Camp Dix, N. J.  
 HICKOX, C. V., JR. 1st Lieutenant, F. A., O. R. C.  
 KISSAM, H. Seaman, U. S. N. R. F.  
 MCKAY, R. G. Captain of Infantry, O. R. C., Camp Upton.  
 MASON, F. R., Private, Camp Devens.  
 MORRISON, L. S. 163rd Field Hospital, 116th San. Tr., Camp Mills.  
 MURRAY, O. R. O. T. C.  
 PORTER, GARDNER C. Sergeant, Company B, 101st Reg't., U. S. Engineers, A. E. F., France.  
 PRASS, PAUL N. 1st Lieutenant, F. A. Instructor O. T. C., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.  
 ROOT, LEE F. Assistant Paymaster, U. S. N. R., Puget Sound, Washington.  
 ROSS, ZENO C. 1st Lieutenant, Signal O. R. C., A. S. Fort Sam Houston, Texas.  
 SEAVERNs, EARLE DAVIS. 1st Lieutenant Signal Reserve Corps, Aviation Section, Camp Hancock, Ga.  
 SESSIONS, K. H. A. S., S. O. R. C., U. of Texas, Austin.  
 STOKES, F. B. 1st Lieutenant, Infantry, O. R. C.  
 ZUNDER, MONROE F. Sergeant, M. O. R. C.  
 1908  
 BLUM, A. 2nd R. O. T. C.  
 CALDWELL, J. H. 2nd Lieutenant, Q. M. C., N. A., Camp Dodge.  
 CARPENTER, ROBERT J. Captain, Ambulance Co., 301, U. S. M. O. R. C.  
 DUNN, DOUGLAS W. Captain, N. A., Ordnance, Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.  
 DUNN, ORVILLE R. 1st Lieutenant, Co. H, 53rd Pioneer Reg't., Camp Wadsworth.  
 FAVORITE, G. N. U. S. N. R. F., Aviation Section.  
 FISHER, ROBERT T. 1st Lieutenant, A. S., S. O. R. C.  
 GESNER, JOHN M., JR. 1st Lieutenant, Infantry, U. S. R., A. E. F., Par B. C. M., France.  
 GIFFORD, S. E. 1st R. O. T. C.  
 GILFILLAN, D. M. Captain, C. A., O. R. C., Camp Levett.  
 HALLE, S. J. 1st Lieutenant, A. S., S. O. R. C., Office Ch. Sig. Off. Washington.  
 HASBROUCK, L., 2nd R. O. T. C.  
 HOWARD, JOHN G. Office of Naval Intelligence, Washington.



JOHN F. HAGER, '17  
2D LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY, U. S. A.

INGERSOLL, J. A. 2nd Lieutenant, F. A., O. R. C.  
JONES, MALCOLM F. 1st Lieutenant, O. O. R. C.  
KNOX, GEORGE G. 1st Lieutenant, F. A., O. R. C.  
KYLBERG, V. C. Cadet, Aviation School, M. I. T.  
LANSING, C. B. Private, 12th Engineers (Ry.)  
MAGOWEN, DAVID W. Officers Training Camp for  
Aviation, Kelly Field No. 1, San Antonio, Texas.  
MALCOLM, J. L. 1st Lieutenant, Aviation; Italy.  
MEAD, EDWIN H. U. S. Naval Reserve.  
MURPHY, GERALD C. 2nd Lieutenant, Aviation  
Section, S. O. R. C.  
PATTON, FRANCIS FOSTER. 1st Lieutenant, Co. A,  
7th Machine Gun Battalion, Camp Greene, N. C.  
PLATT, WASHINGTON. Captain, Q. M. O. R. C.,  
Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.  
SARGENT, DAWTON G. 1st Lieutenant, Ordnance  
Dept., U. S. R.  
SHERMAN, D. W. 2nd Lieutenant, 310th Infantry,  
O. R. C., Camp Dix.  
STEINER, H. A. 2nd Lieutenant, Taliaferro Field,  
Fort Worth.  
TWOMBLEY, EDWARD B. Captain, 304th Divisional  
Machine Gun Battalion, Camp Upton, L. I.,  
New York.  
WELLS, JOHN E. Cadet Aviator, Kelly Field, So.  
San Antonio, Texas.

1909

BACCHES, F., JR. Captain and Aide-de-Camp to  
General Bell at Camp Logan, Houston, Texas.

BALDWIN, WILLIAM H. 3rd Chief Yeoman, U. S.  
N. R. F., Censor's Office, N. Y. City.  
BARTLETT, A. L., JR. 2nd Lieutenant, F. A., N. A.  
BEDDELL, T. H. 2nd Lieutenant, E. O. R. C., 300th  
Engineers.  
CONLON, D. F., JR. 2nd Lieutenant, 302nd In-  
fantry, Camp Devens.  
GOMES, WILLIAM RUSSELL. 1st Class Private,  
Aviation, Rich Field, Waco, Texas.  
HALL, L. S. Captain, O. O. R. C., Frankford  
Arsenal.  
HANN, G. R. Ensign, U. S. N. R. F.  
HUBBARD, BURT C. Corporal, 505th Aero Squad-  
ron, Waco, Texas.  
KISSAM, REGINALD B. Ensign, U. S. N., Camp  
Mayo.  
KLINGBELL, FRANK L. 8th Company, 17th Pro-  
visional Training Camp, Plattsburg.  
MCLEAN, HUGH H. Major, 236th MacLean High-  
landers, Overseas Battalion, C. E. F.  
MEEKER, D. EDWARD. 2nd Lieutenant, 312th  
Infantry, Camp Dix, N. J.  
MURCHIE, HOWARD F. U. S. School of Aeronautics,  
Ithaca, N. Y.  
PITTMAN, E. W. Captain, Ordnance, Watervliet  
Arsenal, N. Y.  
REDMAN, G. L. 1st Lieutenant, O. O. R. C., Equip.  
Division, Washington.  
RULE, BERNARD H. Aviation Service, Private.  
SPIEGELBERG, S. J. R. O. T. C.  
TAYLOR, JOHN H. 1st Lieutenant, M. O. R. C.  
WATERBURY, T. R. U. S. N. R. F.  
WOODWARD, W. F. 2nd Lieutenant, F. A., O. R. C.

1910

ARMSTRONG, S. Captain, Q. M. O. R. C.  
ARNOLD, C. B., JR. Ensign, U. S. N. R., ordered  
to Annapolis.  
BENTLEY, E. S. Captain, Infantry, O. R. C.,  
Acting Major, 8th Co., 152nd Depot Brigade,  
Camp Upton.  
BOWLES, C. A., JR., Sergeant, N. A., Camp Devens.  
BRADFORD, L. Ensign, U. S. N. R. F., Annapolis.  
BREED, ALLAN W. Sergeant, 301st F. A., Camp  
Devens.  
BROWN, C. M. 2nd Lieutenant, F. A., O. R. C.  
BURNHAM, HAROLD. 2nd Lieutenant, O. R. C.,  
232nd F. A., Camp Grant, Ill.  
CROWELL, D. G. Lieutenant Coast Artillery,  
2nd Training Co., Fort Monroe, Va.  
DECKER, R. F. Construction Quartermaster, Camp  
Wadsworth.  
DEMERE, R. M. 2nd Lieutenant, Assistant Instruc-  
tor, 3rd Officers Training School.  
DONWORTH, C. T. 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry,  
O. R. C., 1st Co., 166th Depot Brigade, Camp  
Lewis.  
DOWLING, MARTIN C. Sergeant, 1st Class, 208th  
Aero Squadron, Construction Dept., Camp  
Alfred Vail, Little Silver, N. J.



DUNLAP, J. M. Captain, 14th Inf.  
 DUSTAN, EARNEST. 1st Lieutenant N. A., Camp Greene.  
 FARSON, I. S. N. Officer in Royal Flying Corps, British Army.  
 FESSENDEN, R. K. 1st Lieutenant, B Co., 303rd Infantry, Camp Devens.  
 FOSTER, HART G. 2nd Lieutenant, 313th F. A., Camp Lee, Va.  
 GOULD, W. E. Director of Athletics, San Antonio, Texas.  
 HARRIS, HORACE R. 1st Company, O. T. C., Camp Dodge, Iowa.  
 HOLDEN, W. D. Aviation Section, U. S. S. O. R. C.  
 HOWBERT, V. D. 2nd Lieutenant, E. O. R. C., E. Co., 314th Engineers, Camp Funston.  
 KENNEDY, ROY G. Y. M. C. A.  
 KILLAM, LUTHER L. 2nd Lieutenant, Ordnance, U. S. R. C.  
 KIMBALL, RICHARD M. 2nd Lieutenant, C. A. C., Supply Co., 55th Artillery.  
 KISSAM, R. B. Ensign, U. S. N.  
 KOHLER, HERBERT. Captain, 120th F. A.  
 MARTIN, CLYDE. Promoted to 1st Lieutenant, 302nd Reg't., Co. A.  
 MOORE, KENNETH L. 1st Lieutenant, A. S., S. O. R. C.  
 PALMER, J. M. Ordnance Sergeant, N. A.  
 PARADISE, SCOTT HURTT. 2nd Lieutenant, F. A., U. S. A., France.  
 PRINCE, J. T. Sergeant, Infantry, C Co., 104th M. G., Camp Wadsworth.  
 REILLY, E. L. R. O. T. C.  
 SECCOMBE, S. G. A. S., S. C., 16th Forn. Detail.  
 STERNBURG, HENRY S. S. Private, Co. D, 41st Battalion, 20th Engineers, Camp American University, Washington, D. C.  
 TOLLES, KING. R. O. T. C.

## 1911

BAKER, NORMAN D. 2nd Lieutenant, Co. B, 102nd Machine Gun Battalion, 26th Division.  
 BLANCHARD, W. Q. M. C., Camp Devens.  
 BRUCE, ALEXANDER B. 1st Lieutenant, U. S. Aviation Corps, A. E. F.  
 BULKLEY, RALPH G. 2nd Lieutenant, A. F., 341st Battery A, Promoted to 1st Lieutenant.  
 BURROWS, ROBERT M. Company 20, Reserve Officers' Training Camp, Fort Oglethorpe.  
 CAREY, JAMES R., JR. Aviation Section, U. S. A.  
 CASEY, WILLIAM ROSSIETER. Lieutenant (J. G.), U. S. N., U. S. S. Winslow, Care Postmaster, New York, N. Y.  
 CASTLE, KARRICK M. 2nd Lieutenant, F. A., O. R. C., 152nd Depot Brigade, Camp Upton, N. Y.  
 CLARKSON, P. MOODY. 2nd Lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. R.  
 COATES, W. S. U. S. N. R. F.  
 COOKE, THOMAS T. Cadet, Signal Corps, Aviation Section.

DAY, H. B. American Ambulance Sept., 1915; American Ambulance, May, 1917; Croix de Guerre, October 1917; U. S. Ambulance.  
 DODGE, M. L. 1st Lieutenant, C. A. C., U. S. A., Fort Monroe.  
 ENGLISH, H. K. 1st Lieutenant, Infantry, O. R. C.  
 FONDA, B. H. In France, active service.  
 GAMBLE, R. H. 2nd Lieutenant, 11th U. S. Infantry.



2D LIEUTENANT CLYDE MARTIN, '10, 1ST STEVEDORE REGIMENT, A. E. F.

GATES, GAYLORD M. Y. M. C. A., Secretary in France.  
 GIFFORD, RAYMOND M. Battery I, Second Reserve Officers' Training Camp, Fort Niagara.  
 GILE, CLEMENT M. Ensign, U. S. Naval Academy.  
 GORDON, A. R. 2nd Lieutenant, 39th Infantry, U. S. A., Syracuse.  
 GREENOUGH, JOHN E. Quartermaster Sergeant, Q. M. Corps, Fort Harden, Washington.  
 GROSS, H. R. 2nd Lieutenant, F. A., O. R. C., Battalion D, 333rd Reg't., Camp Grant.  
 HULBERT, W. G. M. M. (2nd Class), U. S. N. R. F., Bremerton.  
 KENT, T. T. A. S.  
 LEECH, M. W. Student pilot, U. S. Air Service.  
 LUCAS, WARD. Captain, Infantry, Co. B, 339th M. G. Battalion, Camp Dodge.

MAYER, H. R. O. T. C.  
 MIDDLEBROOK, LOUIS S. 2nd Lieutenant, F. A.  
 Post Office, 718 A. E. F.  
 MORSE, HUNTINGTON T. 1st Class Quartermaster,  
 U. S. Naval R. F. Ensign.  
 NUTE, GEORGE H. Company A, 7th N. Y. Infantry.  
 PIDGEON, P. Cadet, U. S. Aviation service.  
 PIRNIE, W. B. 1st Lieutenant, 20th Infantry, U. S.  
 A.  
 REED, DAVID A. Sergeant, American Motor  
 Transports, A. E. F.  
 REILLY, JOHN S. Promoted to Executive Assistant  
 to Major Sargent, chief of provision and supply.  
 REYNOLDS, NOYES H. American Field Ambulance  
 Service.  
 RIPLEY, REGINALD L. 1st Lieutenant, 310th F. A.,  
 Camp Meade, Md.  
 ROBINSON, T. Captain, Quartermaster Corps,  
 A. E. F., Post Office 717.  
 ROSE, CHARLES A. Private Medical Corps. At-  
 tached to Base Hospital, 77th Division, Camp  
 Upton, N. Y.  
 ROYCE, A. B. Captain, F. A., O. R. C., Camp  
 Gordon.  
 SNYDER, FROST. Captain, Q. M. O. R. C., Camp  
 Lewis, American Lake, Washington.  
 SPRY, JOHN. Warrant Officer, U. S. N. R. F.  
 SUTHERLAND, RICHARD. Captain, N. A., A. E. F.  
 TAYLOR, WARREN O. 1st Lieutenant, Quarter-  
 masters' Dep't.  
 THAYER, LLOYD I. Captain, 314th Reg't. Infantry,  
 Camp Meade  
 TURNER, W. P. H. Headquarters Co., 314th  
 Supply Train, Camp Funston.  
 WADDELL, JAMES EDWARD. Lieutenant (J. G.)  
 Navy.  
 WHITTEMORE, ERNEST A. Cadet, Aviation Corps,  
 A. E. F.

1912

BAILEY, B. H. 2nd Lieutenant, O. R. C., L. Co.,  
 307th Infantry, Camp Upton.  
 BALDWIN, HOWARD A. Cadet, U. S. Aviation Ser-  
 vice.  
 BEACH, DAVID N., JR. Secretary, Y. M. C. A., in  
 France.  
 BOWDEN, W. MCE. Private, 1st Class, A. S., S. C.,  
 Cornell.  
 BROWN, FRANK W. 1st Lieutenant, Company A,  
 103rd Field Battalion, Signal Troops, 28th  
 Division.  
 BROWN, NORMAN. Captain, 301st F. A., Fort Sill.  
 BROWNELL, CHARLES A. American Aviation.  
 Houston, Texas.  
 BUCK, H. S. Norton-Harjes Ambulance, Croix de  
 Guerre.  
 CARLETON, FRANCIS E. 2nd Lieutenant, F. A.,  
 N. A.  
 COOK, S. A. 2nd Lieutenant, Q. M. C., N. A.,  
 Commanding Officer, Co. 307, Motor Truck Sup-  
 ply Train 402.

CLARK, PHILIP JEROME. 1st Lieutenant, Battery  
 F, 103rd F. A., A. E. F.  
 DOUGLAS, KENNETH. U. S. Aviation Service.  
 GIBSON, J. B. 2nd Lieutenant, F. A., Camp Meade.  
 GOODWIN, GEORGE W. Cadet in Aviation Ser-  
 vice, A. E. F., in training at Paris.  
 GRAFTON, H. C., JR. U. S. N. R. F.  
 GURLEY, ALVIN B. Cadet, Aviation School, Prince-  
 ton, N. J.  
 GULLIVER, HAROLD S. Y. M. C. A., Paris Office.  
 HAYES, P. Cadet, Aviation, Call Field, Wichita  
 Falls, Texas.  
 HOWE, E. J., 2ND. 2nd Lieutenant, F. A., U. S. A.  
 McHATTON, JOHN M. Sergeant, First Class, (Q. M.  
 C., N. A.); Transferred to American Base Ordnance  
 Depot, Camp Dodge.  
 MANNING, F. J. F. A., Camp Devens.  
 MARSHALL, CHAS. R. 1st Lieutenant, Battery  
 D, 347th F. A., Camp Lewis, Wash.  
 MEAD, H. G. Inspector for War Department,  
 S. O. R. C.  
 METZ, PHILIP F. Ensign, Assistant Paymaster,  
 U. S. N. R. F.  
 MEYER, G. B. U. S. N. R. F., Newport.  
 NUTE, H. H. 2nd Lieutenant, U. S. A.  
 OWEN, KNIGHT B. Ensign, Aviation Corps.  
 PASTORIUS, Washington. 1st Lieutenant, 340th  
 F. A.  
 PATTON, ALEXANDER E. Sergeant, Quartermaster  
 Corps, Camp Meade, Md.  
 PROCTOR, ARTHUR M. Private, Base Hospital,  
 No. 1.  
 RIGGS, C. G. (Croix de Guerre).  
 SAYOR, R. Cadet, Aviation Section, Camp Sevier.  
 SHEPARD, FREDERIC B. 1st Lieutenant, 345th F. A.  
 N. A.  
 STEBBINS, JOHN. 1st Lieutenant, N. A., Camp Dix.  
 STONE, VAN ZANDT. Cadet, Royal Flying Corps,  
 British Army. At present with 81st Squadron  
 R. F. C., 43rd Wing, Fort Worth, Texas.  
 STURTEVANT, ALBERT D. Ensign, U. S. N., Avia-  
 tion, in France. Killed in France.  
 WARNER, D. A. Cadet, Aviation, Call Field, Wich-  
 ita Falls, Texas.  
 WELLS, A. L. Private, G Co., 304th Infantry,  
 Camp Devens.  
 WILLIAMS, AMORY L. Co. B, 318th Engineers,  
 Vancouver Barracks, Washington.  
 WOOD, L. M. Sergeant, Ordnance Dept., Motor  
 Section.

1913

ARMOUR, D. C. 1st Lieutenant, F. A., U. S. R.  
 In France. Earlier: Ambulance, Croix de Guerre.  
 BACON, LEONARD W. 1st Lieutenant, 307th In-  
 fantry, Camp Upton.  
 BAKER, GEORGE F. Ensign, U. S. N. R. F.  
 BALDWIN, H. M. American Ambulance Service,  
 now cadet, U. S. Aviation Service, A. E. F.  
 BARTLETT, E. R. Yale Mobile Hospital.  
 BATES, A. T., JR. 1st Lieutenant, M. G. Battalion.



LANSING PAINE, '14, WHO RECEIVED THE CROIX DE GUERRE WHILE SERVING IN FRANCE IN 1916.

- BLUMENTHAL, R. G. Assistant Paymaster, U. S. N. R. F.
- BOWMAN, CHARLES W. Private, Battery F, 102nd F. A.
- BULLIVANT, STUART L. 1st Lieutenant, Battery F, 103rd F. A., A. E. F.
- CARPENTER, JAMES R. Ensign, U. S. N. R. F.
- CHATTERTON, ARTHUR E. Naval Militia.
- CHELL, OSCAR L. Radio Electrician (3rd Class).
- COOK, ROBERT S. 2nd Lieutenant, F. A., U. S. R., A. E. F.
- CORWITH, NATHAN, JR. 2nd Lieutenant, Co. K, 342nd Infantry, Camp Grant, Ill.
- DAVIS, E. L. 1st Lieutenant, 312th F. A., N. A., Camp Meade.
- DAVIS, J. L. R. O. T. C.
- DICKEY, W. L. Inspection Section, Equipment Division, S. C., Washington.
- DULANEY, WOODFORD H. 2nd Lieutenant, F. A., O. R. C. Camp Shelby, Miss. 138th F. A.
- FARRELL, R. J. 1st Lieutenant, C. A. C., U. S. A., Camp Williams.
- FERGUSON, J. F. Ensign, U. S. N. R. F.
- FRENCH, CARLOS H. Sergeant, 7th Co., 2nd Battalion, Depot Brigade, Camp Devens.
- FULLER, ROSWELL H. 1st Lieutenant, 20th Aero Squadron, U. S. Signal Corps, A. E. F.
- GOULD, JAMES. 1st Lieutenant, 312th F. A., N. A.
- GOGGIN, JAMES. Private, U. S. Aviation Corps.
- GREGORY, EDWARD S., JR. 1st Lieutenant, Adjutant-General's Dept., N. A., Camp Dix.
- HAGEDORN, L. J. A. S., Killed, February, 1918.
- HAHN, W. R. U. S. N. R. F. Norfolk.
- HOGG, F. T. Ensign, U. S. N.
- JONES, H. S. Sanitary Corps, Gas Defense Service, U. S. A.
- KEELINE, ROGER. 2nd Lieutenant, 1st F. A., U. S. A.
- KNEISLEY, A. G. 2nd Lieutenant F. A., O. R. C.
- LINDSLEY, H. D., JR. 1st Lieutenant, A. S., S. O. R. C., Wilbur Wright Field.
- LORD, FRANCIS. American Field Ambulance Service.
- MUDGE, W. F. Ensign, U. S. N., Flying Corps.
- PALMER, W. F. Ensign, U. S. N.
- POWELL, R. J. U. S. N. R. F., Newport.
- RICHARDSON, A. D., JR. Ensign, U. S. N. R. F., Annapolis.
- SMITH, MAURICE R. 1st Lieutenant, Co. A, 3rd Balloon Squadron, A. E. F.
- SPENCER, DUMARESQ. 1st Lieutenant, American Aviation Service. Killed while returning from patrol duty across the German lines, near Belfort.
- SULLIVAN, W. A. Lieutenant, Aid to Superintendent at Portsmouth.
- TITCHE, B., JR. 1st Lieutenant Infantry, General Staff, Washington.



WATSON, HAROLD. 2nd Lieutenant, Q. M. C., N. A.  
 WEST, J. P. 2nd Lieutenant, British Royal Flying Corps, 35th Training Squadron, Fort Meadow, Oxford, England.  
 WHITNEY, W. R. O. T. C.  
 WILLIAMS, PERCY HUNTINGTON. Corporal, Co. B, 101st Machine Gun Battalion.  
 WOODBRIDGE, PHILIP D. U. S. Medical Reserve Corps.

1914

AMBLER, S. ST. J. Ordnance.  
 ANDERSON, WILLIAM S. 149th F. A., Camp Mills, L. I., N. Y. Training to be Artillery Aeroplane Observer.  
 ANGELL, LAURENCE DEV. 52nd Aero Construction Corps.  
 BAKER, E. W., 2nd Lieutenant, 328th F. A., Battery D, O. R. C.  
 BECKET, GEORGE. Private, N. A., Camp Devens.  
 BLACKALL, F. S., JR. Ensign, U. S. N. R. F., Newport.  
 BLUMENTHAL, A. F., 2nd Lieutenant, Q. M. C., N. A., Camp Johnston.  
 BRADLEY, D. Cadet, U. S. N. A. F.  
 BRAINERD, JOHN B. 2nd Lieutenant, 9th U. S. Infantry, A. E. F.  
 BRAYTON, JOHN S., JR. Ensign, U. S. N.  
 BURGESS, PHILIP W. Corporal, A. Com., 103rd Field Signal Battalion, Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.  
 CAREY, H. D. Captain, F. A., O. R. C., Camp Dix.  
 CARPENTER, R. 1st Class Seaman, U. S. N. R. F.  
 CHAPIN, ELIOT. 1st Lieutenant, Royal Flying Corps.  
 CLARK, L. W. Coxswain, U. S. N. R. F., Philadelphia.  
 CLARKSON, JOHN W. School for Adjutants, Columbus, Ohio.  
 COLMAN, J. H. 3rd R. O. T. C., Camp Devens.  
 COOK, ROBINSON. American Field Ambulance Service.  
 CONVERSE, R. R. S. A. S., Columbus.  
 COVELL, BRADFORD S. 2nd Lieutenant, 4th F. A., Camp Pine, Watertown, N. Y.  
 CRAWFORD, JOHN W. R., JR. 2nd Lieutenant, Headquarters Company, 306th F. A., Camp Upton, N. Y.  
 CROWELL, WILLIAM H. Private, U. S. Army Base Hospital No. 5, Care No. 13 General Hospital, A. P. O. 3, France.  
 DUNBAUGH, G. J., JR. R. O. T. C.  
 DUNHAM, A. P. 2nd Lieutenant, N. A., Camp Devens.  
 DWIGHT, HENRY W. Cadet Aviator. No. 81 Canadian Training Squadron, Royal Flying Corps, Fort Worth, Texas.  
 FOY, W. C. R. O. T. C.  
 GILE, ARCHIE B. 1st Lieutenant, U. S. A., A. S.  
 GRANT, J. L., M. M., U. S. N. R. F., Newport.

GREENE, ROBERT MILLER. Corporal, Quartermasters' Corps, Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y.  
 HALL, SHIRLEY M. American Red Cross. 79 Rue Tangier, Paris, France. Transport Dep't.  
 HARTLEY, F., JR. U. S. N. R. F., Cape Cod.  
 HASKELL, G. S., 3rd R. O. T. C., Camp Devens.  
 HATCH, A. F. 1st Lieutenant F. A., A. E. F. s.  
 HENNESSEY, WILLIAM. Sergeant, 101st Reg't., F. A., U. S., A. E. F., via New York.  
 HEWETT, CHARLES F. 1st Lieutenant, F. A., U. S. A., Fort Sill.  
 HUNTER, HERBERT A. Ensign, U. S. N. R. F.  
 HUSTED, J. W., JR. 2nd Lieutenant, F. A., O. R. C.  
 JONES, STANLEY B. Aviation branch, Signal Corps.  
 KNOWLES, JAMES. 1st Lieutenant, American Aviation Corps, A. E. F.  
 LAUGHLIN, R. D., JR. General Hospital, B. E. F.  
 LESTRADE, H. J. A. S.  
 LOOMIS, WILLIAM F. French School of Aviation.  
 MACCREADIE, JOHN H. Chief Yeoman, U. S. N. R. F.  
 MACFARLANE, W. DUNCAN. 3rd Class Radio Electrician.  
 MOORE, H. T. Lieutenant, 307 Infantry, M. Com., Camp Upton, Yaphank, N. Y.  
 MOORE, WILLIAM. 1st Lieutenant, Infantry, U. S. R., A. E. F.



PRIVATE WALTER GROUT, '15, BATTERY F,  
 102D F. A., A. E. F.

MOOREHEAD, LUDWIG K. Promoted to 1st Lieutenant, Divisional Instructor.

MORRISON, WILLIAM P. Sergeant of Section 616, Allentown, Pa.

MURRAY, WILLIAM J. Naval Reserves.

NEWTON, H. M. Private, Ordnance Department, N. A., Winchester Arms Co., New Haven.

NEWTON, R. P. Lieutenant, 7th F. A., U. S. R., A. E. F.

NIELSEN, W. W. 1st Lieutenant, N. A., Madison Barracks.

PARADISE, N. BURTON. 1st Lieutenant, 302nd Infantry, M. G. Battalion, Camp Devens.

PARADISE, ROBERT C. Cadet, U. S. Aviation Corps, A. E. F., France.

PERKINS, FAELTON C. Private, Battery B, 103rd F. A., A. E. F., 51st Brigade, 26th Division.

PLOW, RICHARD H. American Field Ambulance Service. (Croix de Guerre).

POOLE, PARKER. Ensign, U. S. N. R. F.

REID, KENNETH A. Military School of Aeronautics, Princeton, N. J.

SANDS, DONALD P. 1st Sergeant, Battery B, 101st Regiment, F. A., 26th Division, A. E. F.



PRIVATE CARL N. LINDSAY, '15, BATTERY F,  
102D F. A., A. E. F.

SPACE, VICTOR. American Ambulance Service.

ST. HILL, THOMAS N. Reserve Officers' Training Camp, Plattsburg, N. Y.

STEVENS, CHARLES P., JR. American Ambulance Field Service, France.

TAYLOR, MOSELEY. Ensign, U. S. N. R. F.

TEARSE, H. H. A. S., Law's Base Hospital.

THOMPSON, R. D., JR. Captain, Cavalry, U. S. A., 81st F. A., Fort Oglethorpe.

THOMPSON, R. S. U. S. N. R. F., Norfolk.

TISON, PAUL. Red Cross Ambulance Service at Italian Front, among French troops.

TOWNSON, HAROLD C. 2nd Lieutenant, Staff Officer, Adjutant-General's Dep't.

TWOMBLEY, A. H., JR. Chief Machinist, Transport Service, Charlestown.

WADDELL, ST. J., JR. R. O. T. C.

WHITTLESEY, R. B. Q. M., U. S. N. R. F., Base Section 6, Bensonhurst.

WHITWORTH, E. M. Private, Co. A, 23rd Engineers, U. S. A.

WINTERS, EDWARD J. 2nd Lieutenant, Company A, Quantico, Va., U. S. Marine Corps.

WOLLEY, JOHN E. Private, 12th Regiment, F. A., A. E. F.

WRIGHT, D. K. 2nd Lieutenant, 302nd F. A., Battery A.

WRIGHT, W. C. Ensign, U. S. N., R. F.

## 1915

ALLEN, DONALD L. U. S. A. Ambulance Service, stationed at Allentown, Pa.

BOYNTON, N., JR. Cadet, Naval Aviation, M.I.T.

BROUGH, J. A. Seaman, 1st Class, U. S. N. R. F., Block Island.

JONES, ROBERT L. Private, Co. F, 18th Engineers (Railway), A. E. F., France.

BREWSTER, BENJAMIN Y. Private, Candidate 1st Battery, O. T. C., Camp Devens.

BROWN, D. R. Seaman, U. S. N. R. F., Bumpkin Island.

BURNHAM, A. C. U. S. N. R. F.

BURNHAM, R. T. Quartermaster, Naval Aviation.

BUSHNELL, ROBERT TYNG. Cadet, 3rd Officers' Training School, Camp Upton.

CORRY, FRANK C. 2nd Lieutenant, Headquarters Com. 106th F. A., Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.

CORSE, I. P. Cadet, A. S., Champaign.

DREW, J. A. 3rd O. R. T. C., Camp Devens, Mass.

ELWOOD, L. 2nd Lieutenant F. A., O. R. C., Camp Dodge.

FITTS, C. N. Cadet, A. S., M. I. T., Cambridge, Mass.

FOSTER, KENNETH C. First Class Private, Aviation, N. A.

FRANCIS, J. D. Cadet Aviator, A. E. F.

HOPKINS, IRVING G. Officers' Training Camp, Ayer, Mass.

HYDE, ROBERT H. Private, 17th F. A., A. E. F.

IRELAND, R. L., JR. Ensign, U. S. N. R. Flying Corps.

- JOHNSTON, G. O. U. S. N. R. F., Pelham Bay.
- KINGSBURY, THAYER. Sergeant 101st U. S. Engineers, A Company, A. E. F.
- KIRKLAND, WILLIAM A. 1st Class Seaman, U. S. Naval Reserve.
- LARRABEE, LESTER C. American Ambulance Field Service in France.
- LEONARD, WILLIAM W. American Field Ambulance Service.
- LUMPKIN, R. A. Cadet, Aviation School.
- MACDONALD, M. W. U. S. Ambulance, S. S. U. 4, Convois Autos par B. C. M. (Croix de Guerre).
- McHUGH, P. J. Ordnance.
- MARS, R. S. 140th Aero Squadron.
- MOORE, WILLIAM. Lieutenant, Infantry, U. S. R., Care Postmaster, N. Y.
- NEILEY, R. B. Ensign, U. S. N. R. F.
- RAND, GEORGE W., 2ND. Private, Co. B, 101st U. S. Engineers, A. E. F.
- RANDALL, D. 2nd Lieutenant, F. A., O. R. C., Camp Upton.
- SHEEHAN, T. J. 2nd Lieutenant, F. A., O. R. C., Camp Devens.
- SHELDEN, A. Division Headquarters, Intelligence Office, Wash.
- SMITH, R. W. Ensign, U. S. N. R. F., Newport.
- SPEARE, ALBERT R. 2nd Lieutenant, 303rd F. A., Camp Devens.
- STEVENS, J. P. 1st Battery, O. T. C., Camp Devens, Mass.
- STUART, KIMBERLEY. American Ambulance Service; now Cadet, U. S. N. A. S., A. E. F.
- THOMPSON, JAMES M. Cadet Aviator, U. S. Signal Corps.
- WAGNER, M. F. A.
- WALLACE, E. S., A. S., Dallas, Texas.
- WILLIAMS, WENTWORTH. 1st Lieutenant, 304th Infantry, Camp Devens, Mass.
- WRIGHT, S. B. 2nd Lieutenant, F. A., O. R. C.
- 1916
- ABBOTT, PAUL. American Red Cross, Ambulance Service, Italy.
- ALLISON, THEODORE F. Transferred to Medical Dept. regular army. Headquarters, Third Division Regular Office of the Division Surgeon.
- ASHLEY, THOMAS. Cadet, Cornell Aviation School.
- BARTLETT, GORDON. Private, Battery D, 17th U. S. A. Field Artillery, Army, p. o. 704. (Croix de Guerre).
- BLAIR, J. B. Corporal, Section 1, Gas Defense Service.
- BRUCH, EDWARD P. U. S. N. R. F., Newport, R. I.
- CALLAHAN, JOHN T. A. S., U. S. N. R. F.
- CARPENTER, JOSEPH G. Sergeant, Commissary Dep't., No. 16, (Phila. U. S. A.), General Hospital, B. E. F., France.
- CLARK, A. D. Engineers.
- CONROY, HOMER. 2nd Lieutenant, French Artillery.
- CROCKER, C. T. Cadet Aviator, A. E. F.
- DONNELLY, THORNE. 1st Lieutenant, U. S. Aviation Service.
- DAVIES, JAMES PILLSBURY. 1st Class Private, Signal Corps, U. S. A.
- DUDLEY, H. L. American Ambulance Service.
- DURANT, GEORGE C. Federal Ambulance Service, Section 85.
- ENGLISH, G. M. Army Transport Service, Hoboken, N. J.
- FAHERTY, C. L. American Ambulance, (retired after 6 months).
- FALVEY, DONALD. U. S. N. R. F.
- FARLEY, A. F. Transport Militaire (retired after 6 months).
- FARR, E. L. 3rd Officers' Training Camp, Camp Devens, Mass.
- FEATHERS, L. C. Landsman for Quartermaster, Naval Aviation, Co. I, Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va.
- FLINT, WILLIAM A. U. S. Ambulance, A. E. F.
- FREASE, HURXTHAL. Cadet, Aviation Corps, U. S. A.
- GELLATLY, WILLIAM B. Sergeant, Divisional Headquarters Troop, 29th Division, U. S. A.
- GOULD, C. P. Private I Com., 107 U. S. Infantry, Camp Wadsworth, Spartansburg, S. C.
- GOULD, M. S. U. S. N. R. F., New London, Conn.
- HALL, HENRY I. A. E. F., France.
- HARVEY, CLAYTON L. Enlisted, June 13, 1917, Co. M, Medical, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; discharged September 13, 1917, on account of physical disability.
- HARVEY, M. C. U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
- HUSTED, JOHN G. W. U. S. N. R. F., Aviation School.
- JENKINS, HUBERT J. Captain, Headquarters Co., 334th Infantry, Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky.
- KEITH, EDWARD. Cadet, U. S. Aviation Service.
- KINGSBURY, F. MacD. 101st U. S. Engineers, Company A, A. E. F.
- LANCASTER, EARLE. Private, Section 638, American Ambulance Field Service, S. S. U., 638, Convois Autos, A. E. F.
- MARTIN, W. P., JR. Cadet, Aviation Section Signal Corps, U. S. A., in France.
- MONTGOMERY, J. S. Princeton Reg't., R. O. T. C.
- MORTON, OLIVER P. Private, 8th Mass. Infantry.
- NEWTON, THEODORE. U. S. N. R. F.; Discharged for physical disability. Now special employee of Dept. of Justice.
- PRESS, THOMAS C. Corporal, Headquarters Co., 108th F. A., Camp Wadsworth.
- ROSS, MOTT BENNER. Private, 33rd Ambulance Company, Camp Greene, N. C.
- SCHEIDE, L. B. American Ambulance, Phillips Unit. Gassed September 4, 1917; sent home on indefinite leave.
- SEARLE, STEWART A. American Field Ambulance Service.
- SLOCUM, J. H. U. S. N. R. F., Pelham Bay.
- SLUTZ, LOUIS G. A. E. F., France.





SERGEANT WILLIAM B. GELLATLY, '15, 28TH  
DIVISION, U. S. CAVALRY.

STEVENS, R. L. American Ambulance Service.  
STEWART, J. W., 2ND. 1st Lieutenant, Infantry.  
STROUT, FRANK S. Sec. 607, U. S. A. A. S., Allentown, Pa.  
SWAN, CHARLES P. Private, Co. C, 101st M. G. B., A. E. F., France.  
TALCOTT, C. H. Cadet, U. S. N. R. F.  
THOMAS, H. B. Ensign, U. S. N. R. F.  
THOMPSON, G. F. Candidate, 1st Battery F. A., Depot Brigade, Camp Devens, Mass.  
WALTHER, F. G. F. A.  
WASHBURN, W. D. U. S. N. R. F.  
WEST, DAVID B. 2nd Lieutenant, N. A.  
WILLIAMS, C. W., JR. U. S. N., Brooklyn, Navy Yard.  
WESTON, BYRON. Ensign, U. S. Naval Auxiliary Reserve, Municipal Ferry Building, South & Whitehall Sts., New York City.  
WOOD, C. O. Division Headquarters Troop, Camp Wadsworth.  
WOODS, JOHN H. U. S. N. R. F., Aviation Section.  
1917  
ALLEN, DONALD L. U. S. A. Ambulance Service, Allentown, Pa.  
BRADLEY, C. HARVEY. U. S. Marine Corps.  
CHARLTON, J. P. Cadet, Aviation Section, U. S. Signal Corps.

DOYLE, HARRY B. 1st Lieutenant, Signal Corps, Aviation Section.  
DINES, D. C. U. S. Marine Corps.  
FLYNT, LYON K. 1st Class private, A. R. C., Military Hospital, A. E. F.  
GOULD, SIDNEY. 2nd Lieutenant, 310th F. A., Camp Meade, Md.  
HAGER, JOHN F., JR. 2nd Lieutenant, 42nd Reg't., Infantry, Camp Dodge, Iowa.  
HORD, S. Y. U. S. Marine Corps.  
JOURNEY, PIERRE I. Fireman, Third Class. U. S. Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Norfolk, Va.  
KILBORN, W. T. 301st Artillery, attached O. T. C., Camp Devens, Mass.  
MILES, RAYMOND B. Cadet Royal Flying Corps.  
MILLER, MORTIMER R. American Ambulance Field Service. (Croix de Guerre).  
MINOR, F. G. U. S. N. R. F., New Haven, Conn.  
MITCHEL, O. M. Ensign, U. S. N. R. F.  
MOORE, IRVING T. Was assigned to study in preparation for Commission of Ensign, when he was taken with pneumonia and died, after four days' illness.  
MOORE, WARREN S. Second Gunner's Mate, U. S. Ship, "Kansas".

MORSE, BENJAMIN CLARKE, JR. 2nd Lieutenant, Infantry, U. S. R., 169th Infantry Brigade, Camp Custer, Mich., Aide-de-Camp to General Morse.  
 MURPHY, W. HAROLD. 5th Casual Co., 3rd Motor Mechanic Reg't., Camp Hancock, Ga.  
 O'CONNELL, T. W. Cadet, Aviation School.  
 PIERCY, R. W. Cadet, Aviation School.  
 REID, FREDERICK L. At U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.  
 RODMAN, W. P. Prov. Med. Reserve. Army Base Hospital, No. 35.

RUSSELL, A. H. Canadian Forestry Battalion, C. F. C., B. E. F., 31st Co., France.  
 RUSSELL, W. W. Canadian Forestry Battalion, C. F. C., B. E. F., 31st Co., France.  
 SCHAFF, H. H. Cadet, Aviation School.  
 SCHOLL, B. P. Private, 107th U. S. Infantry, Hospital Corps, Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.  
 VAN ORDEN, WILLIAM W. 6th Field Artillery, Regular Army, now in France.  
 VARS, A. F. U. S. N. R. F.



GEORGE W. NORTHIDGE, '18, LIEUTENANT  
 ROYAL FLYING CORPS.

WEBER, JAMES M. Private, Section 85, American Ambulance Corps, France.  
 WARREN, R. H. U. S. Marine Corps.  
 WOLFE, DUDLEY FRANCIS. American Red Cross, Italian Service, Section II, 5 Rue Francois Premier, Paris.  
 1918  
 BABCOCK, HAROLD K. U. S. N. R. F.  
 DORON, JOSEPH W., JR. Corporal, operator of No. 1 Pack Section, Radio Division, Signal Corps, Nat'l Army.  
 DOYLE, MILTON D. U. S. N. R. F.  
 LARKIN, ELDRED. Private, Battery F, 102nd F. A. Croix de Guerre.  
 FLYNN, T. L. U. S. N. R. F.

FLYNT, LYON K. 1st Class Private, American Ambulance Service, S. S. O. 649, Convois Autos par B. C. M., A. E. F., France.  
 LEE, SCHUYLER. Corporal, Lafayette Escadrille.  
 MARTIN, LAWRENCE S. Quartermaster, U. S. Coast Patrol Service.  
 NORTHIDGE, GEORGE W. Cadet, Royal Flying Corps, 42nd Wing; now 2nd Lieutenant, Royal Flying Corps.  
 TALMAGE, FRANK M. Private, Quartermasters Corps, Motor Transport, Reserve Mallet, France.  
 THURLOW, PAUL E. Cadet, Aviation Corps, U. S. N.  
 VAN DER PYL, ELLIS C. Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. N. R.

## 1919

BOVEY, MARTIN K. Private, Medical Corps, Minnesota Base Hospital No. 26, Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga.  
 MINOR, F. W. Motor Transportation, Dept. of American Red Cross.  
 PRENDERGAST, W. A. Cadet, Royal Flying Squadron.  
 STEPHENSON, E. E. Cadet, American Aviation Forces.  
 WEST, PAUL. Ensign, U. S. N. R. F.  
 WICKER, WALTER C. Cadet, American Aviation Forces.  
 YAWGER, FOSTER C. Aviation Section, U. S. Signal Corps.

## 1920

BOYER, A. I. Cadet, Royal Flying Squadron.  
 GILMORE, ROBERT. U. S. N. R. F.  
 MCGOWAN, THOMAS. Cadet, American Aviation Service.  
 PARKER, E. ALLEN. Cadet, American Aviation Corps.  
 THOMPSON, FRANCIS X. 1st Class Seaman, U. S. Naval Training Barracks, Base 6.  
 WEED, E. G. Private, U. S. F. A.  
 WOLFE, HENRY CUTLER. Ambulance Driver, American Red Cross (Italian service).

## FORMER FACULTY

BUNN, H. V. Captain of Infantry, U. S. A.

## General School Interests

### Schuyler Lee Meets the Huns

News comes from France that Schuyler Lee, '18, now a corporal in the Lafayette Escadrille, has recently met the enemy face to face. On February 3d, with four other members of his escadrille, he was flying in combat group, when eight German planes appeared and offered battle. The French planes willingly accepted the challenge, and, within a few minutes, three German antagonists had been shot to the ground, the French in the meanwhile losing only one. The French had now a particularly advantageous formation, and the Germans accordingly turned tail, and escaped to a point within range of their anti-aircraft batteries. When the victorious French aviators returned to their base, Corporal Lee's machine was found to be perforated by twenty bullets from the German rapid-fire guns. Lee, who is only nineteen years old, was one of the members of the first Andover Ambulance Unit, many of whom have since enlisted in the Aviation Service. So far as is known, Lee is the first of the group to see actual fighting, although one of them, Jack Wright, has been killed by accident.

### Phillips Club Smoke Talks

The series of Smoke Talks for the winter term was opened by Professor Clifford H. Moore of Harvard University, who, on the evening of Wednesday, January 16th, spoke before the Phillips Club on *The Decay of Nationalism under the Roman Empire*. On Thursday, January 31st, Mr. Henry H. Crapo of New Bedford addressed the Club, nominally on *Whaling Days in Old Bedford*; actually,

however, he wandered far enough from his subject to talk in most entertaining fashion of his recent experiences in connection with coal conservation and municipal street railways. On Ladies' Night, which was held on the evening of Tuesday, February 19th, the speaker was Mr. John R. Anderson of Cambridge, who read and recited poems and stories by Scotch authors. In spite of unfortunate weather conditions, a considerable number of guests were present. Mrs. Matthew S. McCurdy, Mrs. Claude M. Fuess, Mrs. Warren K. Moorehead, and Mrs. Dumont Clarke acted as a reception committee. At the final meeting of the term, held on Friday, March 8th, Dr. John C. Ferguson, head of the American Red Cross in China, and, for over thirty years a resident in that country, spoke on *The Great War and the Far East*.

### Winter Lectures

During the winter term several lectures have been held for the benefit of the school at large. On the evening of Friday, January 18th, Dr. William W. Ellsworth, president of the Century Company, gave his well-known lecture on *All the Monthly Magazines* which is filled with interesting literary gossip of the last half-century. On Wednesday, January 23d, Dr. Abraham Ribbany, of the Church of the Disciples in Boston, a native Syrian, spoke on *The Deliverance of Jerusalem*, discussing the significance of the recent capture of the Holy City by the British. On Tuesday, January 29th, Major R. N. Davy, Commandant of the Academy battalion, showed a large number of official Canadian war slides, speak-



ing informally on the subjects which they suggested. On Tuesday, February 5th, Mr. Charles Upson Clark of the American Academy in Rome, gave an illustrated lecture on *Fighting Above the Clouds*, in which he showed slides made from official Italian photographs and gave his impressions of the war in Italy.

### Illuminated Roll of Honor

Obviously it is too early at present to make plans for a permanent memorial to Phillips men who have lost their lives in the Great War. In the meantime, however, Mr. Charles A. Parmelee has prepared a beautiful memorial in the form of a parchment sheet, illuminated by hand in the style of the Middle Ages, and inscribed with the names of those who have fallen, with the date of each death. The parchment has as a heading the appropriate motto, "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori." The arrangement is such that further names may be added as unfortunate occasions arise. The memorial has recently been framed and now hangs in the Stone Chapel, where it has excited much admiration.

### Chapel Speakers—Spring Term

April 14—Morning, Rev. D. Brewer Eddy; vespers, Mr. Eddy.

April 21—Morning, Rev. Charles R. Brown, D.D.; vespers, Dean Brown.

April 28—Morning, Robert E. Speer, D.D.; vespers, Dr. Speer.

May 5—Morning, Prof. Henry Hallam Tweedy; vespers, Principal Stearns.

May 12—Morning, President Clarence A. Barbour, D.D.; vespers, Dr. Barbour.

May 19—Morning, Dr. H. S. Buehler; vespers, Dr. Buehler.

May 26—Morning, Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D.D.; vespers, Dr. Boynton.

June 2—Morning, unfilled; vespers, Principal Stearns.

June 9—Morning, Dr. J. Ross Stevenson; Baccalaureate Service, Dr. Stevenson.

### Commencement Program

Sunday, June 9

Morning Service at 10.30 a.m.

Baccalaureate Service in the Stone Chapel 4.30 p.m.

Wednesday, June 12

Draper Prize Speaking in the Stone Chapel at 8 p.m.

Thursday, June 13

Class Day Exercises at 2.30 p.m.

Reception and Tea on the campus grounds at 4 p.m.

Organ Recital on the William C. Egleston Memorial Organ in the Stone Chapel at 8 p.m.

Friday, June 14

Procession of Trustees, Faculty, Alumni and members of the Graduating Class from the Archaeology Building at 9.40 a.m.

Initiation Alpha Delta Tau Scholarship Society in the Stone Chapel at 10 a.m.

Commencement Exercises at 10.30 a.m.

Addresses by members of the Graduating Class in Competition for the Andrew Potter Prizes.

Awarding of Prizes for the year.

Awarding of Diplomas.

Alumni Dinner in the Borden Gymnasium at 1 p.m.

Band Concert and Baseball Game: Alumni vs. Academy, at 4 p.m.

Senior Promenade limited to undergraduates, in the Borden Gymnasium at 8 p.m.

### Library Improvements

In January conditions in the Library were much improved by the carrying out of a plan for setting off a small room in one of the alcoves to be used by students who desire absolute quiet and also by the Librarian for cataloguing and other special work. The room, which was designed by Guy Lowell of Boston, is in harmony with the architecture of the rest of the interior of the Library. That such a room has long been desirable there can be no question, and its convenience has already been made apparent.

### Peabody House Dances

The good sense of the student body dictated that the Peabody House dances, if held at all this winter, should be conducted along very simple lines. The committee, appointed from the Senior class, is made up as follows: Howard Caswell Smith of Swampscott (Chairman), Edward Hamilton Hills of Brooklyn, New York, Broderick Haskell, Jr., of Franklin Pennsylvania, William Edwards Stevenson of Princeton, New Jersey, Clayton Eddy Bailey, Jr., of New York City, and William Carter Roberson of New York City. The first dance was held on the afternoon of Friday, February 16th. The "Jazz" band, composed of students, furnished music, and twelve numbers, with encores, were played. The patronesses were Mrs. Claude M. Fuess, Miss Bertha Bailey, and Mrs. Markham W. Stackpole.

### Music Notes

The outstanding news of the term with regard to the musical situation at the school is the promise by an alumnus of a concert grand Steinway for the chapel and of a third manual for the organ. Both gifts have long been needed and will be a most welcome leaven in our musical life. The piano will be used in conjunction with the organ, both at morning prayers and at the winter recitals, while the third manual will greatly increase the effectiveness of the organ in the support of the service as well as in concert work. The school still needs several upright practice pianos for the practice-room and one or two sets of pipes for the present console, which could thus be set up as a practice organ after the new console has been installed.

The Glee Club has been militarized and as part of the military organization of the school sang at the exhibition which the battalion gave on Washington's birthday, also at the exhibition in the gymnasium on March 15th. The musical clubs have also given a concert at the Y. M. C. A. shed at Camp Devens and have united with Exeter in the annual concert which this year was held at Andover on March 23d.

On the Wednesday afternoons of the past term the usual winter recitals have taken place in the chapel. The series this year consisted of six organ recitals, all by visiting organists, one song recital, two piano recitals, two recitals of music for piano and organ, and one trio recital.

### Faculty Notes

Dr. Stearns has limited his out-of-town engagements this past term: he delivered sermons at Amherst College on January sixth, at the Massachusetts Agricultural College on January thirteenth, and at Exeter on January twenty-seventh. In addition he was one of the four morning speakers at the meeting of the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools on March ninth.

On March sixth Professor Charles H. Forbes visited his Alma Mater as one of the official visitors to consult with the Trustees of Brown University and with the members of the Classical Department on the work of the College. Professor Forbes was one of six invited speakers at the annual luncheon of the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, held at the Hotel Brunswick, in Boston on March ninth.

Two articles of the last *Bulletin* have been quoted rather widely, Dr. Fuess's on "*School as Usual*," and Professor Forbes's on *The Academy Wartime*.

On March seventeenth Professor Allen R. Benner delivered before the Society of Inquiry an illustrated lecture on *Greek Help in the Spread of Christianity*. The lecture was unusually well attended, and interest was added by the fact that many of the pictures were taken by Professor Benner in the summer of 1914.

Professor James C. Graham has continued his work of improving the woodland properties of the Academy. This winter he has taken out about fifteen cords of wood. The money so obtained is spent in reforestation of land useful for no other purpose than the growing of trees. Similar work in the past six years already shows in several well-started plantations of tamaracks, pines, and spruces.

Major Davy has been in constant demand as a lecturer since his arrival in Andover; his engagements for the winter term have been at the Central Methodist Church of Lawrence, the Boston Canadian Club held at the City Club, Phillips Academy Chapel, the Andover Mothers' Club, the Society of Inquiry of Phillips Academy, the Order of the Eastern Star of Lawrence, the Young Men's Club of Boxford, the Knights of Columbus of Andover, the Boston Peoples Choral Union in Musicians' Hall, the Canadian Club of Melrose, the North Andover Grange, the Living War Posters at the Copley-Plaza Hotel in Boston, and the Open Forum of Plymouth.

The meeting of the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools on March 9th had as its topic for discussion *The Modern School*. Aside from Dr. Stearns and Professor Forbes, who were invited speakers, the following members of the Academy faculty were in attendance: Messrs. Freeman, Allen, Phillips, Poynter, Leonard, Fuess, Pfatteicher, Baker, Stott, Brown, and Church.

Dr. C. M. Fuess on February 11th spoke before the November Club of Andover; his subject was *The Work of the Home Service Section of the Red Cross*.

### "Archie" Bush Again

The Reverend Dr. James K. McClure of Chicago, Illinois, has recently sent to the *Bulletin* a most interesting old photograph, which we reproduce on the next page. It was taken at the close of the baseball season of 1866, and represents "Archie" Bush (left) in the uniform of the Albany Knickerbockers and Dr. McClure (right) in the uniform of the Albany Nationals. Bush had led in the scoring of the Knickerbockers for the season, and McClure had the same position for the Nationals. Both men, as everybody knows, played on the first Phillips Academy nine.



"ARCHIE" BUSH AND "JIM" MCCLURE



THE SCHOOL REGIMENT, MAJOR DAVY COMMANDING





HAROLD S. WILKINS,  
1ST LIEUTENANT, ORDNANCE OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS

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## Undergraduate Interests

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### Forum

Forum, deprived of Mr. Douglas Crawford's pleasant leadership, was invited to meet this year with Mr. Sharon Brown, and each week about a dozen boys have gathered about the open fire at 32 Phillips Street. The membership is small, to be sure, but possesses a congeniality of tastes which might be impossible in a larger group. The sketchy organization of the club has been preserved; one or two members are responsible for the program of each meeting, and beyond that there are no officers. The aims of Forum have undergone some modification because of the overshadowing interest of current history: from being a purely literary club, it has con-

finied itself more and more to material subjects and, though the discussions have ranged from the German Constitution to the Pyramids, there has been first of all a desire for facts.

With the exception of Dr. Carl Guthe's unique talk, *New Mexico, Romance and a Pick-axe*, the members have suggested their own topics and delivered their own talks.

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### Winter Promenade Festivities

The annual Winter Promenade, managed by members of the Upper Middle Class, was held this year under war-time restrictions but proved to be highly successful. The dance, which took place on Thursday, February 21st,

began at four o'clock in the afternoon and continued until eleven o'clock, with an intermission of an hour for a light supper. Music was furnished by Loew's orchestra of Boston, and the battalion band played for two dances. The patronesses were Mrs. Matthew S. McCurdy, Miss Katherine Kelsey, and Mrs. James C. Sawyer. The members of the committee, to whom special credit is due, were Oliver Mayhew Whipple of New Haven, Connecticut (Chairman), William Michael Cushman of Washington, D. C., Ira Edward Wight, Jr., of St. Louis, Missouri, Richard William Tierney, Jr., of Fall River, and Charles Minot Dole of Andover. On the morning following the Promenade a battalion exhibition was held in the Gymnasium, a full account of which will be found elsewhere in this issue.

### Musical Club Activities

The winter term is the time in which all activities of school life concentrate their hardest work, and the musical clubs are no exception—with the combined concert with Exeter in prospect. It was found necessary to cancel the Bradford concert early in February, but a later date is hoped for.

One of the pleasantest functions of the term was *Thè Dansant* given by the musical club members for the girls of Rogers Hall School of Lowell, at Peabody House on January 26th. This is the third year that the clubs have taken this means of expressing their appreciation for the supper and dance enjoyed by them at Rogers Hall in the fall term. The girls arrived on special cars at 3 p.m. and were welcomed by their partners and the patronesses: Miss Olive S. Parsons (Rogers Hall), Mrs. Matthew S. McCurdy, Mrs. Claude M. Fuess, and Mrs. Guy H. Eaton. Dancing was in order on both floors until 5.30, when a substantial supper was served in the Grill, followed by dancing until 7.30. The decorations this year were especially attractive, the upper floor in the national colors, the reading-room in the green and white of Rogers Hall, and the Grill in the blue and white of Andover. The musical club members wore the R.O.T.C. uniforms, and the school Jazz Band furnished the music.

On Saturday, March 16th, the clubs made a trip to Camp Devens and after an inspection of the camp, gave a concert before the soldiers in the Y.M.C.A. recreation hall. They were warmly welcomed—and made to feel at home by the Andover men in camp.

The combined concert with Exeter was held on March 26th before a large and enthusiastic audience, both clubs acquitting

themselves with credit. Our Mandolin Club under Coach Handley and Leader H. B. MacDonald, has added several new instruments to the ensemble—two mandocellos and three mandolas—and it is now at least the equal of many college clubs. Under the efficient training of Mr. C. F. Pfatteicher of the faculty, and leadership of H. B. Whipp, the Glee Club has never met with better results, in enthusiasm, members, or quality. The Banjo Club has also been revived this year.

The clubs now have official connection with the R.O.T.C., and have performed at the exhibitions on February 22d and March 15th in the gymnasium.

### Class Officers for Winter Term

The following officers have been elected by the members of the Senior class for the winter term:—

President, Clayton Eddy Bailey, Jr., of New York City.

Vice-President, Paul Brown of Portland, Maine.

Secretary-Treasurer, George Van Sicken Smith of Richmond Hills, Long Island, N. Y.

The officers of the Upper Middle class have been chosen as follows:—

President, Charles Newbold of Colorado Springs, Colo.

Vice-President, Oliver Mayhew Whipple of New Haven, Conn.

Secretary-Treasurer, Edward Allison Daugherty of Omaha, Neb.

The officers of the Lower Middle class have also been named, and are here given:—

President, Francis Fiske Adams of Andover.

Vice-President, Henry Stier Pole, 2d, of Hot Springs, Va.

Secretary-Treasurer, Harrison Eudy of Louisville, Ky.

### The Philomathean Society

The fact that the early meetings of Philo during the winter term were poorly attended and therefore carried on with no especial enthusiasm led, early in February, to a consideration of methods of reviving interest in the organization. The suggestion that a Congress be formed, patterned after our national legislative body, met with a prompt response, and the plan was soon put into operation. At the first meeting a large number of students were present. A representative was named from each state in the Union, and officers were chosen as follows: Speaker, Harry Klock Schauffler of Kansas City, Missouri; clerk, Emanuel Jerome Rosenberg

of New York City; assistant clerk, Donald Elbra Walch of Providence, Rhode Island; sergeant-at-arms, Thomas Egery Lunt of Rochester, New York. Twenty-four committees of three members each have been appointed, whose business it is to submit bills to the Congress. Up to the date of this writing three meetings have been held, and the success of the new scheme is apparently assured.

### Saturday Evening Entertainments at the Peabody House

The Saturday Evening Entertainments which were started during the fall term, in the Peabody House, for those students remaining in town, were continued during the winter term with constantly increasing popularity, and good crowds have turned out regularly. The Pathoscope Moving Picture Machine purchased by the school did not arrive until the middle of February. As a result the entertainments for the winter term were not started until the arrival of the machine. Five to eight reels are now being shown every Saturday evening, if there are no dances or teas held, and the school Jazz Band furnishes music. The room is generally crowded, and a pleasant evening is held, with singing, pictures, and music.

### Society of Inquiry

There have been ten Sunday evening meetings of the Society of Inquiry during the winter term thus far. The attendance at these meetings has averaged about ninety, a gain in the average over the fall term, of twenty-five. All the meetings have been interesting and helpful. In the open meetings and in the open forums there has been the same spirit and the same thoughtful speaking that characterized these meetings in the fall.

A study of the attendance at these meetings shows that a large proportion of the boys in school have been present on one evening or another. The meetings where outside speakers have been present have appealed, quite naturally, to a larger number of different boys than in the case of the open meetings. However, at the open meetings also, the presence of different boys, from week to week, and the total attendance, have been distinctly encouraging. The meetings in detail have been as follows:—

Jan. 6—Open Meeting: "The Claims of the New Year".

Jan. 13—Major Davy: "Self-Discipline".

Jan. 20—Mr. Lewis Homer: "Co-operation in Industry".

Jan. 27—Open Forum, conducted by Rev. James G. K. McClure, Jr.: "Leading Questions in Religion".

Feb. 3—Dr. Stearns: "Men Who Have Won".

Feb. 10—Mr. J. Hamilton Lewis: "Work among Boys".

Feb. 17—Open Meeting, introduced by Mr. Bernard Allen: "The Challenge of Lincoln's Life To-day".

Feb. 24—Mr. Richard Cleveland, delegate from Princeton University: "Religious Activities of Princeton".

Mar. 3—President James G. K. McClure: "Some Christian Convictions".

Mar. 10—Dr. Stearns: "Men Who Have Won".

On March 17th Mr. Benner gave an illustrated lecture on Greece, telling of some of the contributions of Greek thought to Christianity.

On March 24th there was an Open Forum conducted by Mr. David R. Porter of New York.

Every Sunday evening, at the close of supper and preceding the regular meeting of the Society, there has been a well-attended social half-hour in the Reading Room of Peabody House. Many friends in Andover and from among the faculty have most generously played or sung at the gatherings. On some of the evenings there has been informal singing about the piano. Ladies and members of the faculty have always been present.

On February 17th, officers for the second half year were elected:—

President, George Van Siclen Smith, Long Island, N. Y.

Vice-President, William Leverette Morgan, Jr., Newark, N. J.

Secretary, John Manning Phillips, Andover.

Treasurer, Huntington Townsend Day, Staten Island, N. Y.

During the term a combined membership and finance canvass has been conducted. Over three hundred boys have signed membership cards. Of the \$375 called for by the budget, all is expected before the Easter vacation.

With the assistance of Mr. Pfatfeicher the singing in the Lawrence jail has been continued regularly, once a month.





THE REGIMENTAL AMBULANCE CORPS

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## Athletics

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### Track Athletics

In track athletics the only important event of the term was the relay race held with Exeter at the annual B. A. A. games in the Mechanics Building in Boston, held this year on the evening of Saturday, February 2d. The members of the Andover team were Clayton E. Bailey, Jr. (Acting Captain), Richard Chute, W. W. Stevenson, and E. F. Leland, Jr. From the start of the race Exeter was ahead, and no one of the Andover runners was able to reduce the lead, the result being that the fourth Andover man finished some thirty yards in the rear. The Exeter quartet, made up of Watson, McDermott, Smith, and Chapman, were in excellent form, and the members ran very pretty races.

### Hockey

Although prospects at no time seemed very bright for a good hockey team this winter, the men, by hard and faithful work, managed to weld into an eminently respectable seven and to close the season successfully by winning the last game from Exeter. The material at the opening of the winter seemed decidedly mediocre; but Mr. Frank L. Quinby kindly offered his services as coach and gave the candidates a thorough course of training. The early games on the schedule were not altogether satisfactory. Two contests had to be canceled because of poor ice. Boston Latin School, it is true, was defeated by a score of 3 to 0; but Stone School won from Andover 3 to 0, and two other defeats were sustained,

one from the Harvard Freshmen, 3 to 2, and the other from Tufts, 3 to 2. The game with Exeter, held, after one postponement, on Saturday, February 16th, at Exeter, found the Andover seven in excellent form, and the final score, 3 to 2 in favor of Andover, is a good indication of the quality of the two teams. For Andover, Adams and Gratwick played brilliantly; while the work of Captain Dodd, which had been consistently good throughout the season, was largely responsible for the victory of his men. In view of the fact that, because of the exigencies of military training, very little time could be devoted to practice, the men on the team and the squad may be said to have attained gratifying results.

### Baseball Prospects

The prospects for a representative Andover team for the coming spring are not at all promising. It will be recollected that last year no game was played with Exeter, as the students were all busy with the military work. A few games were played between picked teams from the Companies, but this was not found satisfactory, as the men had so little time to themselves that they preferred to spend their Saturday afternoons in other forms of recreation. An informal team was picked, however, and three or four games played with semi-professional teams from the vicinity. No letters were given, however, and no captain elected, the result being that, at the start this year there is not a man on the squad who has won his "A" in baseball, there is no captain, and there is little experienced material. Seven men are left who were on last year's informal team, to form a nucleus. The candidates were called out shortly after the opening of the winter term, as it was felt necessary to get them out early so that they could be well drilled in the fundamentals. The gymnasium floor being available for baseball only one hour per week, five-minute sessions were held with each individual candidate in one of the small rooms downstairs, the work covering sliding, batting, etc. The following now constitute the squad, which will probably remain intact for the balance of the school year:—

Batteries — Gross, Stevens, Cameron, Hale, Temple, Thompson, Coburn, Braden, Foote, Richmond, Perrin, Gibson, Spencer, Martin, Clement.

Infield and Outfield — Graham, M. C. Cheney, Abbott, Atterbury, Wight, Adams, Daugherty, Kent, Farly, Dole, Gallagher, Hulbert, S. M. Cheney, Ault, Pole, Hills, Eddy, Dodd, Munger, Rosenberg, Williams, Cummings, Kahn.

A schedule is being arranged for Saturday games, no Wednesday games being arranged, due to military work which will occupy all the Wednesday afternoons. It is hoped to arrange a few games in addition to Saturdays, on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

### Season of 1918 Swimming

A resumé of the 1918 swimming season shows six meets won and two lost. The Academy team won from Bumpkin Island, Rindge Technical High School, Boston English High School, Harvard Freshmen, Brookline High School, and Huntington School, and lost to Brown Varsity and Worcester Academy; to the former by a score of 24 to 26, and to the latter by a score of 19 to 34. The team made a grand total of 284 to its opponents' 147. On the whole the season may be considered as successful, with the remarkable work of the plungers and the consistent point-winning of H. R. Marshall standing out as the features. Three plungers have done 72 feet or better in practice and two reached the 70-foot mark in competition. Richard Meagher of the class of



ALLAN W. AMES  
ENSIGN AVIATOR, U. S. N. R. F.

1918 now holds the school record of 70 feet 6 inches (one-minute time limit) made in the final meet against Worcester.

The team has worked under the severe handicap of having lost its coach, Alex Sutherland, this year. The advent of a new coach with different ideas and a different system of training is bound to work more or less disadvantageously in any sport for those accustomed to the old regime. This year's swimming team was no exception, but with the true

Andover spirit strove to adapt itself to the new scheme of things and succeeded in acquitting itself very creditably.

The team was efficiently captained by L. G. Neville, who showed throughout the season that absolutely indispensable trait of a good captain by always being willing to subjugate personal ambition and personal honor for the sake of his team. To his good leadership and the team's splendid cooperation with the coach is due whatever success the team has attained.

## Graduate Interests

### ATTENTION

Any clue as to subsequent history of the following students will be welcome. Any hint as to parentage or any living relatives is desired. Address Biographical Catalogue, Phillips Academy.

NAME	CLASS OR YEAR OF ENTRANCE	AGE	HOME
CHARLES HENRY EASTMAN	1848	14	St. Stephens, N. B.
FREDERICK JOSEPH EASTMAN	1848	12	St. Stephens, N. B.
PATRICK H. EASTMAN	1840		Conway, N. H.
EBENEZER N. EASTON	1834		Bainbridge, N. Y.
OLIVER EASTON	1854	14	Windham, Pa.
WILLIAM GOULD EASTON	1870		Cincinnati, O.
BROOKS EATON	1834		Andover
GEORGE ALBERT EATON	1861		Manchester, N. H.
MOSES F. EATON	1831	20	Plymouth, N. H.
WILLIAM L. EATON	1835	18	Boston
HIRAM J. W. EDES	1834		Hillsboro, N. H.
LEVI A. EDGELL	1831		Hatley, Lower Canada
MOSES S. EDGALL	1831		Lyndon, Vt.
WARREN HENRY EDMANDS	1861	18	Cambridge
R. C. EDWARDS	1837	18	Boston
WILLIAM ELDER	1876		Andover
JOSEPH M. ELDRIDGE	1843	17	Mobile, Ala.
D. TALBOT ELIASON	1843	17	Alexandria, D. C.
FRANK CHANNING ELLIOT	1875		Plaistow, N. H.
SAMUEL MARBLE ELLIOT	1858		Lawrence
ALBERT ELLIS	1843	20	Walpole
BARNARD ELLIS	1839	19	Dedham
CHARLES ELLIS	1840	17	Dedham
GEORGE WILLIAM ELLIS	1836	15	Bombay, India
ISAAC W. ELWELL	1843		North Andover
BYRON MOORE ERWIN	1877		Philadelphia, Pa.
CHARLES G. EVANS	1845		Concord, N. H.
DAVID EVANS, JR.	1863	14	New York, N. Y.



## Obituaries

1855 — Frederick Alphonso Noble, son of James and Jane Cram Noble, was born in Baldwin, Me., March 17, 1832, graduated from Yale in 1858, attended Andover Theological Seminary and graduated from Lane Seminary in 1861. His pastorates were at St. Paul, Minn., Pittsburg, Pa., New Haven, Ct., and Chicago, Ill. He was chaplain of the Minnesota Senate, moderator of the National Congregational Council, president of the American Missionary Association, editor of *The Advance*, and author of several works. Dr. Noble was a man of efficiency and civic righteousness. He died in Evanston, Ill., December 31, 1917.

1858 — Benjamin Balch Savary, son of George and Louisa Balch Savary, was born in Groveland, April 17, 1840. He engaged in the drug business at first, but the greater part of his life was spent in the jewelry trade, twelve years with Bigelow, Kennard & Company of Boston. He died in Medford, December 31, 1917.

1859 — George Champlin Shepard Southworth, son of Edward and Ann Elizabeth Shepard Southworth, was born in West Springfield, December 13, 1842, and graduated from Yale in 1863 and from the Harvard Law School in 1865. For four years he engaged in business and repeatedly went abroad for study and travel. He attended Andover Theological Seminary with the class of 1879. He was professor of English Literature and History in Kenyon College, professor of Sacred Rhetoric in the Theological Department, professor of English Language and Literature in the Case School of Science, Cleveland. He served in the state legislature of Massachusetts. He was brother to Mase S. Southworth, P. A. 1864, and half-brother to Thomas S. Southworth, P. A. 1879. Dr. Southworth died in Springfield, February 19, 1918.

1863 — Charles Gurley Saunders, son of Daniel and Mary Jane Livermore Saunders, was born in Lawrence, October 3, 1847, and graduated from Harvard in 1867 and from the Harvard Law School in 1870. He was especially interested in ecclesiastical law, being chancellor of the Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts and judge of the court of review. He was a trustee of the Conservatory of Music, president of the Harvard Musical Association, president of the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs, director in lumber, oil and textile mills. Mr. Saunders died in Boston, February 19, 1918.

1867 — George Gregory Smith, son of John Gregory and Ann Eliza Brainerd Smith, was born in St. Albans, Vt., September 4, 1845, and engaged in laboratory research. For many years he lived at Villa Bel Riposo, San Domenico,

Florence, Italy. His brother was Edward C. Smith, P. A. 1871, Governor of Vermont. Mr. George Smith died in Florence, Italy.

1868 — Arthur Ira Bradley, son of Ira and Marietta Rollins Bailey Bradley, was born in Bloomfield, Me., April 26, 1848, and became a publisher and book-binder in Boston, making his home in Malden, where he died, December 30, 1917.

1868 — Francis Joseph Wing, son of Joseph Knowles and Mary Brown Wing, was born in North Bloomfield, O., September 14, 1850, and was a member of the Harvard Class of 1871. He was assistant U. S. district attorney, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Cuyahoga County, and U. S. district judge for the Northern District of Ohio, resigning in 1904 to resume the practice of law. His brother was George C. Wing, P. A. 1867. Judge Wing died in Cleveland, O., February 1, 1918.

1871 — Henry Johnson, son of Richard Elliot and Louisa Abbie Reed Johnson, was born in Gardiner, Me., June 25, 1855, and graduated from Bowdoin in 1874. He received the degree of Ph. D. from the University in Berlin in 1884. He was professor of Modern Languages and Librarian and later Curator of the Bowdoin Art Collection in the Warner Art Building. He was author, editor, translator. Dr. Johnson died February 7, 1918.

1873 — Charles Fremont Eddy, son of Jonathan and Caroline Bailey Eddy, was born in Bangor, Me., March 21, 1852. He engaged in the lumber business in Bay City, Mich., and Blind River, Ontario, Canada. He was also treasurer of the Lake Transit Co., and president of the General Machinery Co. His son, Fred G. Eddy, was a member of P. S. 1897 and his brothers were John F., P. S. 1865, and Newell A., P. A. 1875. Mr. Eddy died in Bay City, January 21, 1918.

1876 — Robert Mackimmie Higgins, son of Peter and Mary Parke Mackimmie Higgins, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, July 21, 1846, and graduated from Williams in 1877, and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1880. He was pastor in Calumet, Mich., St. Louis, Mo., Little Rock, Ark., Grand Rapids, Mich., Constantine and Steubenville, O., Berlin, Wis. Mr. Higgins was killed in a railroad accident in Pomona, Cal., January 30, 1918.

1876 — George Leverett Weil, son of Louis and Anna Moore Tuttle Weil, was born in North Andover, November 5, 1857, and graduated from Bowdoin in 1880. He had been selectman in North Andover, a justice of the peace, trial justice for Essex County, adjutant of the 8th Regt. Mass. V. M. He had published a few

poems. He was an attorney-at-law and the New England representative of the Macmillan Company. Mr. Weil died in Boston, February 21, 1918. He had a brother, Fred A., P. S. 1892.

1877 — William Thomas Briggs, son of Thomas Rensselaer and Rachel Sammons Briggs, was born in Johnstown, N. Y., October 6, 1856. He was president of the Board of Trade, director, treasurer and manager of the Johnstown Knitting Mill Co., trustee of the Public Library and director in the Peoples' Bank. One son, Everett K., was in P. S. 1913 and one son, Thomas R., in P. S. 1919. Mr. Briggs died in Johnstown, February 3, 1918.

1882 — Arthur Chandler Coates, son of Kersey and Sarah Walter Chandler Coates, was born in Kennett Square, Pa., August 17, 1864, and graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School in 1885. He studied law and then engaged in hotel management and in insurance business in Kansas City, Mo. He died in Colorado Springs, Col., January 23, 1918.

1883 — William Bradford, son of Thomas Budd and Lucinda Hall Porter Bradford, was born in Dover, Del., November 5, 1864, and graduated from Lehigh in 1888. He was in the construction department of the Pennsylvania Railroad, an engineer with the Citizens' Traction Co. of Pittsburgh, with the Fort Pitt Traction Co., manager of the Pittsburgh office of the Westinghouse Co., and in later years in general engineering practice. Mr. Bradford had three brothers in Phillips, Thomas B., P. A. 1877, Robert R. P., P. A. 1883, Willard H., P. A. 1886. Mr. Bradford died in Dover, Del., November 23, 1917.

1885 — Willard Windfield Clark, son of William Franklin and Lavinia Foid Clark, was born in Magnolia, Ia., January 24, 1865. He became state examiner and state auditor at Olympia, Wash., and died at Seattle, Wash., May 2, 1917.

1893 — Melville Edwin Stone, Jr., son of Melville Elijah and Martha Jameson McFarland Stone, was born in Chicago, Ill., November 3, 1875, and graduated from Harvard in 1897. He became an editor and publisher. For two years Mr. Stone had lived in California, and he died in Pasadena, January 4, 1918.

1895 — Harold Pulsifer Bale, son of Albert Galliford (P. A. 1862) and Mary Caroline Pulsifer Bale, was born in Melrose, October 27, 1875, and was a member of the Harvard class of 1899. Three brothers attended Phillips, Albert B., P. A. 1892, William G., P. A. 1896, Frederick S., P. A. 1902. Mr. Bale was killed by a motor truck at Creskill, N. J., October 15, 1917.

1896 — Robert Lord Coleman, son of Walter Harvey and Mary Cleaves Lord Coleman, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., December 2, 1877, and took up his residence in San Francisco, Cal., where he died, December 13, 1917. His brother was Walter of the class of 1895.

1901 — Ralph Edward McMillin, son of Edward Albon and Annie Waters McMillin, was born in Amsterdam, N. Y., June 8, 1882, and was a member of the Williams class of 1905, and also studied at Columbia University. His whole life was spent in journalism, specializing in baseball reports, but writing capably on finance, politics, and also achieving success in humorous sketches and verse. He had been attached to the *Boston Record, Herald, Journal*, but at the time of his death was connected with the *American*. He died in Medford, February 10, 1918.

1902 — Frank Snowden Ridgely Brown, son of Frank and Mary Ridgely Brown, was born in Springfield, Md., August 14, 1882, and died January 16, 1918.

1907 — Gus Evans Warden, son of George Wesley and Susan Evans Warden, was born in Endeavor, Pa., July 22, 1886, and died at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, January 27, 1918. George H. Warden was his brother, in the class of 1908.

1908 — Kenneth Berry Kissam, son of William Ryerson and Eleanor Berry Kissam, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 17, 1886. He was a dealer in real estate in Kent, Conn., where he died, August 9, 1917. His three brothers were George R., P. A. 1906, Harold H., P. A. 1907, and Reginald B., P. A. 1910.

1912 — Albert Dillon Sturtevant, son of Charles Lyon and Bessie Dillon Sturtevant, was born in Washington, D. C., May 2, 1894, and graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School in 1916, and began the study of law. Entering the United States Service as an aviator, his plane was shot down in the latter part of February, 1918, and he, without doubt, perished.

1913 — Leland James Hagadorn, son of Henry Day and Ella Luther Hagadorn, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., April 3, 1894, and graduated from Sheffield in 1916. He was a Lieutenant in the aviation section of the signal corps and met with an aeroplane accident over-seas, February 23, 1918, resulting in death.

1913 — Dumaresq Spencer, son of Carl Winfield and Agnes Lucy Mary Hughes Spencer, was born in Chicago, Ill., December 4, 1895, and was a member of the Yale class of 1917. He was in the Franco-American Flying Corps and was killed while returning from patrol duty near Belfort on January 26, 1918. His brother was Egbert H., P. A. 1910.

1915 — Alden Davison, son of Henry James and Marie Weed Alden Davison, was born in New York City, July 6, 1895. After leaving Andover he entered Yale with the class of 1919, then joined the Ambulance Service in France. Returning to America he entered into training as an aviator and was accidentally killed at Fort Worth, Texas, December 26, 1917.

1915 — Harold Field Eadie, son of James Lewis Eadie, was born in Fall River, August 22, 1892, and entered Dartmouth with the class of 1918. March 1, 1918, in No Man's Land, Somewhere in France, Eadie met his death in a heroic resistance to the enemy.

1917 — Irving Tyler Moore, son of Watson Sutherland Moore, was born in Duluth, Minn., March 31, 1895, and entered Sheffield with the class of 1919. He entered the Naval Reserve Force and died December 19, 1917.

1917 — Jack Morris Wright was born in New York City, July 9, 1898, and died January 24, 1918, in defence of liberty.

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### Personals

1868 — George F. Babbitt has written a biography of Norman Prince, who lost his life in Alsace. Houghton Mifflin Company publish the book.

1895 — Philip G. Carleton is a member of the law firm of Currier, Young and Pillsbury, 84 State Street, Boston.

1896 — George Nellis Crouse and Miss Carita Gertrude Knight were married in Philadelphia, Pa., March 16, 1918.

1896 — Rev. David C. Mayers of Greenwood, Va., has sailed over-seas for Y. M. C. A. work.

1901 — George Nathaniel Holmes and Miss Grace Harriet Graef were married in New York City, December 26, 1917.

1901 — Harold Albert Fisher and Miss Katharine Eddy were married in Denver, Col., January 26, 1918.

1902 — Wendell Pease Abbott and Miss Gertrude M. Butler, were married in Lawrence, December 26, 1917. They will live at 103 Summer Street, Lawrence.

1902 — William M. Silleck is with the Crocker-Wheeler Co. of Ampere, N. J.

1903 — Sidney Rollins Overall and Miss Clemence Garneau were married in St. Louis, Mo., November 10, 1917.

1904 — Nathaniel Paschall is a member of the brokerage firm of Smith & Paschall, Seattle, Wash.

1905 — Harold Ransom Edwards and Miss Alice Mildred Pierce were married in Bangor, Me., December 10, 1917.

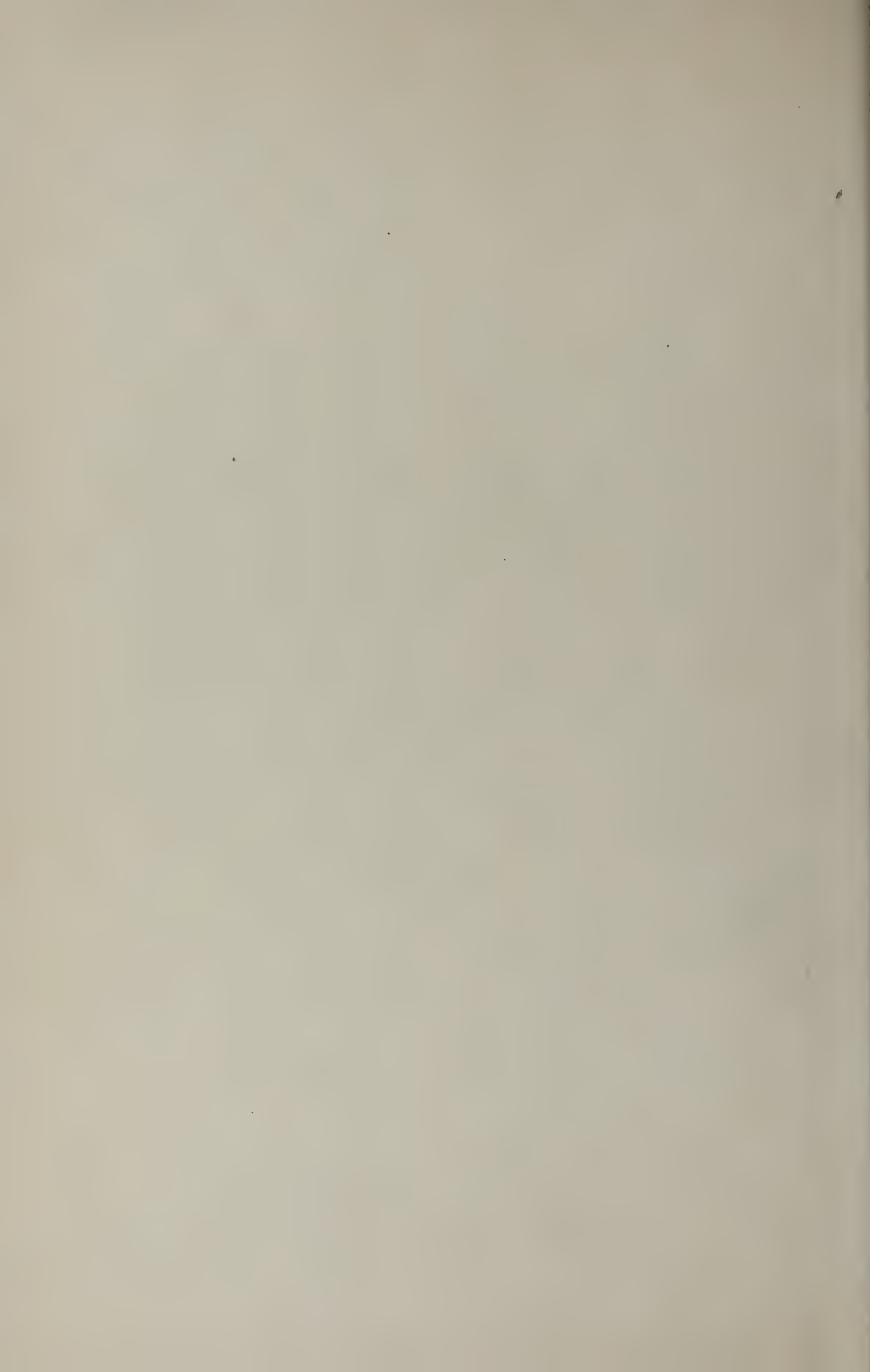
1905 — Leonard Kennedy is vice-president of the Ludlam Steel Company, 2 Rector Street, New York.

1905 — Samuel Edward Sternberger by decision of the court has changed his name to Samuel Edward Stephenson.

1906 — Morris Lee Sternberger will be known as Morris Lee Stephenson.

1908 — Edward Jerome Webster and Miss Elsie Brooks were married in Chester, N. Y., February 12, 1918.











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**THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN**

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**July, Nineteen Hundred Eighteen**

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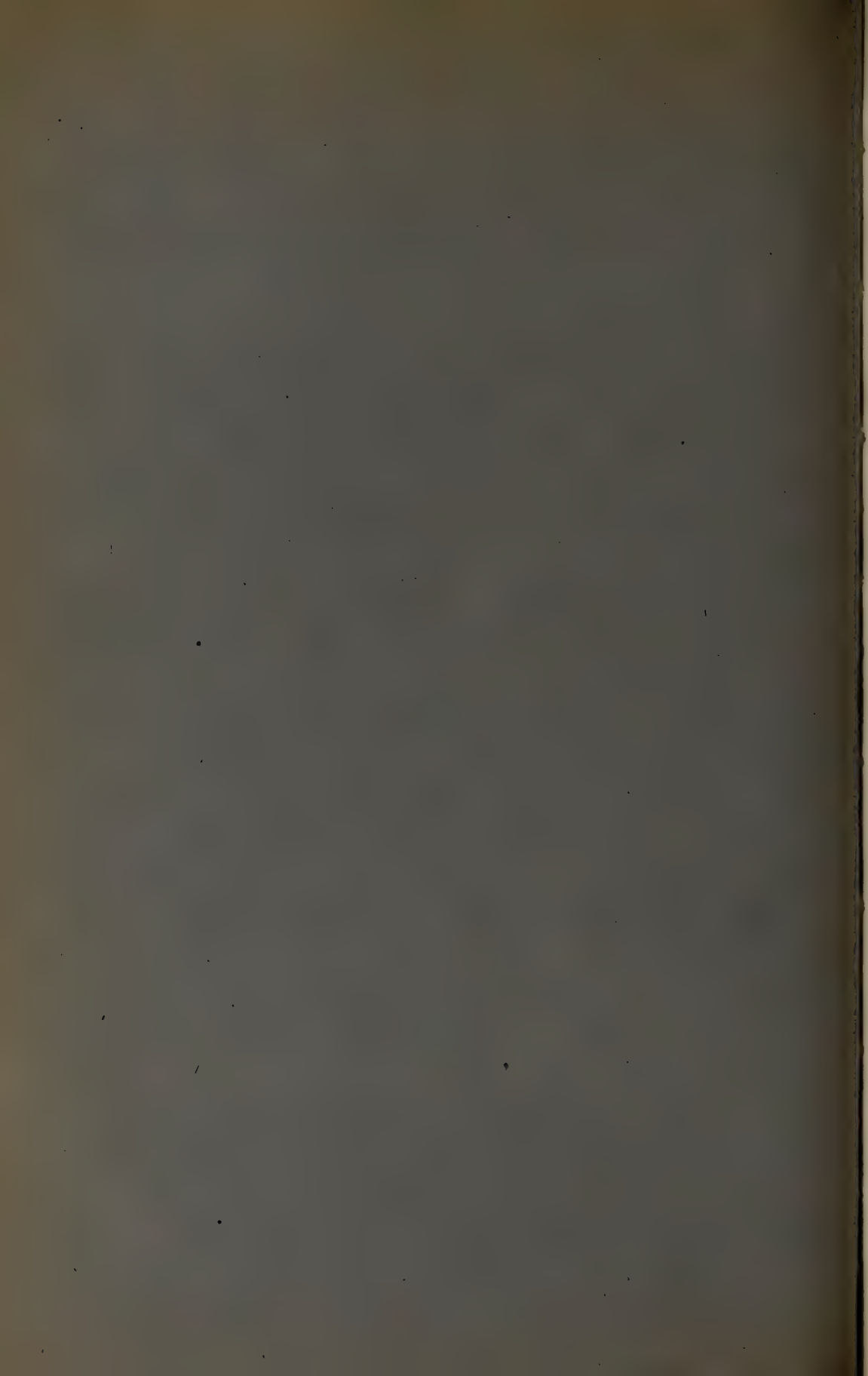
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**SPECIAL ARTICLES**

**Personnel Work in the Army**

**The Chaplain in the Army**

**German in American Schools**









# The Roll of **HONOUR**

*Quic • et • Decorum • est • pro • Patria • Mori*

Luther Mitchell Ferguson	May: 22: 16
Charles Blanchard Beck	15 Sept: 11: 17
Leonard Bacon Parks	05 Oct: 29: 17
Irving Tyler Moore	17 Dec: 19: 17
Alden Davison	15 Oct: 26: 17 
Jack Morris Wright	17 Jan: 24: 18
Dumaresq Spencer	13 Jan: 26: 18
Gus Evans Warden	07 Jan: 27: 18
Albert Dillon Sturtevant	12 Feb: : 18
Heland James Nagadorn	13 Feb: 23: 18
Harold Field Cadie	15 Mar: 1: 18 
Perry Dean Gribben	00 Feb: 13: 18
Lloyd Seward Allen	08 May: 1: 18
Schuyler Lee	18 April: 12: 18...
Stuart Freeman	12 May: 10: 18
William Beecher Nagan	17 May: 11: 18
John Hendrum Mitchell	10 May: 30: 18
Julius Franklin Seelye	18 May: 26: 18
Edward Dines	17 June: 4: 18

# THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

ISSUED FIVE TIMES A YEAR IN JANUARY, MARCH, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER

## PHILLIPS ACADEMY ANDOVER MASSACHUSETTS

CLAUDE M. FUESS, EDITOR — ON LEAVE  
CHARLES H. FORBES, ACTING EDITOR

HORACE M. POYNTER  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER DEC. 28, 1913, AT THE POST OFFICE AT ANDOVER, MASS., UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUG. 24, 1912  
ACCEPTANCE FOR MAILING AT SPECIAL RATE OF POSTAGE PROVIDED FOR IN SECTION 1103, ACT OF OCTOBER 3RD, 1917,  
AUTHORIZED ON JULY 8, 1918

VOL. XII.

JULY, 1918

No. 4

### EDITORIAL

#### THE OLD GRADUATE

"We'll honour yet the School we knew,  
The best School of all:  
We'll honour yet the rule we knew,  
Till the last bell call.  
For, working days or holidays,  
And glad or melancholy days,  
They were great days and jolly days  
At the best School of all."

The elms smiled upon their old friends again returning to the enchanted walks of youth. The ancient trees knew that these grey-haired fellows were wandering, hand in hand with their old boyhood selves, down the long aisles of memory. They alone heard them speaking with the ghostly young forms which none save the *ulmus opaca* could see. Soul comrades these that walk and talk, and they have much to tell each other; more to-day than ever before. Tell us, old grads, was it not a delightful, perhaps even a cleansing reunion with your boyhood selves?

One there was who came to the mass meeting on the eve of the great game. He was weary with great labors and had slipped the traces of his load for a few hours with us. In the gallery of the "gym" he sat, with eyes and ears devouring the jolly swarm of youth on the floor below. Songs and cheers filled and jostled the air with the precious carnival of noise, while our friend sat with eyes

aglow with a fresh light. His mind had gone off on wings, flying over the beaming fields of yesterday.

When the shouting was over he said: "Thank heaven I came. I was so busy that I couldn't spare the time, so I just stole it, but now my job looks light, for I am young again. God bless those boys! they've made me one of them to-night. I am going back to work with youth again in my heart and a song in my soul." This is the ever recurring charm of Commencement, the draught at the fountain of youth

#### THE EDITOR GOES

The Academy has given of its best to the work of the war. Since our last issue we have bidden godspeed to the indefatigable editor of the *Bulletin*. Dr. Fuess has received an appointment as Chief of the Personnel Division, at Camp Johnston, and has given his enthusiasm to the work of assigning men to the best use of their abilities in the army. He assures us that the effort is to fit square pegs to square holes, not as one blundering stump speaker put it, "to put square men in a hole". Dr. Fuess assumed charge of the *Bulletin* in 1913, and since that time his skillful editorship has won commendation not only from

our alumni, but also from the ranks of professional journalism. As an editor he has combined a productive initiative with critical decision, and, happily, has shown a keen reportorial nose for news. We shall miss his cheerful shouldering of burdens and his prompt disposal of them in the proper bins. We are confident that his pen cannot keep still and therefore we anticipate many contributions to our columns if this war keeps him from us. Meantime we shall try to keep his chair warm enough for him to feel comfortable on his return.

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#### EDUCATIONAL HOME FIRES

The absorption of our people in war projects, in war needs, in war limitations, has its perils as well as its advantages for them. There is, very properly, but one target at present for all eyes, one object of all thoughts,— the finish of our undertaking to settle with imperialism once and for all. We are in this grim business to see it through, with our eyes fully open to the awful cost. Some of us, however, are not allowed to enter the trenches, and there is work for us to do here. There is a grave possibility that with the highest ideals and aims as the incentives of our great adventure, we may imperceptibly slip into a mode of thought and action which, although admirable for the conduct of the war itself, may in the future become detrimental to the maintenance of the very ideals for which we started the fight. It would be a sorry outcome of a battle for liberty and humanity, if after the victory is won, we should lack the will to uphold those cultural elements which make liberty and freedom humane and beautiful. Contact with murderous battle makes a demand — a justifiable but intolerant demand — for the lopping

off of everything that does not make for success in war. We are beholding a nation that once extolled culture now wholly given up to the work of butchery, and revelling in it. That nation we must bring to its senses by defeating it at its own chosen calling of warfare, but God forbid that we should get to love that calling in the process!

Wise heads are needed to "keep the home-fires burning", that there may be a place to which our war-worn boys may return and think the thoughts of peace. We must not permit our war energy to spend itself on thoughts of war as the rule of civil life, nor drive us out of sight of the very aims from which it was aroused. It is this duty of preserving the real objects of enlightened life which must engage the devoted and diligent attention of all who believe in the fruits of education. Let the generals direct us how to win the war, but let the voices of our educational leaders be heard when peace is again in the land.

Schools must hold fast to the studies that help the mind to be at home within the bounds of noble ideals and refined motives of service to men. We would not lose a jot of the practical energies now evolved, but we would not see our better tastes stained with the dust of roaring mechanism.

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#### THE DRAIN ON THE FACULTY

The war continues to exact its quotas from the teaching body, and the problem of school administration becomes increasingly involved in difficulties because of this drain on the faculties. Like other institutions, our academy takes pride in its own pains. We are drawing the belt a little tighter and carrying on, as one after another our comrades don the khaki and catch the swing of the



marching columns. Fortunately we are not so badly off in our opportunities for obtaining reserves to fill up the holes in our ranks. Many of the seasoned masters in the smaller schools have felt the obligation of seeking greater security for themselves through positions in the stabler establishments of the older schools. It is gratifying to learn that our sound patriotism and prompt recourse to sane military training, coupled with a vigorous determination to maintain the disciplines of our usual education, have won the approbation of virile masters and have inspired them with a longing to join in the good works. The prospect is good, therefore, as we face the inevitable changes, that trained men will fill the empty places. Each newcomer will know that he has to carry the burden of a Knight of Liberty at the front.

#### BOY PATRIOTS AND DUTY

To steer a wise course of educational purpose in war times has not been a simple matter for the navigator of our ship. Dr. Stearns has weathered many gales, but has brought the noble vessel safely into port. Balance and adjustment of the many new elements of the situation has called for nicety and certainty of judgment. The warm hearts of boys are only too easily fanned into flame. The threat of peril to the country in this war quite naturally starts the fires of patriotism in their breasts. They burn to get at the foe, to save the land, to be heroes, God bless them! They see the worshipped college man trooping off

to glory, and the older brother grown stern and grand in the panoply of war. What red-blooded boy would not, under such circumstances, reject with scorn any reference to his slender string of years? Is not the creed of the college man his manual of faith? The enthusiasm is so genuine, and its prompting cause is so nobly inspiring that the sympathetic heart of the schoolmaster is stirred within him, for he too has been a boy. Only with a struggle can his cooler judgment prevail. Nevertheless it is no trivial task of tact to hold the noses of flaming patriots down to the grindstone of study. It has necessitated the most resourceful diplomacy to expound the differences between the boy stage and the man stage of a citizen's duty, and to effect a contented acceptance of the wisest counsels of the hour. This counsel has come from our President, from our wisest military leaders, from our writers, and from our educators, all of whom have insisted that schoolboys should "carry on" in their appointed tasks as good soldiers of the nation. The boys have admitted that they must first win collegiate standing before claiming its privileges. To their credit be it said that our students have come up handsomely to the call and have stuck to their books like men. The Registrar's records show gratifying improvement in studies over last year. It will be evident, therefore, that our added military training has not interfered with scholarship in the school, while it has been giving us straighter backs, added courtesy, and better discipline.

### COMMENCEMENT SPIRIT

The spirit of the Commencement exercises was probably the most serious since the trying days of the Civil War, for no one could forget that the Academy already has an honor roll of nineteen students who have lost their lives in active service, that two members of the Senior class have been killed, that twelve members of that class are now in France, and that ten more are in training in home camps. Consequently in public exercises and in private conversations, the keynote was the war,—either in its larger phases as involving the great issues of human thought and action, or in its more limited effect upon individual fortunes and lives.

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### OUR MILITARY ACTIVITIES

The military department has had a successful year. During the last term compulsory athletics was abandoned and the whole time thus gained was devoted to military drill and practice problems. The smart efficiency of our khaki-clad boys has called forth general commendation from experts as well as the public. Major Davy and Lieutenant Wyatt have performed a difficult task with credit, and the student officers have shown an indefatigable energy. The boys have learned something of the rifle and the bayonet, have dug trenches and built dugouts, and have gone "over the top" in exciting sham battles. The regimental and bugle bands have filled the air with martial and other sounds, the wig-waggers and telegraphers have exchanged their less disturbing, silent talk, and first-aiders have rushed the would-be wounded from no man's land. The front campus has offered a fascinating scene for the passerby, and during manoeuvres Main Street has been lined with the cars of delighted onlookers.

Our policy of requiring military training, even at the sacrifice of coveted athletic trophies, has won the enthusiastic approval of our nation-wide patronage. Never in our history did we receive so many applications for admission as we did last year. It is gratifying to see the continued endorsement of our stand in the fact that at the moment of writing there have been booked for the school thirty-five more students than at the corresponding date last year. We note with pleasure that other schools are falling into line with us in this patriotic duty of education.

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### LIEUTENANT WYATT

Lieut. R. E. Wyatt of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces has assisted Major Davy during the spring term, and will be on duty as instructor this summer in the military camp. He returned recently from the front where he had served for two years and had shared in some of the severest fighting of the war. He suffered serious wounds in the Battle of the Somme. The lieutenant has quickly won the esteem of the boys.

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### THE GERMAN LANGUAGE

The study of the German language is the subject of widespread discussion in the press of the country. There is a deeply-felt conviction that the German nation is possessed of evil. Arguments which propound the excellencies of German literature and thought quite naturally meet scant courtesy from people who are in the throes of an agonizing fight to save themselves from the perverted effects of her cultural experiences. With 1500 Andover men exposing their lives in the effort to overwhelm that wrong-headed folk, there is assuredly some basis for shrinking from an

invitation to sit at the feet of that race to learn of wisdom. Naturally we should avoid mere rancor and hot-headedness. There can be no doubt that every officer in our forces at the front wishes that he knew German as well as French. Practically we need to know the tongue of the Teuton, whether we are to meet him as foe or as rival. But it is not necessary or advisable that German aliens should teach American students. It should, however, always be possible for every pupil who wishes it to obtain instruction in the language in our secondary schools. There can be no advanced knowledge of the English language without an intimate acquaintance with its philological relationship with German, and we must provide for scholarship in English as a tongue. Literature will fulfill its mission in spite of wars, and the student of modern

literatures will read German as a matter of necessity, to say the least. The advanced scientist needs to read German, but it will surprise many advocates of German to learn that no real use of German is required of students in our higher technological institutions. Men graduate regularly from these schools with no reading knowledge of that language; they get their science and technical training almost entirely through English. Anything of worth in their field is translated; but we must provide the capable translators.

It was a pretty bit of courtesy in the warrior. A very old graduate came to Colonel Churchill on the campus and said: "Colonel Churchill, I was an old friend of your father ——" "In that case, sir, I am not Colonel to you, but just Marlborough, please."







CLAUDE M. FUESS, Ph.D., CHIEF OF THE PERSONNEL DIVISION  
CAMP JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON  
EDITOR OF THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN ON LEAVE



THE SENIORS MARCHING TO GRADUATION

## COMMENCEMENT

The exercises of Commencement week opened in the Stone Chapel Sunday afternoon, June 9th, with the baccalaureate sermon by the Reverend J. Ross Stevenson, D.D., president of the Princeton Theological Seminary. During the course of the service the following musical numbers were excellently given by the Academy choir under the direction of Mr.

Carl F. Pfatteicher, Academy organist: anthem, "The Radiant Morn," Woodward; hymn, "Ancient of Days"; anthem, Gounod, "Domine Salvam Fac"; hymn, "The Son of God Goes Forth to War"; organ numbers, "Fantasia" by Merkel and fugue by Bach on theme "O God Our Help in Ages Past".

### BACCALAUREATE SERMON BY DR. STEVENSON

Dr. Stevenson took as his text:—John, 18:37, "To this end was I born and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth." He spoke in part as follows:—

"These words of Jesus to Pilate brought from the haughty Roman official the query, 'What is truth?' and he probably thought, 'What do I care for the truth; it is nothing but a scrap of paper.' Pilate's mission into the world was for ends far removed from Christ's mission. He represented the great Roman

empire where might was right, and this has a modern sound. Germany to-day is ruled by one who claims divine right, yet the God of the Prince of Kultur is not the God of Jesus Christ, for Christ came to supplant the rule by power and in its place establish a kingdom of truth and righteousness.

"This war is a religious war, a battle between the forces representing a religion which is in accord with Mohammedanism and Paganism, and the ideals of Christ's followers who believe in the truth He brought into the

world. Christ's treatment of the social outcast, the prodigal son, who had forfeited all his rights, but yet was sought and saved, the good Samaritan of a hated alien race yet introduced to all the privileges of the Son of God, is in marked contrast to the Kaiser's devastation of Belgium and Poland, and his campaign of destruction excused by his religion of might is right.

"One thing this war is doing, it is bringing men to realize God's truth. There are no atheists in the trenches, and in the training-camps of America more than 100,000 men who never before had given the matter much thought, have declared their allegiance to God and His eternal truths. The great truth to which Jesus was a witness stands for the immortality of the soul, and never before have men realized how thin is the veil between this life and the life beyond. The suffering which the war has brought has impressed clearly on the sorrowing ones the belief in the resurrection of the body and the life everlasting.

"All nations have their belief in some God. This, after all, is a religious war. The Kaiser invokes a God who is the devil in our estimation. The fight in which we are engaged is the only one in which any nation does well to shed its blood.

"The Hun in the name of his tribal God may do what he may not do in the sight of our father God. This recognition is bound to come, a recognition of our great God, who stands for justice, prudence, and is the hope of mankind. We are coming to realize the immortality of the soul.

"This conflict to-day is a conflict between Christians and Pagans. Is civilization based upon wrong, hatred and force, or upon truth, righteousness, love and goodwill among men? Is there not then in that truth, as embodied in Jesus, the greatest challenge to put forward our very best in His cause? And if there is a cause here what does it require? He who is of the truth, he who hates falsehood and sham and loves right and stands for the square deal, he hears His voice and follows in His train.

Stand for this truth, no matter how strong the ridicule and criticism, for the victory will surely come.

"Only last week I had opportunity of talking with a young man who had returned from Moscow, who described without prejudice the policy of the German government to stir up anarchism so that life and property should not be safe in that city. Then Germany would be appealed to to aid in suppressing the very anarchy she had excited. A leader is needed there, a great leader, honest, upright, one who stands for the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

"If truth is to be enthroned it will require us to be courageous. The man who believes in truth is ready to stand for truth, cares not for death, cares not for the horrors of trench warfare or the worst horrors of prison camp. One does not necessarily need to be a soldier to have this truth or be courageous.

"To-day as never before the young men are being called upon to display this spirit of truth and true courage. When this challenges our lives, it challenges the most we can offer. It is the privilege of anyone to engage in this war."

#### CLASS DAY EXERCISES

The Class Day exercises, held according to custom on the campus in front of the Borden Gymnasium on the Thursday afternoon preceding Commencement, were in charge of the president of the Senior class—Howard C. Smith, who introduced the following speakers: Class History, Nathaniel T. Lane; Oration, Harry K. Schauffler; Poem, John C. Wilson; Prophecy, Thomas E. Lunt. Harry K. Schauffler in his oration spoke in part as follows:—

"They have gone forth. Twenty-two members of the Class of 1918 are absent to-day from these class-day exercises, absent in the service of their country. Some half of this number are in France in the midst of the great battle line. The others, still over here, are rapidly preparing to follow in their footsteps. Two have gone forth from our close com-

panionship to meet the Great Adventure. They died nobly even as they had served. All of us here remember Schuyler Lee and Julius F. Seelye. It was only yesterday that they played and studied, and lived amongst us. No finer tribute could be paid to their memory than the few simple words of honor and trust which have been quietly spoken from the hearts of those who knew them in life. This is a record of which the class of 1918 may well be proud, for it is the first class to graduate since the United States has taken an active participation in the war.

"They have gone forth to become men. Not a man in our ambulance unit was of voting age.

"The call must come for every man here. It will come clear and unmistakable. There can be no misunderstanding. But until it does



come, our duty is here, in preparation for the inevitable, in equipping ourselves to do the task which is laid upon every Phillips man. And then when the challenge does come, let us look back with joy and love to these happy days

upon the old hill under the spreading elm arch. As we go out to join our fellows who have met the crisis and who have not been found wanting, let our simple prayer be, 'May Andover do for us what Andover has done for them.'"

### REVIEW AND TRENCH WARFARE

After the close of the Class Day program, the Phillips battalion was mustered on the old training-field by the flagstaff and marched to the front campus. Here an elaborate military review was held before Major Pond, of the army, and Major Davy, our military commandant. The large audience of parents and graduates and friends was delighted with the splendid exhibition of military proficiency given by these fine young patriots. There was also many an eye that grew moist as it looked

upon those vigorous forms sweeping after Old Glory across the campus.

In the evening the battalion gave a spectacular exhibition of trench warfare. Actual trenches had been constructed by the boys beyond Brothers Field. Here a party went "over the top" with bayonet and bomb, while rockets and star-shells lit up the scene, and rifles cracked and bombs burst. It was a novel experience for the onlookers.

### THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION

Ideal weather conditions favored the large gathering at the Annual Exhibition in Stone Chapel at 10 a.m. Friday. The Academy orchestra furnished excellent music for the occasion under the skilful leadership of Mr. Pfatteicher. After prayer by the Principal, the following members of the graduating class were presented by Mr. John L. Phillips for membership in the scholarship society known as Cum Laude: Bromwell Ault, Leland Dyer Baker, William Rollins Brewster, Ferris Bald-

win Briggs, Porter Stevens Dickinson, Norman Dodd, Harry Albert Haring, Jr., Broderick Haskell, Jr., Nathaniel Tyler Lane, Jr., Edward Abbott Neiley, Stewart Nichols, Robert Guthrie Page, George Lyman Paine, Jr., John Manning Phillips, Albert Lacy Russel, Harry Klock Schauflier, Leonard North Seymour, George Van Sicken Smith. They were received and given certificates by the Principal, who then introduced Alexander Meiklejohn, Ph.D., LL.D., President of Amherst College.

### ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT MEIKLEJOHN

Gentlemen of the Cum Laude Society, I am very glad to come this morning and say a word of congratulation on your election to this society. I must speak to you, if I speak at all, about scholarship. And it is not an easy theme just now; with the whole world in arms in the mighty grip of conflict in Europe, it is not easy to come back to the theme of books and thoughts and ideas. But during these four years you have been busying yourselves with scholarship, and I understand you have succeeded. In some sense or other you are now recognized as scholars, as men who have made some sort of place in the field of thinking and study; and I want to talk to you about it, about scholarship.

There are just two points I should like to suggest with regard to scholarship, and I will tell you what I think it is. I shall state these

points, however, briefly, and without very much explanation. Just two of them.

I am reminded here by the word "two" of something I heard Mr. Lowell tell last Commencement. I don't know whether the story has gotten into this community or not, but I remember hearing Mr. Lowell tell it at a luncheon at Harvard last June. He told of just having written a book, and of having it sent out from the offices of the University to his friends; by a mistake two copies of the same book were sent to a friend of Mr. Lowell who occupies a very important place in our government, one of the most important men in Washington. Soon after the book had gone out, Mr. Lowell received a note from his friend which read somewhat as follows:

"Dear Mr. Lowell:

"I thank you very much for sending me

your book. I have read the first volume with much interest, and am now half-way through the second."

Well, I have my two themes to deal with, too. And I shall be glad if I can carry you half-way through the second.

The first thing I want to say about this man of scholarship, about the man of letters, about this business of scholarship in which you have made a good start, is this: I think the common representation of the man of scholarship as a man of peace, as a quiet little soul sitting in a garden at peace, is rather misleading. My own impression is that the man of scholarship is essentially a man of war, and I would like to have you gird your loins for the conflict in the field of scholarship that is facing you, if you are ever going to play your part in that field.

The law of scholarship as I know it, the law of the human mind, is this: It is what we call the law of contradiction, namely, that two hostile ideas cannot both remain alive. That law of contradiction is that if two ideas meet face to face and do not agree, then they must fight; and further, they must fight until one of them is dead and done with. No idea will admit the continued existence of any other idea that refuses to agree with it. And that is, as I understand it, the fundamental law of thought.

I wonder if you remember that description of the mind of Darwin in which that comes out. One of Darwin's biographers tells us that this was the way his mind worked. It was a mind fruitful in suggestions, and every time he saw new phenomena there came flooding into his mind a hundred different ideas about them. Then what did he do? With that cool, savage, accurate precision of his, he went at them one by one, and cut them down, tore them to pieces, threw them aside; and if one was left at the end that had survived the process, that was for the time the truth, until another came along to kill that, too.

I wonder if you watched in your studies of history the conflicts of ideas as the thought of Europe has developed. Have you followed the way in which the thought of Christianity has swept over the face of Europe, destroying every evil, every practice, every notion that conflicted with it? Have you seen how the notion of evolution has gone swinging through Europe, yes, swinging over the whole face of the earth, destroying, cutting down, tearing to pieces, smashing every practice, every idea, every institution, every thought, every principle of the older order, and demanding that it be transformed? Yes, I think even in this great conflict that is going on in Europe now, one may make comparisons. I suppose some day, I hope some day soon, this conflict at

arms will be over. When the men who have gone astray have at last seen the light again, and have learned how to live with their fellows again, some day the nations of Europe and of America will live together at peace. But let me tell you this with regard to the conflict of ideas, that it will never end, and there will never be peace. In Europe, in America, in Asia, in Africa, all over the face of the earth, ideas of what life ought to be are in conflict, and that conflict will never come to an end.

When this war is over we shall have our thoughts of what life ought to be, our notions of what it may be made, and these notions will be fighting with one another. From the beginning of time to the end, so long as men may live, that conflict of ideas, that struggle of thoughts, is going on. And the strange part of it is that every idea that comes in goes through that tragic struggle. Every time men get a new idea they say, "Here is the truth!" and it stays a while, and then in the end down it goes, like the others. Sooner or later, in some form or another, some other notion comes along and cuts it down, and on we go to another.

Now, if that is true of the realm of ideas, let me insist again that the man who goes into the field of scholarship is not going into the ways of peace. He is going into the great and the fundamental conflict that runs throughout all human experience, a conflict that never ends,—the conflict of the human spirit, fighting for truth against error, fighting for light against darkness, fighting for knowledge against ignorance. And if you are going into that conflict, gird up your loins and sharpen your wits and steel your wills, for it will try them all.

There is another point I want to make with regard to scholarship. I think scholarship is often badly misrepresented because people speak of it and think of it as being in books, as being in principles, as being in thoughts,—as if they were in some way separated from active life. I would like, if I can, to say a word in correction of that notion.

Ideas come into being when men get into trouble. I suppose if we had no trouble we would have no thinking. Perhaps you have discovered that in your own experience. Human life goes along rather simply and smoothly until it begins to trouble us. Men go on with their living, live in their houses, follow their moral codes, practise their religions, live with their fellows, until they get into trouble. Something balks and bothers them, and then what happens? Then they go off, as we say, into a corner of discussion to think about it. And the result of their thinking is, sooner or later, that they come to



some sort of an idea as to the way in which that trouble may be avoided, as to the way in which they may escape from their difficulties. Then they formulate principles, and then they give us thoughts, then they give us ideas and formulas, and they put these into books. And very often men have a notion that if you just read the book and think it through, and get it into your memory, you have knowledge.

I am here this morning on behalf of the society of scholars to protest against that notion of knowledge. Knowledge arises from the fact that men get into difficulty and want to find a way out, and seeking a way out they go off and think about it and get a formula. But when you have done that you have done only half of the procedure of knowledge. The other half of the procedure now is to take your formula and go back to the situation that's baffled you, and master it. Knowledge is not completed when you have gone up to the idea and found your principle of explanation. That is half of the road. The other half of the road is to take your principle and come back to the situation and overcome the difficulty, overcome the baffling, see through the problem, and do the thing that you had started out to do and could not accomplish. I tell you, men of this society of scholarship, that knowledge and scholarship are not in books, are not in abstract principles, are not in mere ideas. Knowledge and scholarship are in the mastering of human difficulties, in the guiding of human life, in seeing the human ways, in getting control of human destiny, and doing the things that can be done only if you can see the way in which they may be done.

Those are the two things that I wanted to say about scholarship. It is a road of war and fighting, and it is a road of mastering actual human situations.

Oh, I hope that some day soon we will have written an adequate history of human scholarship. And when we have it, think what the story will be! Ages and ages ago men started on this road, and they began to make houses, they began to make houses for themselves, to shield themselves; and they were pretty rude, rough things. And from that time to this they

have been trying to find better ways; from that rude, rough thing they have brought us to the cathedral and the home. And ages and ages ago men began to devise modes of expression, and from their grunts and their gestures, by their sheer play of wit they have been finding clearer and finer and more delicate and more powerful and more significant modes of expression, until now we have the whole wealth of our languages and our literatures. Ages and ages ago men began to make their codes and to learn to live together and deal with one another, and by the sheer play of their wits and the power of their thought they have been refining and developing and systematizing those codes, until now we have this whole scheme by which men get along. Bad as it is, still we have carried it along.

From the beginning back in the past, on during the whole scheme of human life, men have been trying to see how human life might be lived. They have been trying to think out better ways of doing the things that a man ought to do. They have been trying to get acquainted with this world in which men live, and acquainted with the men who live in it. They have been thinking, they have been inquiring, they have been criticising, they have been concluding, they have been reflecting; they have been engaged in the great enterprise, the great adventure, of learning, of thought, of intelligence.

Oh, it is a great enterprise. It is great because men cannot live without it. It is great because it makes life what it ought to be. And it is great, too, because of the sheer fun of it. Oh, it is a fine thing, to take your mind and make it keen and strong and delicate and tense and powerful; and to have some part in scholarship, in the play of the human mind, in the development of human knowledge, in the adventure of human thought,—that's a fine thing for a man to do, a fine thing for a man to be.

And so to the members of this society this morning, who have taken their places in the ranks of the devotees of scholarship, I bring my hearty congratulations.

#### SPEAKERS AND HONOR MEN

The following speakers delivered essays in competition for the Potter prizes:

PORTER STEVENS DICKINSON Lunenburg, Mass.

*David Lloyd George; His Character and Ideals*

GEORGE VAN SICLEN SMITH

Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.

*The New Death*

HARRY KLOCK SCHAUFFLER Kansas City, Mo.

*Napoleon and William II*

JOHN HALL PAXTON

Chinkiang, China

*"They Shall Return"*

The judges later bestowed the first prize upon Mr. Paxton and the second upon Mr. Schauffler.

Senior honors were announced by the Principal as follows:—

Algebra, Advanced: Bromwell Ault, Wil-



liam Rollins Brewster, Donald Klopfer, Albert Lacy Russel, Harry Klock Schaufler.

Bible: Norman Dodd, Mitchell Gratwick, William Beattie MacCready, Lowell MacDonald, Edward Abbott Neiley, Philip Morris Stearns.

Chemistry: Bromwell Ault, William Rollins Brewster, Ferris Baldwin Briggs, Crawford Fairbanks Failey, Earl Stanley McColley, Willard Bates Purinton.

English: Bromwell Ault, Porter Stevens Dickinson, Norman Dodd, David Lyman Greene, William Elligood Mills, Jr., Robert Guthrie Page, Albert Lacy Russel, Harry Klock Schaufler, George Van Sieten Smith, John Chapman Wilson.

French: Bromwell Ault, Leland Dyer Baker, Stewart Nichols.

German: Horace Holbrook Dodge, Harry Albert Haring, Jr., Broderick Haskell, Jr., Stewart Nichols, Robert Guthrie Page, George Lyman Paine, Jr., Harold Wendover Walton.

Greek: Nathaniel Tyler Lane, Jr., John Hall Paxton, Leonard North Seymour.

Latin: Donald Cragin, Porter Stevens Dickinson, Harry Albert Haring, Jr., Stewart Nichols, Leonard North Seymour.

Latin Composition: John Manning Phillips, George Van Sieten Smith.

Physics: William Rollins Brewster, Ferris Baldwin Briggs, Robert Alexander Brown, Jr., Harry Albert Haring, Jr., Broderick Haskell, Jr., Edgar Adolph Kahn, Robert Guthrie Page, Albert Lacy Russel, Donald Carter Starr.

Solid Geometry: Leland Dyer Baker, Harry Albert Haring, Jr., Broderick Haskell, Jr., Nathaniel Tyler Lane, Jr., John Manning Phillips, Albert Lacy Russel.

Spanish: Donald Cragin, Porter Stevens Dickinson, Sidney Adolph Frenkel, Edward Abbott Neiley, Leonard North Seymour.

Trigonometry: Leland Dyer Baker, Harry Albert Haring, Jr., Broderick Haskell, Jr., John Manning Phillips, Albert Lacy Russel.

## PRIZES

The prizes for the year were announced as follows:—

### IN ENGLISH

The Draper Prizes, selected declamations, \$25, \$15. First, Hugh Harding Spencer, Andover; second, Robert Chapman Bates, Bay Shore, L. I., N. Y.

The Means Prizes, original declamations, \$20, \$12, \$8. First, John Hall Paxton, Chinkiang, China; second, Harry Klock Schaufler, Kansas City, Mo.; third, William Edwards Stevenson, Princeton, N. J.

The Robinson Prizes, extemporaneous debate \$10, \$10, \$10. Harry Klock Schaufler, Kansas City, Mo.; Arthur Sherrard Kane, Pelham Manor, N. Y.; John Hall Paxton, Chinkiang, China.

The Schwappe Prizes, for excellence in English, \$30, \$20. Harry Klock Schaufler, Kansas City, Mo.; John Hall Paxton, Chinkiang, China.

The Goodhue Prizes, excellence in English literature and composition, including the more practical topics of elementary rhetoric, \$15, \$10. First, John Hall Paxton, Chinkiang, China; second, Harry Klock Schaufler, Kansas City, Mo.

The Andrew Potter Prizes, best essays on assigned subjects at Commencement exercises, \$30, \$20. First, John Hall Paxton, Chinkiang, China; second, Harry Klock Schaufler, Kansas City, Mo.

### IN GREEK

The Cook Prizes, excellence in Greek, \$15, \$10, \$5. First, John Hall Paxton, Chinkiang, China; second, Nathaniel Tyler Lane, St. Louis, Mo.; third, Leonard North Seymour, Elgin, Neb.; honorable mention, George Van Sieten Smith, Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.

### IN LATIN

The Dove Prizes, excellence in Latin, \$20, \$15, \$10. First, Donald Cragin, Worcester; second, Porter Stevens Dickinson, Lunenburg; third, Stewart Nichols, Elkhart, Ind.

### IN THE CLASSICS

The Valpey Classical Prizes, Latin and Greek Composition, \$10, \$10. (In Greek the competition was so close and the standard so high that two first prizes were awarded). Latin: Hing Sung Mok, Hong Kong, China. Greek: Spencer Hotchkiss Miller, Meriden, Conn.; George Ffrost Sawyer, Andover.

### IN MATHEMATICS

The Convers Prizes, excellence in Mathematics in the Classical Department, as determined by an examination in the original work of Plane Geometry, \$20, \$15, \$10. First, Walter Leland Jones, Newton Centre; second, Donald Cragin, Worcester; third, Carl Ernest Bricken, Lexington, Ky.

## IN PHYSICS

The William S. Wadsworth Prize, for excellence in Physics, \$10 (awarded to that member of the Scientific Department having the highest grade of work for the year). William Rollins Brewster, Andover.

## IN GERMAN

The Robert Stevenson German Prize, excellence in German Composition, \$12. Ned Bliss Allen, Carbondale, Ill.; honorable mention, Stewart Nichols, Elkhart, Ind.

The John Aiken German Prize, for excellence in German Prose. \$30, \$20. First, Stewart Nichols, Elkhart, Ind.; second, Horace Holbrook Dodge, Andover.

## IN FRENCH

The Frederic Holkins Taylor Prize, for excellence in French Conversation or French Composition, \$8. Stewart Nichols, Elkhart, Ind.

## IN AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

For excellence in American Archaeology, \$25. Spencer Hotchkiss Miller, Meriden, Conn.; honorable mention, Ferris Baldwin Briggs, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## IN CHEMISTRY

The Dalton Prize, for excellence in Chemistry, \$50 (awarded for the highest grade of work for the entire year). Crawford Fairbanks Failey, Terre Haute, Ind.

## IN HISTORY

The Snell History Prize, for excellence in American History, \$50. Porter Stevens Dickinson, Lunenburg.

The George Lauder Prize, for excellence in English History, \$50. Robert Guthrie Page, Madison, Wis.

## FOR ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

The Butler-Thwing Prize, awarded to that member of the junior class who has secured the highest average on the examinations for entrance to the Academy, \$15. Randolph Hight Perry, Andover.

## FOR HIGH SCHOLARSHIP

The Faculty Prize, awarded to that member of the senior class who has maintained the

highest general average in scholarship, \$50. Robert Guthrie Page, Madison, Wis.

## IN GENERAL EXCELLENCE

The Fuller Prize, awarded to that member of the senior class who has best exemplified and upheld in his life and work at Andover the ideals and traditions of the school, \$50. Norman Dodd, South Orange, N. J.

The Otis Prize, awarded to that member of the senior class who, having been a member of the school for at least three years, has, in the judgment of the Faculty, shown the greatest general improvement, \$50. Ernest Nugent May, Boise, Idaho.

The Boston Yale Club Cup, awarded to that member of the senior class who attains the greatest proficiency in scholarship and athletics. Norman Dodd, South Orange, N. J.

The New England Federation of Harvard Clubs Prize, for excellence in scholarship combined with either excellence in manly sports or with any example of distinguished moral courage or endeavor; for a student who is taking the preliminary examinations for Harvard College. Two books: (1) *Lincoln, Master of Men*, by Alonzo Rothschild; (2) *Poems*, by Ralph Waldo Emerson. Robert Martin, Cambridge.

## SCHOLARSHIPS

The James Greenleaf Fuller Memorial Scholarship, \$200; available during his senior year for a student of limited means who, in the judgment of the Principal, embodies in scholarship, character, and influence the best ideals of school life. Herbert Wells Hill, Andover.

The Harvard-Andover Scholarships: 1. \$300, available for a graduate of Phillips Academy during his freshman year in Harvard College, the award, based on high scholarship, to be announced at the close of the recipient's senior year in the school. George Van Siclen Smith, Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y. 2. \$300, awarded on the basis of high scholarship to a member of the incoming senior class who is preparing for Harvard, the award to be announced at the close of the student's upper middle year on the basis of his record up to that time. Robert Martin, Cambridge.

## ADDRESS TO THE GRADUATING CLASS BY PRINCIPAL STEARNS

For fifteen years it has been my privilege to look into the faces of those who are about to go out from the school, and to say a parting word to them as they step forth from our

doors. It is an occasion which has always gripped my heart, an occasion the deep significance of which no one who has been engaged in work with boys can possibly miss, an



occasion which everyone of us feels unable adequately to meet. In all these years there has been no occasion when the significance of this final moment has sunk more deeply into our hearts or made a more deep and lasting impression upon us than this one to-day.

The world is demanding more of you now than it has ever asked before, and there is a fight for each one of us to face, whether we go into the training-camps or stay behind to do the work in college or elsewhere that plain duty points out to us. I am not afraid that any one of you who shall hear the call to active service will falter, or fail to measure up to the high ideals which we have tried to instill in you, or disappoint the confidence that we repose in you. The issue is too great, and you would be cowardly and craven indeed, if you did not answer with all the splendid manhood that is in you and even with life itself. But what I am afraid of is that those of you who are not yet called upon to face the great test, but the seemingly more menial tasks at home, will miss the duty and the responsibility that rest upon you.

This great struggle is not merely a question of a fight between German aristocracy and the liberty-loving peoples of the earth, however significant that may be. For as the conflict has developed, thoughtful men have seen the issue to be bigger than that. It is the issue of truth against falsehood, of righteousness against unrighteousness, of justice and honor against injustice and dishonor. Each one of us is called to play his part in the achievement of those great ideals which alone make life worth while.

The only thing that keeps us from the barbarism of the early savages is the fact that from early ages men and women painfully and laboriously have built up a great reserve supply, as it were, of truth and honor, on which every one of us draws, on which the whole world depends for all the relations of human life, and without which life would be unbearable. That makes it possible for you to give your word to your companion and for him to accept that word at its face value. That makes it possible for us to do business and to preserve the ordinary relations of life. That should make it possible for nations to deal with one another justly and honorably.

To-day, Germany, snapping her blood-stained fingers at the laws of God and man, has made terrible havoc of that reserve stock of truth and honor and justice. That kind of blatant robbery has got to stop, for it is robbing the world of all that is best and of all that we depend upon for our life in it. The man who does not play the game squarely in these days is playing Germany's game; the man who

stoops to injustice or meanness is reaching out with the Prussian to rob the world of its finest and noblest heritage.

Gentlemen, you have a responsibility such as never rested upon the young men who have preceded you. This means that you are to do your part wherever it is until the time comes when you may be called upon to go into battle. If you are to play your part as men, if you are to align yourselves on the side of right, then you have got to value righteousness as you never have valued it before, you have got to stand for virtue as you have never stood for it before, you have got to demand justice in every relation of human life as justice was never demanded before. In that way by your efforts, truth may again prevail, the losses of the past may be made good, and life in the days to come may once more become a beautiful thing.

In the confident belief that you will prove true to Andover ideals, and that you will not be found wanting when the great tests come, I take more than the usual pleasure in presenting to you the seal of approval which Phillips Academy puts upon her sons — her diploma.

Diplomas were conferred on the following by Principal Stearns in the name of the Board of Trustees:—

Classical Department: Ned Bliss Allen, Bromwell Ault, George Crary Bovaird, Daniel Fisher Brown, John Fiske Brown, Robert A. Brown, Jr., Donald Fiske Cameron, Donald Kenzie Cameron, John Porter Carleton, Richard Chute, Donald Cragin, Albert Hastings Crosby, Walter Edward Davis, James Milton DeCamp, Porter Stevens Dickinson, Horace Holbrook Dodge, Mitchell Gratwick, David Lyman Greene, Charles Carroll Griffin, Harry Albert Haring, Jr., Maurice Henry Houseman, Herbert Humphrey, Jr., Sewall Arthur Jones, Henry Julius Kaltenbach, Jr., Baucus Cronkhite Kellogg, Nathaniel Tyler Lane, Jr., Eaton Leith, Richmond Lewis, Philip Barker Lord, Thomas Egery Lunt, Lowell MacDonald, Willard Lawyer McKinstry, Cargill MacMillan, Gordon Preston Marshall, John Philip Meyer, Spencer Hotchkiss Miller, William Elligood Mills, Jr., John Arthur Dickinson Miner, Singleton Peabody Moorehead, Bennet Bronson Murdock, Edward Abbott Neiley, Stephen Barton Neiley, Louis Gregg Neville, Jr., Stewart Nichols, John Kendall Norwood, Robert Guthrie Page, George Lyman Paine, Jr., John Hall Paxton, John Manning Phillips, George Childs Rose, Emanuel Jerome Rosenberg, Harry Klock Schaffler, Leonard North Seymour, Frederick Merwin Smith, Jr., George Van Sicken Smith, Donald Carter Starr, John Frye Stearns,



William Edwards Stevenson, Alexander Tison, Jr., Frederic de Peyster Townsend, Jr., George Clapp Vaillant, Harold Wendover Walton, Harold Irving Weber, John Walker Wheeler, Jr., John Booth Works, Jr.

Graduating without diploma: Arthur Everett Austin, Jr., Robert Chapman Bates, James Galbraith Bennett, Carl Ernest Bricken, John Coakley, Edward Hooper Eckfeldt, Jr., Harry Frank, Jr., Sidney Adolph Frenkel, Fraser Macpherson Horn, Herbert Quimby Horne, Joseph Choate Keefe, Lindsley McChesney, William Beattie MacCreedy, George Irwin McIlwain, Howard Walker Marshall, Robert Earle Moody, Merrill Francis Norwood, Edward Sidney Rawson, Charles Alexander Robinson, Jr., Albert Fremont Scamman, Edward Cutter Scheide, Adrian Warren Smith, Philip Morris Stearns, George Abram Thornton, John Chapman Wilson.

Scientific Department: Samuel Batchelder Abbott, Leland Dyer Baker, Marc Williams Bodine, Albert Curtis Bogert, William Rollins

Brewster, Ferris Baldwin Briggs, Charles Yardley Chittick, Daniel Erwin Coburn, Norman Dodd, Arthur Ferguson, Broderick Haskell, Jr., Edward John Hussey, Edgar Adolph Kahn, James Harrington Kennedy, Jr., Donald Klopfer, Earl Stanley McColley, Ernest Nugent May, Francis Ring Morgan, William Henry Noyes, George Edward Olmstead, Willard Bates Purinton, Nathaniel Oliver Robinson, Albert Lacy Russel, Edward Leslie Sharp, Mason Leo Thompson, Donald Elbra Walch, Richard Minot Wood.

Without diploma: Caldwell Baker, Kenneth Boxley Bolton, Hobart Fairchild Cole, Crawford Fairbanks Failey, George Frederick Hamer, Jr., Walter Maydole Higley, Ting Kai Liang, Howard Brenton MacDonald, Julian Bonsall McFarland, William Wayne Shirley, James Alexander Smith, Jr., Raymond Wason, Ronald Henry Winde.

Classical	90
Scientific	40
Total	130

### THE ALUMNI LUNCHEON

The luncheon of the Alumni Association in the gymnasium was an especially agreeable feature this year. The Rev. David J. Burrell, D.D., of New York City, president of the

association, introduced the speakers with skilled grace and wit that wrapped an atmosphere of charm about the hall. As the first speaker he introduced the Principal.

### SPEECH OF PRINCIPAL STEARNS

These are unusual days, and therefore they ask for unusual treatment; and we feel that we have provided that unusual treatment for you to-day in the honored guests of the occasion who are to do the real talking. I am here simply to welcome you in behalf of the trustees and the faculty to this board and this feast, and to express the hope that you will carry from it something that will give you a new and deeper love for, and interest in, the old school, and a greater desire to serve it through your larger service to the country and the world in these critical days.

Some of you have been asking me what has become of our athletics, but after witnessing yesterday's interesting exhibition of other things that we have been doing here in later days, which we have felt were of far more importance to us and the world, you have come to me with your own frank answers to that question. And they have been answers which indicated approval of what we are attempting

to do to benefit ourselves, and hence our country and the world. The old spirit has not gone, if athletic victories, due to the difficulties under which we have labored, have not been recorded on our shield. The work has gone on more seriously, I believe, than ever before. We have felt the influence of the unusual times, unquestionably, and yet there has not been the restlessness, there has not been the uncertainty of aim of last year. I think we have gotten down to a more normal basis and have tried to work towards a more realizable end and aim. And so we believe that the fellows who go out from here to-day are splendidly equipped, physically, intellectually, and morally, to meet the stern demands of the immediate present and the future.

We have not much to record in the way of gifts, the record that we generally offer you at this Commencement season, because men have been too busy bestowing gifts in other ways and for other and larger purposes. What we

do take our deepest pride in, is the fact that Andover men all over this land are responding to the world's and their country's call in a way to indicate that the old ideals and traditions which meant so much to them here, and which we have sought with all our strength constantly to impress upon those young lives that come to us for shaping and molding, have sunk deep into their hearts and have led them in this our crisis to prove themselves worthy of the very best.

We haven't a complete record to date; it is a difficult record to make complete. But we know that something like fifteen hundred old Andover boys are in service to-day. We know that nineteen or twenty of them have already given their lives to the great cause! A glorious list, and a list which will steadily increase as the days go by and we render that larger and fuller service that the world demands. We know that even some of these young fellows who last year were members of this student body, and who met with us on occasions like this, and cheered and sang as you are doing to-day, have already made the great sacrifice. It is a splendid inspiration to every one of us,—an inspiration that quickens and strengthens as we face the tasks and duties that are still ours to perform.

I cannot let this occasion go by, however, without speaking of one of the significant facts in the school's life. I want to call your attention to this fact,—that one of the reasons why this school has been able to maintain its standards and its traditions so well is due to the loyalty, the unselfish devotion, and the splendid service rendered by the men who teach among us. I know schools which have been literally shot to pieces in these later days by the loss of large numbers of their teaching force,—chiefly because they were young men subject to service calls. The long tenure of office of many of our teachers has placed them in positions now where they are not subject to that call, and yet where they are as eager as ever to render whatever service the country demands of them, wherever that service can best be performed. On my left sits a gentleman known to you all, whose splendid, loyal,

and unselfish devotion and service to this school are now measured by forty-five years — Mr. Matthew S. McCurdy.

I shall not detain you longer, except to say that with your help, with confidence in your loyalty and your steady support, we shall go on here to the best of our ability, in spite of the losses that we sustain in our teaching force,—for many of our men, even though not subject to immediate service calls, have voluntarily responded to the call of conscience and duty to serve as best they may, and temporarily have left us for other fields of work. In spite of those handicaps, we shall go on to do the best we can to fit these young men that continue to come to us year by year for the service of their country, the world, and of God.

That we are working in the right direction I believe is testified to by the fact that the number of applications in recent years has steadily increased. While I know that it is true that some schools have experienced an alarming shrinkage in the last year or two in their enrolment, it is interesting to note that last year we corresponded with some twelve to thirteen hundred applicants before the school year opened, as against some nine hundred and something the year before; that we turned away a larger number of worthy applicants before the school opened than ever before; and that this year, at the present date, we have already registered definitely for our enrolment next year some thirty-five or forty more boys than on the same date the last year.

So I think that we may safely say that we are meeting, as far as we can with our imperfect vision, the demands that our country makes upon us. And I can assure you that with all our strength and devotion we shall continue to do our best to accomplish this in the days that still lie before us.

Colonel Cecil Williams, of the Canadian Army, was enthusiastically received as the next speaker, for he had already on two occasions this year won the esteem of the school.

#### SPEECH OF COLONEL WILLIAMS

Dr. Burrell, Dr. Stearns, Gentlemen of the Alumni, Ladies and Gentlemen: When I accepted the kind offer of the Principal to speak here to-day I little thought of the pleasure in store for me. It is now some time, or twelve years ago, that into my hand was

placed a copy of a sermon which so gripped me that I felt that this man had a message for me. And I want to tell Dr. David James Burrell that I have on my library shelf, as far as I know, every book he has written, and I have religiously read them all. I often wondered





THE CLASS OF 1868 IN REUNION

what kind of a man he was, and I pictured a stalwart fellow about six foot six — and I am not disappointed.

*What we are not fighting for.* We are not fighting, I take it, in this struggle, from the point of view of aggression. We do not desire anything that our Germanic foes have. We do not desire to tear their land apart. But over a hundred years ago in India there were a set of people called the thugs, whose creed was the creed of the garroter who followed his victim through sunshine and shade, storm and rain, until a favorable opportunity occurred, and then he stabbed him in the back or choked him to death. So serious did that thing become that the Government of India had to institute a department which they called the Department of Thuggee, which stamped out the thugs. Germany to-day is the international thug!

Germany had a dream of world power. Let us not for a moment minimize the strength of that country. It would be a mistake grievous beyond words.

We have now reached, from my point of view, the third stage in this titanic struggle. The first was when France entered the field and held the line whilst England and the British Empire were getting ready. The second stage was when England was ready and was able to make her might felt in the field.

We have now reached, as I said before, the third stage of the struggle, when Old Glory has entered the field, and when the tramp of her tens of thousands, nay, her millions of men, is heard throughout the land, and her spirit goes marching over there to complete the work which has been so well begun.

There are three possible outcomes to this war.

Defeat! We are not out of the woods. Do you remember the old trapper story? He listened to the description of the animal he was asked to buy, and the wonders of that dog were beyond compare; and when its owner had said all that he could say, the trapper replied: "Show me the fox-skins." If you look at the



map of Europe to-day you can see clearly the territory which Germany exercises an influence over; and defeat is not a thing to be put aside. I say we can put it aside provided every man, woman and child in the allied nations applies his shoulders to the hub of the wheel of the chariot of victory and rolls it out into the open.

I for not a moment believe in defeat. But, ladies and gentlemen, what about a stalemate? You chess players know full well that given opponents of equal skill and strength it often happens that a stalemate takes place. But what do you do? You clear the board, and you place your pawns and your knights, your bishops, your king and your queen for a renewal of the struggle. Unless we beat Germany to the point of utter exhaustion — not in a vindictive spirit, God forbid that, — but unless we bring her to see that the way of the transgressor is hard, unless we wring from her the only terms consistent with the sacrifices made by the thousands of men who have passed into the silent beyond, it means a stalemate; and that means to you and me and the children yet unborn, a recurrence of this struggle in a more devilish form than we have even yet witnessed.

The third outcome, which must be, which *shall* be, is victory. But you will have your period of war-weariness, and for the sake of Him who died on Calvary's tree, and who left us the only Gospel which will ever pay this world to adopt — the gospel of self-sacrifice, — let us see this thing through. You will become war-weary, but do not listen to the pacifist. Hound him out of court.

Why, let us see what we are fighting for. The restoration of Belgium! Never forget that she stood in the gap and saved us several precious weeks..

Do you remember that wonderful cartoon in Punch, which pictures the German war lord leaning on his great sword dripping with blood, and the desolated land all around him, and he is saying to that brave, spotless spirit, King Albert: "Well, you see, you have lost everything." "No," said Albert, "I have not lost my soul!"

And then I want to say a word about that other land we have seen under the desolating hand of the Hun. There is glorious, patient, abiding France! I wish you women could go to France and see how the women of France have organized. I know that I am only paying the women of France their just tribute when I say: "They are of the Kingdom of Heaven itself."

What we are fighting for! We are fighting for the reconsideration of the great wrongs of

1871, when Alsace-Lorraine was torn from the bleeding side of France.

And we are fighting for peace itself, for the establishment in the days to come of an international court which shall bring to the world a reduction of armaments and shall hale before its tribunal the nation that dares to offend against humanity, and place it where it ought to be placed.

Kipling said a little while ago: "There are two classes of people in the world: human beings and Germans!" Human beings and Germans! But, oh, the shame of it, after two thousand years of the Gospel of Christ that it should be said in that way! And yet it is true.

There can be no peace with hell. Therefore we must stand by this thing and see it through to the bitter end. Christ or Odin, which is it to be? The god of war, the god of valor as they understand it, with all its horrible barbarities, or the doctrine of the Man of Galilee?

In one corner of a graveyard in France where the Canadians, a thousand of them, died holding the line, on the base of a statue are these words in letters of living gold: "All ye who pass by pause, and tell Canada we lie here content." Nothing finer will ever be written.

I do not fear for the men who go overseas. Watch them as they go over the top! See the determination with which they do their business! I fear most for those who stay at home. Remember the influence which you wield. You touch some other person's life every day. Keep them steady, keep them earnest, keep them faithful to these men who have gone over there.

Why do those student boys go overseas? Because to them honor is more precious than life, because to them one short, glorious life is worth an age without an aim. You may live to threescore years and ten, and yet I venture to say that unless you do your full duty in the same sense that those boys have done over there, you will not leave footsteps on the sands of time which can be compared to the footsteps they have left.

In presenting the next speaker, Dr. Burrell said: "One day Jack Churchill came up from Harvard to my room in old Latin Commons, 6, and with that lifelong courtesy of his refused to take my bed and insisted on sleeping on the floor. Jack was a handsome man, handsomer than his handsome son, but we who loved the father now honor the son. He it is who went to sleep on the program as a lieutenant-colonel and woke to speak to us as a full colonel. I have great pleasure in presenting our own Colonel Marlborough Churchill."



COLONEL MARLBOROUGH CHURCHILL, U. S. A.  
Chief of the Intelligence Division, General Staff.

#### SPEECH OF COLONEL CHURCHILL

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Mr. Chairman, Brother Andover Boys, and Fellow Townsmen: I should be overwhelmed at this welcome if I did not feel that it was given to me because I am simply the symbol of something which will never be overwhelmed. I believe that you have welcomed me because you see in me one of the few Andover boys that have been over there and have come back. And the best message that I can think of bringing to you is to tell you that everywhere that I have seen the need of an American who was big enough in mind, tolerant enough in spirit, to do a delicate job that needed tact and knowledge of the world, and vision and background, I have found a man who was a representative either of Andover or of Exeter or of Harvard or of Yale, or some other liberal American educational institution.

You have been told that this is a war of steel and iron, a war of chemistry, gas and flame, and a war that money could control in the end, in the final analysis. I want to tell you that no more dangerous half-truth about this war was ever told. It is a war of science and of iron and steel and gas, and every dirty thing the German could think of to make it horrible. But back of it all, and underneath it all, it is a human war, and the man that can handle the human element is the man that succeeds in this war. And those are the tasks where I have seen Andover men — when I say “Andover men” I mean men who represent all American liberal institutions — making good and standing head and shoulders above the men whose education has been narrow and too specialized. Do not misunderstand me; we need the specialists, we cannot fight this

complicated war without them,— but they are not the controlling force.

For that reason I want to try to explain to you that as I have seen America take more and more a part in this war I have seen the liberally educated man forging ahead. And I know of no other way to force home my point than to try to tell you of three or four Andover men that I have seen over there working and succeeding.

The first one I saw was Fred Murphy. He was fortunate enough to be over there working in the profession that all his years of training and practice had made him ready for; and he was doing it just exactly as Fred Murphy did every task he had to do in Andover. I do not need to say any more about him. The next one I saw was John Greenway. John Greenway was an older man than I, a much bigger man in the school world than I, and I only knew him from the point of view of a younger contemporary. And yet when John Greenway and I met in General Pershing's headquarters there was an immediate Andover bond between us, and we talked it all over. I found that John Greenway, although as you all know, he is a man who could lead men, was lending his engineering skill to the success of the co-ordinating section of General Pershing's staff. Now, that was a self-sacrificing thing to do, because John Greenway could obtain any command that he might want; but he was asked to work along his own line, and he was doing it quietly.

The next man I saw was a part of Andover; it was Mark Stackpole. I saw him in a miserable, dirty little town that had once been a beautiful, peaceful village. It was a town back of the lines held by the Twenty-sixth Division, the division called the Yankee Division. No one who has not seen the back of the war can know what a desolate, dreary, noisy, confusing place that sort of town always is. But he was there as a moral force. The supply company, and all the different agencies of that part of the Twenty-sixth Division, were necessarily commanded by inexperienced boys, who did not always have the moral fibre to carry on exactly as their commanding officer wanted them to carry on whether he was there or two miles away. And the regimental commander was two miles away, on the end of a telephone, and he had to stay there and think of the front. So he put Mark Stackpole to see in his unofficial way, in his capacity of chaplain, that the work went on. He was not clothed in any military capacity whatever; he was an elder brother of these inexperienced boys. He did not tell me a word of this, but I spent an afternoon there with him and I saw that that colonel's commands were being carried out

because that big brother of those inexperienced boys was watching them, and doing it so tactfully that neither they nor anyone else knew it. That is the kind of work that Mark Stackpole will never tell you about.

The next Andover boy was a much younger boy— Lieutenant Higgins of the 102nd Artillery. He was an example of the newly-trained technical officer, the man who in a few months has had crammed into his head the technical artillery knowledge that we used to think took years to cram into a man's head. I found him on duty as the intelligence officer of the artillery, and I will explain what his duties were in a general way. He was the man whose duty it was to keep the divisional artillery commander informed every minute of the twenty-four hours, of the German artillery activity. Every shot fired by the hostile artillery he had to find out about. He had to make a chart showing the activity from day to day, from hour to hour, classified by calibres and by positions. He had to interpret the photographs taken by the air service; together with the topographical service, he had to know where every German trench was, where every German battery was, and he had to watch every change. The charts in that boy's room represented the seat of the brains of that divisional artillery. And the general who depended on him, and who told me that he was well pleased with his work, was an artillery officer that I have known for seventeen years as the hardest, but the fairest, taskmaster in the old regular army. He told me that he was proud of his intelligence service. Now, that was an Andover boy.

You probably remember reading that one of the first temporary disasters which the American forces suffered was the taking of the town of Seicheprey by the Germans. They had tried the left of the Twenty-sixth Division and they had been stopped, and the next week they tried the right and they broke through badly and got a town named Seicheprey. Then the old Yankee spirit came back, and for thirty hours the guns of that division, and amongst them the Andover guns, never stopped, and for thirty hours the infantry of that division never stopped. Their wires were cut, they were almost without command, but they kept on fighting, and they got back every inch of the ground. What I have told you is the true story of the Seicheprey fight.

There is a note of warning I want to sound here. We have got to live through many dark days, and we have got to learn that great portions of these divisions of which we are now so proud, these first divisions, will be wiped out. You boys that are graduating to-day have got to officer the next divisions that are raised to



go over to back them up. You have necessarily got to learn the technical part of your job, exactly as Lieutenant Higgins learned his. You have got to make men respect you, and the best way to do it is by giving every man in your command a square deal. That comes first. Don't ever lie to one of your men, and don't ever promise anything without making sure that you keep your promise. The army which is being raised in America to-day is a cross section of this whole complicated nation, and your duty is not done if you look only after the English-speaking soldier, if you only look after the soldier that comes from your part of the country and who understands you because he has grown up under the same conditions.

If we are going to get loyal service out of these men who know very little about our institutions and very little about our language, we have got to give them a square deal. And if we are going to handle the negro soldier, we have got to put aside our prejudices and we have got to ask him for the duration of the war to forget what he calls his wrongs. We have got to do it tactfully, we have got to teach him and every other American citizen, that there is only one thing that counts. And no one can do it like the company and battery officers. No big agency can do that.

I wish I could tell you something about the larger issues of the war. I am going to confess that although I lived in Europe for three years, and watched us come into it, when we did come my nose was put down to a single grindstone, and I could no more discuss the larger issues with the knowledge and the eloquence that Colonel Williams has used than I could fly. And I am not going to try it. To be told that 700,000 have gone, and that a million will be there before the end of July is good news. But do not forget that before we have the same proportion of men to our population under the colors as England has had, we shall have 13,000,000, and when we have the same proportion as France has, we shall have twenty and a half million. God forbid that it will ever be necessary to have that number of men. The job will be over, and well over, before that is necessary, we all pray. But do not let us be vainglorious about our million. They are our first million but they are not our last. They are not necessarily our best.

There is one message that I can bring you from those over there. They know that they are just the advance guard of you men who are coming later; and they know that if they are wiped out it doesn't make any difference, because you are coming.



'78 IN THE BATTALION TRENCHES



THE

## WAR RECORD

The following list contains the names of Andover men in the active military or naval service of the United States not mentioned in the January and April *Bulletins*, together with the names of a few who have been promoted. The list is obviously not complete, and the graduates are urged to lend their cooperation in making corrections or additions. Changes or suggestions should be sent to the Phillips Bulletin, Andover, Massachusetts. It is requested that care be exercised in giving titles exactly and that the regimental numbers be supplied. Also add the class year at Andover. Report promotions.

1875  
MARVIN, WALTER. Chaplain, Coast Artillery Corps,  
Ft. Munroe, Va.

1882  
SCHAUFFLER, WM. G. Lt. Colonel, Medical Corps,  
N G A. Sanitary Inspector 39th Inf. Div., Camp  
Beauregard, La.

1887  
WEEKS, RAYMOND. U S Ambulance Serv. from July  
1917 to Jan. 1918.

1888  
SHAW, AUGUSTUS F. Y M C A worker among Por-  
tuguese soldiers in France.

1890  
LEAVITT, WM. ASHLEY. Dept. Steam Engineering,  
U S N. Inspector N. Y. Shipbuilding Co.

1891  
WILKINSON, ROBERT. Assoc. Field Director, Red  
Cross.

1892  
ARMSTRONG, WM. J. 2d Lt. 341st Inf., N A.  
BELDING, J. EASTMAN. 1st Lt. M O R C, Camp  
Meade, Md.

DE FOREST, JOHNSTON. Red Cross Serv. in France.  
GOLDSMITH, CLARENCE. Major M C., N A Con-  
struction Div.

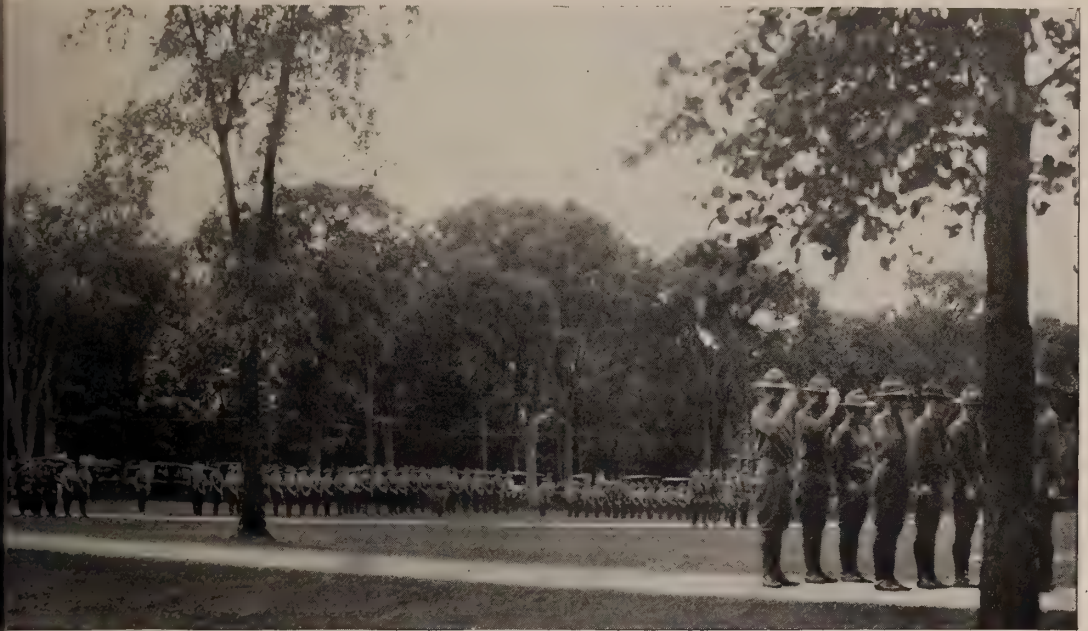
MAKEPEACE, WALTER D. Capt. Ord. Dept.

1893  
MADDOX, KNOX. Capt. 144th F A, N G.  
FLAGG, STEWART. U S Ambulance Serv. Decorated  
with Croix de Guerre.

HOLT, HARRISON J. 1st Lt. Casualty Dept., Red  
Cross, France.

MARION, EARLE R. Naval Coast Defense Reserve.  
Served until Jan. 1918.

SMITH, FRANK B. Capt. Sig. Corps, Aviation Sec.  
San Antonio, Texas.



VIEW

SWARTOUT, ROBERT. 1st Lieut. 470th Aero Squadron, A E F.

1894

BEAL, HOWARD W. Major 6th F A, A E F.

BURROUGHS, EDGAR R. Capt. 2d Inf. Illinois Reserve M.

HILLMAN, EDUARDO H. Y M C A, London.

PRENTISS, JOHN W. Major O R C. Appointed by President Wilson a member Nat'l War Finance Com. of Red Cross. Now on active duty as Major U S R., Storage and Traffic Div.

1895

PATERSON, M. B. Corp. Inf. N A.

SHERRILL, MILES. Ord. Dept.

1896

CLARKE, THOMAS B., JR. Major, Adj.-Gen's Dept., N A.

LE BOUTILLIER, THOMAS, 2d. Capt. N A. Camp Perry, O.

RICHARDS, J. AUSTIN. Y M C A. In France.

WHITE, WILLIAM H. Capt. Ord. R C, U S A.

1897

HOTCHKISS, H. STUART. Major Sig. Corps. Assist. Military Attache, Amer. Embassy, London.

1898

MANNING, ALBERT H. Lt. Inf., Camp Lee, Va.

1899

HOWARD, TASKER. Contract Surgeon, Med. Officers Training Camp, Fort Riley.

QUINBY, FRANK L. Y M C A Physical Director, France.

1900

KING, FRANK E. Red Cross Executive, abroad.

PITZIPIO, GEORGE O. Lt. U S N R F.

1901

BARNES, E. MORTIMER. 1st Lt. O O R C.

COLBY, W. J. Y M C A, abroad.

GURLEY, W. SHIELDS. U S Cavalry, Remount Depot.

WHEELER, WM. B., JR. 1st Lt. Q M C, N A.

WISHARD, DWIGHT M. Capt. Red Cross in Italy.

1902

GURLEY, MELVILLE B. Fleet Secretary, Y M C A, France.

1903

COLT, RUSSELL G. Lt. Aviation Corps.

GREGG, DEAN B. A E F

1904

BURT, H. PIERSON. 4th Officers Training School, Fort Munroe, Va.

CHAMBERLAIN, CHARLES V. 1st Lt. Engineer Officers R C.

EATON, THAXTER. 3d Batt. 11th Co., N A, Camp Devens, Mass.

GURLEY, G. EMERSON. Seaman U S N, recently promoted.

HUMBIRD, JAMES S., JR. 2nd Lt. Sig. Corps, Ground Aviation, Payne Field, Miss.



HUMPHREY, CHURCHILL. Lt. U S N R C. On  
U S S Wanderer.

JONES, GEORGE M. Amer. A F S till June, 1917.

OTHEMAN, R. C. Capt. F A, O R C.

STUART, CHARLES B. Major Inf. N A, Camp  
Gordon.

WOODWARD, K. Sergt. in band of 6th Reg't Marines.

1905

HASKELL, ALBERT M. Aviation Serv., Berkeley,  
Cal.

HOWARD, JAMES M. Chaplain 134th F A, A E F.

1907

COBURN, JOSEPH M. Priv. Co. A, 102d M G B.

KIMBER, WM. T. 1st Lt. Inf., N A.

PORTER, GARDNER C. 101st Regt. Engineers,  
A E F.

1908

CULBERTSON, WM. S. U S N Sub Chaser 2.

FREEMAN, STUART F. 2d Lt. Instructor 4th  
R O T C, Camp Taylor, Ky.

ISETT, ROBERT P. 1st Lt. Sig. R C, Aviation Sec.

LOUGHRAN, ROGER H. Ensign U S N R.

MORRISON, JAY. Lt. Aviation Sec.

TOLLES, SHELDON H., JR. Lt. U S R, 4th O T C,  
Camp Grant, Ill.

WELLS, JOSEPH M. [Priv. Battery C, 22d Batt.,  
Camp Jackson.

WILSON, E. V. K. 1st Lt. Sig. R C, Aviation Sec.,  
A E F.

1909

GOMES, RUSSELL. Lt. ASS R C, A E F.

HARBSTER, GEORGE B. 2d Lt. F A, O R C, Camp  
Gordon.

LITCHFIELD, R. E. Priv. Co. D, 1st Engineers  
Repl. Regt.

MEACHAM, STANDISH. 5th F A, A E F.

PARTRIDGE, STANLEY. 1st Lt. Q M C.

TORREY, GEORGE S. 3d Co. 152d Depot Brig.,  
Camp Upton, N. Y.

WELLS, COLLIN. Priv., Camp Devens, Mass.

1910

AVERY, BENJAMIN F. Corp. N A, Camp Devens.

DUSTAN, ERNEST B. 1st Lt. Inf., N A, A E F.

HARDY, ROY E. Fort Slocum.

HAZLEWOOD, THEODORE T., JR. Royal Air Force,  
Canada.

HOEFELICH, ROBERT N. Ensign U S N.

JANSON, DONALD A. 1st Lt. 306th Cav., Fort Clark,  
Texas.

KASTOR, ROBERT N. 1st Lt. 6th Inf. Repl. Regt.,  
Camp Gordon.

THOMPSON, GEORGE. 2d Lt., Camp Devens.

WARREN, KEITH F. 2d Lt. Inf. Repl. Regt., Camp  
Lee, Va.

1911

ATCHISON, THOMAS C., JR. Lt. 139th Aero Squad-  
ron, A E F.



LT. COLONEL HENRY B. JOY, '83  
Signal Corps, Aviation Section

BLACKALL, GEORGE B. 1st Lt. 303d N R Q M C,  
A E F.

BLANCHARD, WALLACE. 1st Bat., F A., Camp  
Meade.

BUSH, ROLAND A. Lt. 12th Aero Squadron, A E F.

CALDWELL, CHARLES M. U S Amb. Serv., A E F.

CLARKSON, P. MOODY. 1st Lt. C A C.

COX, RAYMOND E. 1st Lt. Motor Co., 2d Div.,  
A E F.

DENMAN, MILTON S. 1st Lt. Bat. F, 126th F A.,  
Camp Cody, N. M.

DOLE, PERCY J. Aviation Corps, San Antonio.

FRY, SHERIDAN B. Flight Ensign, U S N, Miami,  
Fla.

PALMER, WM. E. 1st Lt., Laon Springs, Tex.

ROSENWALD, WM. M. Priv. Ord. Dept.

1912

BORDEAUX, C. R. Priv. Base Hosp. 50, Camp Fre-  
mont, Cal.

BRAUN, MAURICE R. Aviation Sec., Boston.

CAMPBELL, RICHARD H. 2d Lt. F A, A E F.

CASSELBERG, HIBBARD. Ensign U S N R F.

CLARKE, EDWARD W. Priv. Med. R. C.

CLARKE, WM. W. Sergt. Co. H, Depot Batt.,  
ASSC.



CAPTAIN CARROLL C. HINCKS, '07

DANIELS, ROY A. Capt. Bat. C, 102d F A, A E F.  
 DARLING, ARTHUR B. 1st Cl. Yeoman, Boston.  
 DRYDEN, JOHN F. Ord. Bureau, War Dept.  
 DYKE, NATHANIEL. 1st Lt. Q M C, 162d Dep. Brig.,  
 Camp Pilse, Ark.  
 EVANS, HOWARD T. 1st Lt. C A C, Fort Munroe.  
 GRAHAM, MYRON D. Ensign U S N R.  
 GULLIVER, HAROLD S. Lt. F A, A E F.  
 HAY, RUSSELL G. 2d Lt. Q M C, 4th Sup. Train,  
 A E F.  
 HEELY, LAURENCE S. Priv. A E F.  
 HILL, LUCIUS T. 1st Lt. C A C Army French Ar-  
 tillery School.  
 HOLTON, ADDISON E. Ensign U S N R F, Detroit.  
 LITTLEFIELD, CALVIN G. 1st Lt. F R C, A E F.  
 LOEB, WM. L. Lt. Co. 12, 157th Dep. Brig. Camp  
 Gordon.  
 LUCAS, RUSSELL H. Seaman, Hingham, Mass.  
 MCBRIDE, JOHN A. Priv. Co. M, 30th Inf., U S A.  
 MARKEY, FRANCIS P. 3d Batt. Co. 11, Camp  
 Devens.  
 MAKEPEACE, CHARLES S. Ensign U S N R F,  
 U S S Florida.  
 MEAD, HAROLD G. 2d Lt. A S S C.  
 MILNE, DOUGLAS D. 2d Lt. Inf. O R C, Camp  
 Funston.  
 MURCHIE, HARRIS F. Cadet A C, Park Field, Tenn.  
 NETTLETON, GEORGE H. Bur. Const. & Repairs,  
 U S Navy.  
 SHEPARD, HENRY B. Jud. Lt. U S N R. Washing-  
 ton.

SPRAGUE, BURTON G. Ord Co. C, 105th Mach.  
 Gun. Batt.  
 STONE, VAN ZANDT. Lt. Royal Air Force.  
 STOVER, HAROLD L. 1st Lt. Dent. R C, Camp  
 Devens.  
 TAYLOR, JAMES. Capt. 4th Bat. F A Repl. Regt.,  
 A E F.  
 WALLINGFORD, D. K. 1st Lt. 325th Regt., F A R C,  
 Camp Taylor, Ky.  
 WARING, WM. H. Priv. 107th Inf.  
 WILLIAMS, AMORY L. 1st Sergt. Co. B, 318th U S  
 Engineers, U S A.

## 1913

ABBOTT, FREDERICK K. A E F.  
 CARPENTER, James S. (vice James R.) Ensign, U S  
 N R F, Trans. Serv.  
 HALE, DAVID C. N A S, training in England.  
 HUNT, PHILIP L. Supply Sergt, 102d F A., A E F.  
 MARCEAU, THEODORE C., Jr. Ensign U S N R F.  
 MARTINEZ, JOHN. U S A M A, Austin, Tex.  
 MITCHELL, JOHN L. Lt. A C. Killed in France  
 May 30, 1918.  
 MORRISON, SETH W., JR. 2d Lt. 347th F A.  
 POMEROY, BRENTON C. 2d Lt. Cav., U S A. Fort  
 Ringold, Tex.  
 QUINN, ROBERT N. Cadet U S N R F, Charleston,  
 S. C.  
 REID, ROBERT H. 2d Lt. N A.  
 TETLEY, EGBERT F. 2d Lt. 47th Inf., A E F.  
 THOMPSON, BEVERLY V. 1st Lt. A S S C. Fort  
 Worth.  
 VAUGHN, GORDON. Camp Quartermaster, Camp  
 Devens.  
 WEED, NEWELL. Priv. 3d U S Cav.  
 WHITNEY, WHEELOCK. School of Fire, Fort Sill,  
 Okla.

## 1914

AMES, R. J. Ord. Dept., Supply Div.  
 CALDWELL, STUART H. U S N R F  
 CARPENTER, THOMAS R. (vice R.) Cadet School, U  
 S N R F, Cambridge  
 DWIGHT, HENRY W. 2d Lt. Royal Air Force.  
 FROST, F. C. 254th Aero Squadron, A E F.  
 FROST, CARLTON P. 2d Lt. 167th Inf., A E F.  
 HUSTED, JAMES W. Capt. N A, A E F.  
 LESTRADE, HAROLD J. 2d Lt. A C.  
 MCMAHON, LEO T. 2d Lt. 76th F A, A E F.  
 MOREY, SYLVESTER M. Wireless Operator, U S N  
 R F.  
 PRATT, WALDO E., JR. 2d Lt. 12th Regt., F A,  
 A E F.  
 REID, KENNETH A. Lt. A C, Forth Worth.  
 ROYCE, HARRISON. 2d Lt. Ord. Dept. Edgewood  
 Arsenal, Md.  
 WHITTEMORE, FREDERICK N. Ensign U S N R F.

## 1915

BARTLETT, SAMUEL C., JR. 103d F A, A E F.  
 BRAINERD, JOHN B., JR. 1st Lt. 9th Inf., U S A.  
 CORSE, IRVING P. 2d Lt. A C.  
 COXE, ECKLEY B. 3d. Lt. 106th F A.  
 CRUMB, WALLACE B. Ensign U S S Kentucky.

DRANE, MALCOLM G. 131st Field Hospital, 108th San. Train.

DREW, JESSE A. Sergt. 301st Inf.

EARLY, HAROLD M. Ensign U S N R F. Newport.

FRANCIS, J. DWIGHT. 1st Lt. A C, A E F.

HEYWOOD, GEORGE H., JR. Cadet A S.

JEWETT, GEORGE F. Ensign U S N R F.

KELLY, WM. H. Co. B, 329th Brig., Tank Corps.

KERAUS, G. PLUMMER. Bat. D 101st F A, A E F.

KITCHIN, DONALD W. 301st Field Sig. Batt.

LOWES, JOHN W. Served in French Army till September, 1917. Now training in aviation at Toronto.

MILLER, ARTHUR F. Art. Div. Fort Slocum.

MURDOCK, GEORGE P. 4th O T C. Camp Grant.

OTIS, WEBSTER. 17th Engineers in France.

POMEROY, ASHLEY R. Seaman U S N R F. Fair Haven.

PRATT, HAZEN C. Ensign A S.

RHODES, WILLARD F. Cadet A S, A E F.

ROSS, JOHN L. Sergt. Co. K, 165th Inf., A E F.

SHEPARD, ROBINSON. 301st Field Sig. Batt., Camp Devens.

SHULTE, EDWARD J. Y M C A Sec., Camp Devens.

SMITH, LINCOLN B. Corp. Bat. B, 103d F A, A E F.

THOMAS, ROYAL V. Cadet Aviator, Princeton.

TORREY, WM. W. Ensign Marine Av., Miami, Fla.

WIRT, H. LORING. Engineer O T C, Petersburg, Va.

#### 1916

EMERSON, JOHN E. 2d Lt. F A O R C.

HAMLIN, WILLARD B. U S N R F, Hingham, Mass.

MCGRAY, HARVEY D., JR. Base Hospital 44, Camp Dix.

PECK, FREDERIC C. U S N A S, Pensacola.

PRESTON, HARRY C. Cadet recom. for 1st Lt. A S S C.

RHODES, WILLARD F. Cadet A S S C, A E F.

ROSS, MOTT B. Amb. Co. 33, abroad.

ROSS, WM. C. Sergt. 101st Engineers, A E F.

STEVENS, RUFUS L. Amherst Amb. Unit, France.

STRECKER, SEYMOUR M. Chief Machinist's Mate, U.S.N.

THOMAS, HAROLD B. U S N, abroad.

THOMAS, PAUL K. Top Sergeant 123d Machine Gun Batt., A E F.

WATERS, LOUIS A. 2d Lt. 26th Inf., A E F.

WELLER, ALBERT O. 23d Inf., A E F.

WRIGLEY, P. K. Ensign U S N. Great Lakes T S.

#### 1917

BRENNAN, JOHN E. Corp. Motor Trans. Div.

CHEEVER, BROOKS. Sergt. Bat. B, 3d F A.

DAVIS, ARTHUR P. N R F C.

EATON, JAMES H. Amb. Unit in Italy.

FROST, FREDERICK C. 254th A S, Med Dept., A E F.

MEYER, WM. H. Color Sergt. A E F.

JOYCE, THOMAS H. Cadet A C, Fort Worth.

PICKERING, JAMES S. Tank Corps, 31st Engineers, U S A.

LINDERMAN, WATTS F. 1st Canad. Tank Batt. C E F.

PRESTON, HARRY C. Cadet A S S C.

WANAMAKER, PERCY W. 17th Co., C A C. 1918

BABCOCK, GUILFORD C., JR. Marine Corps.

BABCOCK, HAROLD K. N R Rifle Range Detail, Virginia Beach.

BAILEY, JAMES S. Cadet A S. Camp Dix.

BUCKLEY, H. R. Lt. A S S C, A E F.

CUSHING, M. WHITING. Royal Air Force.

DORON, JOSEPH W. 2d Lt. Sig. Corps, Camp Vail.

DOYLE, HARRY B. 1st Lt. A S S C.

HAVEY, CLAYTON L. Chief Carpenter, Irish Aero Construction.

LAWRENCE, GEORGE E. R. Royal Air Force.

PLACE, RANSOM Y. N R F.

TALMAGE, FRANK. 2d Lt. Q M C.

TAYLOR, WM. H. 1st Lt. A S S C, A E F.

WEATHERSTONE, DOUGLAS, JR. Royal Air Force. 1919

FIELD, J. 14th Base Hosp. Unit.

#### 1920

ANDERSON, ROBERT D. Tank Corps.

BOYER, ARTHUR I, JR. Royal Air Force.

HARVEY, KENNETH A. Conductor A F S, A E F.

WEED, EBEN G. 20th F A, Bat. E., A E F.

WILLIAMS, LAURENS. Royal Air Force.

WRIGHT, ALBERT O. Post Hosp., Ft. Howard.

#### FACULTY

FUESS, CLAUDE M. Chief of Personnel Div., Camp Johnston, Fla.

HAGGARD, ROY S. Ord. Dept.

HOWARD, ROSSITER. Y M C A. In France.



SERG. PAUL K. THOMAS, '16  
"Hurry and get into khaki!"





ELLIS C. VAN DER PYL, '18  
Radio Intelligence Officer, General Headquarters, France.



MAJOR CHARLES B. STUART, '04  
Infantry, N. A.

### 'Tis the Red, White and Blue

[For the Transcript]

Oh flag of varied hue,  
Free emblem of the nation,  
Democracy's salvation,  
'Tis the red, white and blue.

They died, those heroes true,  
Our liberties defending,  
With stars and stripes unbending—  
'Tis the red, white and blue.

Three cheers! oh! more are due,  
Our flag, all flags surpassing!  
Uncover, while it's passing,  
'Tis the red, white and blue.

*Desmond FitzGerald*



CLASS OF 1878 IN REUNION

## Alumni Interests

### Fortieth Reunion of P. A. 1878

To one who has been in Andover but once in forty years, and whose class has never before had a reunion, the anticipation of the return to Old Phillips was very keen. As the train left Ballardvale, the writer looked for Poms Pond, the Shawsheen, and the church spires on the Hill. A few moments in Andover, however, dispelled the desire to look for old scenes. The trolley cars and the khaki-clad youths quickly gave evidence of a new Andover. Not until "Zion's Hill" was reached did things begin to look familiar. The old Academy Building and the former Theological Row and the campus with the familiar elms soon brought back many a half-forgotten incident, with Dr. Bancroft always in the foreground.

After getting settled in Adams Hall, the writer started to look for his classmates. He soon found M. T. Welch of Hackettstown, New Jersey, and together we started out to see the new Phillips. The parade of the boys was watched with interest, and we had a chat with Mr. McCurdy. The trenches were visited and inspected with interest, as well as

some of the buildings. At Principal Stearns's reception we looked in vain for other classmates, but later found Wheelwright and Jelly in the Dining Hall. Dinner passed all too quickly, but pleasantly, talking over old times. The attack on the trenches in the evening furnished an interesting diversion, and tired though we were, we sought rest in the thought of meeting more of the "boys" the next day.

Commencement Day dawned bright and clear, and after breakfast we wandered over to the Archaeological Building to join the procession to the chapel. Here we found Gates, Treadwell, Gilman, Dyer, Poor, Stewart, Truette, and Chase. We then, being twelve, had an interesting time in getting re-acquainted. When last we met we were boys; now men in middle life with family cares. Though some had gray hair, we felt that Father Time had been good to us. Many of the class have "passed over". After listening with much pleasure to the Exhibition speaking and to the awarding of the prizes, we left the chapel to hold our class meeting. This proved to be



CLASS OF 1873 AS STUDENTS



CLASS OF 1888 IN REUNION



most interesting, for here we became boys again and talked of old scenes and of former teachers. With one accord all spoke of the benefits received during their schooldays at Phillips.

The Alumni Luncheon was enjoyed by all. A pleasing incident of the luncheon was the receipt of a letter from "Chummie" Eaton, in which he stated that he hoped his classmates had not forgotten him, and he invited us all to visit him at his home in Calais, Maine. The luncheon ended all too soon, and we agreed that our classmates who had not met with us had missed an opportunity never to return, and that the class should meet again soon.

We wish at this time to thank Principal Stearns for his kind hospitality to us while we were guests of the Academy.

For the Class of 1878,  
LEWIS M. SILVER

### Reunion of the Class of 1863

The following members of the class of 1863 were in attendance at its fifty-fifth reunion: John Van Beal, David J. Burrell, Henry M. Cowles, Charles A. Davenport, George H. Goddard, Wm. A. McKinney, Wm. H. Morse, A. Eugene Nolan, Albert Warren.



LT. LUTHER M. FERGUSON, '06  
Died in Service

### Civil Record of '93

ADAMS, ALVA B. Chair. Pueblo County Counsel of Defense, Cal.  
BROWN, HAROLD W. N. H. Com. Pub. Safety, Chair. Dover War Sav. Com., Vice-Chair. Liberty Loan Com.  
BROWN, HORACE G. Aid to Draft Board, Worcester.  
BROWN, WM. R. Member Lumber Com. Coun. Nat'l Defense, Chair. Com. to send New England Mill Units to Scotland, Act. Chair. Welfare Fund Lumbermen in War Service.  
BRUBACHER, W. R. Four-Minute Man Lib. Loan, W. S. S. Com., Chair. Jr. Red Cross Com., Albany.  
GOSLINE, W. A., JR. Officer Red Cross, Com. of Safety, Ohio War Commis., Treas. Com. Fatherless Children of France. Toledo.  
MILLARD, C. O. Vice-Chair. Com. of Safety, Tarrytown.  
MILLER, W. S. Four-Minute Man, Vice-Chair. Red Cross Chapter, Amorose, N. D.

RISING, F. C. Dir. W. S. Loan for Benson Co., Minnewaukan, N. D.  
SIMMONS, T. N. Sec. Div. Speakers Liberty Loan Com., New York.  
SMYTH, NATHAN A. Dept. of Labor, U. S. Employ. Serv., Sec. Policies and Planning Board, Assoc. Dir. U. S. Pub. Serv. Reserve.  
SPAULDING, R. H. Vice-Chair. Pub. Safety Com., N. H. Chair. Red Cross membership drive, N. H. Chair. Red Cross War Fund Campaign, Exec. Com. Y. M. C. A., Exec. Com. Third Lib. Loan.  
TIRRELL, P. H. Appeal agent Provost Marshal Gen., Div. 6, Mass.  
WARNER, A. G. Chair. Draft and Exemp. Board, Oneida Co., N. Y.  
WEBB, W. R. Advis. Com. Y.M.C.A. War Work, Speaker in County, Bell Buckle, Tenn.  
WILDER, H. J. Emergency Food Production Extension Serv., U. S. Dept. Agriculture.  
WINTERS, H. B. Dep. Commis. Agriculture, N. Y.

## SOME FEATURES OF PERSONNEL WORK IN THE ARMY

BY CLAUDE M. FUESS

When the United States entered the Great War, one of the most perplexing of the countless problems confronting the authorities at Washington was that of organizing the proposed new army on a basis which would be both efficient and economical. Haphazard or carelessly considered methods, it was evident, would result only in disorder and eventual defeat. In the crisis which followed the Declaration of War, those in control, realizing the danger, turned quite naturally and wisely to seek the counsel of men engaged in big business enterprises with the idea of securing information regarding the most modern devices used in commerce and manufacturing. That recourse was had to the trained employment manager is not at all surprising to those who have kept in touch with recent developments in this field.

The first step in preparing the way for a comprehensive system of personnel work in the Army was to arrange for a Personnel Committee, the members of which were experts, men trained not only in the psychological theory but also in the practical application of the principles of employment managership. To put it briefly, the purpose of the members of this committee was to be this: to investigate and rate the ability of each man in the Army and to place him, when possible, in a position where his previous training, his experience, and his natural gifts would react to his own advantage and to the good of the Service. The problem is simply to put square pegs in square holes, to adjust the man to the job. It is no secret that England, as a result of a mistaken and clumsy policy, was on the road to economic disruption until scientific management was applied to her problem and skilled workmen were withdrawn from the trenches to be placed where they properly belonged.

One immediate result of this preliminary discussion was the formation of Personnel Departments in many of the great Army centers. At the head of each department was an officer selected especially for the position, whose duty it was to act as a supervisor of a clearing-house for men. The basis of the plan is a gigantic card-catalogue system. Each man, upon induction into service, has filled out for him by trained interviewers a so-called "Qualification Record Card" on which all the details of his education and experience are given in some fullness. These cards, when completely made out, are tabbed and classified in such a fashion that it is easy to pick from

them the number of skilled workers in any trade or profession. The personnel officer in glancing over a field of two hundred cards can determine, almost at a glance, roughly how many chauffeurs, how many stenographers, how many butchers, how many college men, are located among the number. The tabs, moreover, are of different colors, indicating the degree of proficiency which the soldier has attained—a green tab indicates an expert; an orange tab shows ability only of the "journeyman" grade.

This Qualification Record Card is being supplemented through the machinery of a still newer scheme, which has been christened "Trade Testing". The object of "Trade Testing" is to determine in an expeditious and at the same time reasonably accurate fashion a man's skill in his chosen occupation. Tests for any given trade are being prepared in three parts: an oral test, consisting of questions relative to the specified trade, such as carpentry or pipe-fitting or inside wire-work; a pictorial test, in which the "victim" is asked to name different tools and to describe their uses from photographs submitted to him; and a performance test, in which the candidate is submitted a certain problem which he is asked to perform in a specified time. Practical men, when this scheme is first brought to their attention, sometimes are inclined to deride it, but the results of its operation have more than justified its continuance,—and those who have come to scoff have frequently remained to praise.

At Camp Joseph E. Johnston one of the first fully equipped trade-testing offices in this country has recently been installed. In actual operation it presents an extraordinarily interesting spectacle. Let us assume by way of explanation that in the Receiving Camp there is a man who on his qualification card has stated himself to be an expert carpenter. Sad experience has demonstrated that a man's estimate of his own ability is frequently inaccurate, colored perhaps by a not unnatural prejudice in favor of himself. Most men have no reluctance in admitting that they are experts in their respective trades. In such cases, however, the Personnel Department is not so credulous as to accept the man's version of his merits at its full value. The alleged carpenter is taken therefore to the trade-testing building, where he is given the three separate examinations. On the basis of his success or failure in these tests he is graded as "Novice",

"Journeyman", or "Expert"; the grade is stamped on his qualification card in red ink and remains there as a kind of diploma which may later result in an advantageous assignment or a deserved promotion.

It is obvious, of course, that men who claim no especial proficiency in any trade do not require trade-testing. For certain kinds of vocations and professions the Army has no direct need: a lawyer or a teacher or a traveling salesman, no matter how profitable his occupation may have been to him in the past, no matter how far to the front he may have forged in it, is likely to find, to his great sorrow, that his particular talents are not indispensable. It is the trained mechanic, the manual worker, who has now come into his own. The number of men actually trade-tested at the present time is ordinarily not much more than forty per cent of the entire number entering the camp.

As Camp Johnston is intended primarily for men in the Quartermaster Corps, the soldiers located there are presumably men of a specialized type—men who are best qualified as tradesmen or artisans. The units formed there being for the most part of the non-combatant kind, an important function of the camp is to place men where their previous training will count the most. In the early days of the war the process of forming a Butchery Company was very simple—and very absurd. The scheme was to take any fifty-six men reasonably well set up and powerful, group them together under a commanding officer, and say: "You are now a Butchery Company; go to it!" Each man would be given a cleaver or a meat-axe and told that the wielding of it was to be his job. I have seen a distinguished lecturer, a president of a bank, and an artist, companions in misery in a butchering company, placed there by some hand more powerful than theirs and compelled sadly to work out their own salvation. By means of its card system the Personnel Division now selects a certain number of men who have had some previous training in killing or refrigeration, groups them together, and gives them perhaps some further training. In any case it consults always the man's inclination and his previous tendencies.

Nor does the work cease after the men have been formed into companies. Regular and constant demands are being made on the personnel of the camp. A telegraphic call, let us say, will come to the Chief of Personnel for sixteen expert stenographers to be sent at once to some army post. The Personnel Department consults its cards, picks out a group of soldiers apparently well qualified, and has them interviewed. Results have demonstrated that

a personal interview is in every respect the most satisfactory way of determining a man's general fitness for any particular job. When once the sixteen stenographers have been selected—and the process is not ordinarily a long one—their names are sent to the office of the Quartermaster General, and in a few days the men themselves may be despatched to another post. Or it may be that somebody within the camp will, in an emergency, want a man with highly specialized qualifications. The Commanding Officer, for instance, will need the temporary services of an expert photographer; the Camp Quartermaster will want a moving-picture operator; the Sanitary Corps will need a bacteriologist. Every hour of the day some new call is likely to arrive. "Can you give me four men with experience in coffee-grinding by four o'clock this afternoon?" "Have you a gas-engine man for the Boiler Plant?" "We need an expert accountant right away to audit the books of the Post Exchange." "Where can I get a pianist for a show down in the barracks to-night?" These are simply typical requisitions which are likely to arise at any time. In such cases it is the function of the Personnel Division to use its machinery in securing the right man.

As an illustration of the rapid working of the filing system, an incident sufficiently commonplace may be cited. A Major from Washington, who dropped into the office of the Chief of Personnel for a chat, said quite casually: "A friend of mine has just been sent to Camp Johnston to be placed in the Reclamation School. I wonder if you know anything about him?" "We'll try to find out something," was the answer, a button was pressed, a clerk appeared, and in less than two minutes the qualification card of the man in question was in the Major's hands with the statement that his friend had been placed only that morning in the School for Reclamation. This sort of thing happens so frequently that it has become practically an every-day event.

In a sense the work of the Personnel Division is broadly humanitarian. When a college professor with twelve years of teaching experience, a Doctor's degree, and some reputation as an author, is put to driving a motor truck although he has never handled an automobile before he entered the Army, a rank injustice has been committed. A man over forty years old, a Harvard graduate, who as a member of a bond house had been earning over \$50,000 a year, was hidden away as commanding officer of an unimportant company at Camp Johnston. No one knew much about his history; no one seemed to care whether he was rightly placed or not. By mere chance the Personnel Division came across this man and was able



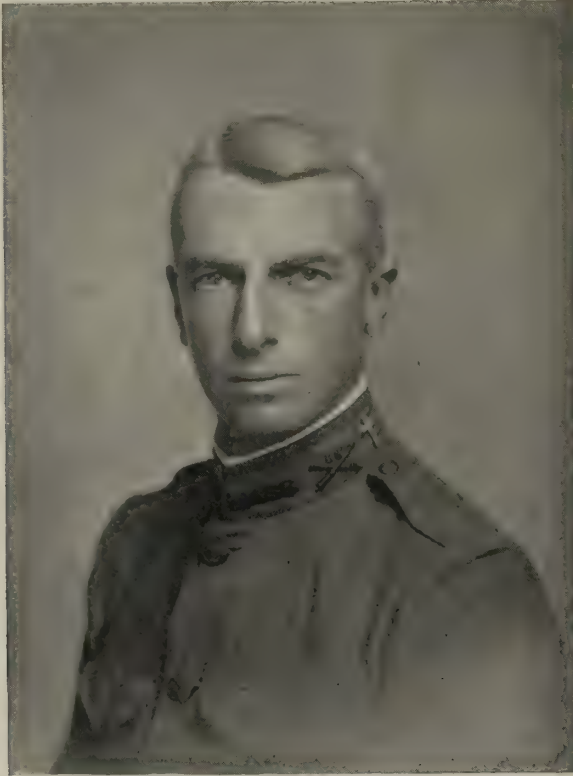
to secure him a position where his ability has since made him most successful. Another somewhat similar case is that of a Texas cow-puncher, whose whole life had been spent in purchasing mules and horses, but who through some streak of ill-luck was placed in charge of a provisional wagon company, which offered him no chance for action. Through the efforts of the Personnel Division his transfer was effected to a post where his talent has found free rein.

The Chief of Personnel at an Army camp is likely to be besieged by requests of many kinds emanating from men who desire to get themselves transferred. There are, of course, a large number of suspicious cases; men who

are by nature fickle and dissatisfied do not lose these characteristics by the putting on of khaki. A personnel officer has always to be on guard against the whines and complaints of men who would be unhappy wherever they were. In other words, he has to learn to distinguish between the tale of genuine hard luck and the plaintive cry of the inefficient or the constitutionally inept. But, even admitting that a considerable proportion of cases is fraudulent, the fact remains that a large number have troubles which thoroughly justify their pessimism. In such cases it is the pleasant function of the Personnel Officer to readjust matters, alter situations, and bring about a pleasanter attitude toward life.



THE MARNE AT CHATEAU-THIERRY, FRANCE



MARKHAM W. STACKPOLE,  
Chaplain 102nd F. A.

## THE ARMY CHAPLAIN

BY AGNES S. STACKPOLE

"Strive, and hold cheap the strain ;  
Learn, nor account the pang ; dare, never grudge the  
throe !"

From the date of the entry of the United States into the war, the work of the army chaplain has been varied and complicated. He has had charge of the regimental mail, has been responsible for the censorship, and has kept the statistical records of his regiment. While the regiment is at the front, this statistical work involves the sad details of the casualty list. Deaths must be recorded, and the record of the wounded must be complete from field to hospital and subsequent transfer to the regiment or to honorable discharge. The records are a history of the regiment.

But the occupation nearest the chaplain's heart — his real reason for being in the army — is not this extraneous clerical work, but lies in

the opportunity for daily contact with his fellow-soldiers, for the friendly word, the discerning receptivity, the sympathetic good cheer, the lending of a hand,—in short, the pastoral office. The chaplain must be a practical and a robust leader and live with his men, sharing their work and making them share his. He must conduct his religious services where he can, in barracks, trench, dugout, hut, or under the open canopy of the heavens.

It is the chaplain, of course, who performs the last sad offices for the holy dead, and who commits to the soil of France the torn remains of our brave boys who give their lives that that fair land, as well as our own, may keep its freedom. It is the chaplain who writes sorely needed words of comfort to stricken parents at home. It is he who makes their boy's courage

and sacrifice an immortal glory in the family tradition. Through his words many a head bowed down with grief will be lifted up in pride that a son gave his all for the saving of the right in the world.

General Pershing understands the need of the chaplain among his men, and shows his own concern in their work by his words to his army: "Let your valor as a soldier and your conduct as a man be an inspiration to your comrades and an honor to your country." To his chaplains he confidently looks to help his men to maintain this high conception of duty. The far-seeing chaplain will further teach his fellows that

"He who did well in war just earns the right  
To begin doing well in peace."

The number of chaplains has recently been largely increased, and the chaplaincy has been given representation on the General Staff. A

chaplain may now rise to the grade of lieutenant colonel, but he wears no insignia of office other than the cross which is the emblem of his sacred duty.

The hearty cooperation between the religious representatives of all sorts of creeds in the chaplaincy is a happy augury of a better harmony among religious bodies everywhere after the close of the war. Catholic, Jew, Protestant, Salvation Army soldier, and what-not, intermingle and lend a hand in all the good work, and none gathers his robes about him in fear lest he be contaminated. The chaplains have an opportunity to vitalize our future religious life through the fruits of their struggle with real issues in this time when the souls of men are tried.

"All service ranks the same with God,—  
With God ; whose puppets, best and worst,  
Are we : there is no last or first."



THE ACADEMY BATTALION ON THE CAMPUS



## HENRY PARKS WRIGHT

NOVEMBER 30, 1839—MARCH 17, 1918

*Neque enim potest exercitum is continere imperator qui se non continet.*

Wright Hall stands on the Yale campus not merely as a fit solution to the problem of housing the scattering freshmen of the college, but as a lasting tribute to a man whose life spent in the seclusion of a teacher's career, left an ineradicable impression on the lives of generations of Yale men. It is a tribute the more impressive in that it was paid during the latter years of him from whom it received its name and it wrought into stone the desire of its eponym. I like to believe that his interest during its erection, and his presence for some years after its completion, have in some degree filled it with his calm and serene spirit, that generations still unborn may feel his influence.

My first connection with Dean Wright came in August, 1896, when the death of my father seemingly made Yale an impossibility; Dr. Bancroft wrote him of me, and there came a brief notestating that the small sum available would see me through if I really desired to enter Yale and was willing to go through in a humble way, and that there would be a rebate of tuition so long as such aid might be needed and deserved. The letter was really a challenge to prove myself; and in the years of college life, though my interviews with The Dean were few, there was always before me his challenge to my better self; yet I can recall no word of admonition or of censure or of reproof throughout my course. His power lay in the ordered righteousness of a life of devotion to making men, and most of us, I am certain, unconsciously cast up our accounts in comparison with his standards and realized our deficiencies — no, that is wrong; we realized our unlimited possibilities, in his presence, and his wish for us.

I recall one instance of his calmness. The faculty had passed a regulation strictly forbidding the advertisement of digests on Yale grounds and stating that the issuance of such

digests and their utterance would be followed by the loss of the diploma. In senior year a certain course was, to state the case mildly, negligently conducted. The man offering the course contritely announced that if anyone wished to prepare a digest based on a set of some two hundred questions, he would permit it. A class-mate and I secured the questions, learned all we knew of the subject in preparing the answers, and boldly hung from my window a large placard: Digest in ———, For Sale in White Hall. I know now that this was an audacious piece of impudence, justly calling for reproof; nor then was I amazed to receive within a short quarter-hour after the placarding of our wares a note: "Mr. Poynter is wanted at The Dean's office immediately." In that office the interview was short. "Do you not know, Mr. Poynter, the seriousness of selling digests on the campus?" "Yes, Sir; but I have Professor ———'s written permission to issue the digest." "I am glad to hear that," said The Dean; "don't you think you should advertise in some other way than you do?" Naturally I thought so, the sign came down. There was no bluster, no noise, no reading me a sermon on my impudence; The Dean knew that I knew what was the proper way to proceed and with his sure touch made me feel tenfold worse than had he censured me as I well merited.

So far as I have heard, this calm way of meeting all the follies and difficulties of his flock was characteristic, habitual. It was the outcome of a life that had known trial, hardship, lack of means; through all these he had won, and in winning had lost none of his comprehension of what each lad must pass through in working out his salvation, none of his sympathy with those who failed or with those who won. A man of unselfishness, of mercy, and kindness, *qui et premere et laxas sciret dare habenas.*"

H. M. POYNTER

## LT. JOHN LENDRUM MITCHELL '13

Lt. John L. Mitchell was a student in Phillips in 1909-10. He was the son of U. S. Senator John L. Mitchell. He entered the University of Wisconsin with the class of 1917 and was captain of his freshman crew. He joined the first class of the M. I. T. aviation school, and went to France in June, 1917. He soon won promotion to a 1st lieutenantcy. He was killed while flying in France, the details not reported. Col. J. A. Watrous said of him: "he was a perfect specimen of manhood and

was loved by everyone with whom he came in contact."

## CADET STUART FREEMAN, 1912

Stuart Freeman spent two years at Leland Stanford and then attended the law school of the University of Oregon. He was trained in aviation in California and went to France in November, 1917, where he continued training and received the double wings of a reserve military aviator. He was killed by accident, May 10, 1918. His name is written on our walls for all time.




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### OLD ANDOVER

A hill to climb, a path to see,  
 Where elms in noble arch entwine  
 To whisper praise of thee  
 And all thy past combine,  
 Old Andover.

Thy buoyant youth of sturdy breed —  
 A nation's seed in thee is sown —  
 Unite to learn thy creed  
 And make thy message known,  
 Old Andover.

Thy story's writ on every wall;  
 No craven deeds those annals stain,  
 No halt at duty's call  
 Thy honor to maintain,  
 Old Andover.

We love thy manly, honest hue  
 Of loyal, unpretending worth,  
 That ever born anew  
 Shall gain at every birth,  
 Old Andover!

C. H. F.

## THE STUDY OF GERMAN IN AMERICA

BY H. W. CHURCH

"On life's vast ocean diversely we sail,  
Reason the card, but passion is the gale."

Six months spent in the Bochum Oberrealschule as an American exchange teacher, together with three and a half years of travel and of study at Jena, Berlin, and Munich, followed by seven years of teaching the German literature at Yale and Andover, should serve as the author's credentials to the alumni, if he would not run the risk of having his reasons considered, like Gratiano's, "an infinite deal of nothing — two grains of wheat in two bushels of chaff."

The simile of the pendulum is highly illustrative of human action. The earlier admiration among us for almost everything German only required its due time to be followed by a swing in the opposite direction. The war has accelerated and accentuated this process.

Those who write now upon the status of German in our schools and colleges have one general point of agreement — the desire to see them freed of any pernicious influence in the way of teaching or of the matter taught. But under the stress of war conditions, when American friends and relatives are facing destruction across the water, and with the certainty of popular support for any measure directed against the German label, it requires a careful balance of judgment to confine one's feelings within the bounds of reason.

With three of the aims of the anti-German teaching advocates the writer is in complete accord. No foreign language, German or other, should be taught in our elementary schools. We have enough to do there to begin to make patriotic and practical American citizens. Some German textbooks now in use might well be dropped entirely or expurgated. But it does seem to be unwise and provincial deliberately to put beyond the reach of our students a knowledge of the language of a powerful people. A considerable number of professors and teachers, whose hearts are not in the success of our country's aims, should be eliminated from positions of trust and influence among us. Many of these, from the writer's own knowledge, have no particular value either intellectually, socially, or by virtue of personality. German teachers we can do without; German we need to know.

In spite of the diplomatic handicap of military brutality, whatever success Germany

can show has been due largely to the thoroughness of her schooling, which has taught her people to work and to accomplish tasks. Her undue stress upon efficiency is partly to blame for the present mad political career of the German nation. From her experience we can at least see the power of thorough training in work.

The blessings of democracy have been brought home to us in the present crisis as never before. Never has it been so clearly manifested what disaster an autocratic caste can bring upon whole peoples. A constitutional state must have intelligent and reasoning citizens to survive. Its very existence depends upon its ability to manage its affairs judicially and sanely. What would be our judgment of Germany if she should condemn her citizens to ignorance of the languages of England, France, or Italy by abolishing the study of them from her schools? Should we not regard such action as an illustration of the old adage of cutting off one's nose to spite one's face?

English, French, and German, it cannot be denied, comprise the mass of the intellectual treasure of to-day, and the loss of any one of these would be disastrous to study, for there is no comparable substitute in the language of any modern people. If we should abolish German now, as the Russians did French at the time of Napoleon, it would be only a matter of time before it would return. We surely cannot make a practice of abolishing the languages of all nations with which we may chance to wage war. It is evident that the knowledge of a little German now may decide the issue of a battle or save the lives of many of our men abroad.

In the philological study of our own language German and its dialects, especially Low German and Gothic, are indispensable foundations. The language of England has been profoundly influenced by that of her present foe. The literatures of England, France, and Germany supplement each other, and each illuminates the excellencies of its neighbors by contrast. Thorough knowledge, therefore, requires the maintenance of German in our upper schools and colleges. In the end the war will be over, and we trust that the unworthy will fall and the worthy prevail. Meantime let us make it possible to understand both.



## General School Interests

### Faculty Notes

Principal Stearns has delivered the following addresses:—

April 14. Preaching at Milton Academy.

May 7. Address, Prof. Ryder Memorial Service, Andover Theological Seminary, Cambridge.

May 12. Preaching at Middlesex School, Concord, Mass.

May 30. St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. Anniversary Day, Luncheon Address.

June 11. Commencement Address, Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Mass.

June 20. Commencement Address, Wellesley High School, Wellesley, Mass.

Professor Forbes served as speaker in the Red Cross campaign, and was also a special canvasser for the fund. He was captain of a team for the third Liberty Loan. In the May number of *Education* appeared an article by him on *Assumptions of the Modern School*. The *Brown Alumni Monthly* for May reprinted his article in the January *Bulletin* on *The Schools in War Time*. On June 30th he was chairman of a public meeting in the Town Hall in behalf of the Red Cross nurse campaign. He has been appointed a member of the Y. M. C. A. War Work Committee for the Northeast Military Department.

Mr. Graham's essay on *Tristram* in the April *Bulletin* has elicited many expressions of pleasure from his old pupils, who loved the dog and his master. Mr. Graham is gardening. He says he is raising beans for the "Beanery".

Dr. Fuess is making a successful Chief of the Personnel Division at Camp Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla. He has been requested to write a book on the work of the department for the use of the army.

Mr. Darling has joined the Naval Forces and is awaiting appointment as an ensign. He received the highest grade in the examinations of his class.

Mr. Brown has enrolled for work in the Personnel Division at Camp Johnston.

Mr. Haggard has enlisted for service in the Ordnance Department.

Mr. Lynde is in charge of the Academy office during the month of July, and Mr. F. E. Newton will be in charge during August.

Mr. McCurdy recovered from his sharp attack of illness, and his friends will be glad to know that he assumed his teaching again for the spring term.

Professor Benner has gathered several students to take up seriously sea-fishing off the coast of Maine this summer, to contribute to the food supply.



1ST LT. J. DWIGHT FRANCIS, '15  
Aviation Service, A. E. F.

Dr. Peabody has devoted a great deal of time to instruction in military training at the Harvard R. O. T. C.

Mr. Moorehead served as canvasser for the third Liberty Loan. He will conduct an archaeological expedition in Maine this summer.

Mr. Poynter is chairman of the Garden Committee of the Public Safety Committee.

Dr. Page is captain of Andover Company, State Guards, and Medical Officer of the Phillips Military Camp.

Mr. Parmelee served as canvasser for the third Liberty Loan and for the W. S. S. He is farming for the summer.

Mr. Freeman is aiding in the food supply by farm management this summer. Mr. Boyce, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Stott, Mr. Leonard and Mr. Tower are farming.

Mr. Spencer assisted greatly in reporting for this *Bulletin*.

### In Memoriam

FIRST LIEUTENANT J. M. WRIGHT

He was a comrade. He was a lover.  
Life came to him and caught him up  
Within its trembling hands and held him  
For a time.

He was a poet. He was a hero.  
Death came to him and took him up  
Into the pulsing heaven. We lost him  
A little while.

He is the sunset. He is the sunrise.  
Eternity holds him and lifts him up  
Before our eyes. We've found him,  
Oh world, forever!

*Harrison Dowd*

## Athletics

In a review of the athletics of 1917-1918 justice demands that attention be called to the fact that Phillips Academy has this year made military training the major non-academic activity and has reduced athletics to a subordinate position. The choice was deliberate, as the school authorities and the student body alike felt that the Academy should be willing to sacrifice athletic prestige for the sake of an efficient military organization. The students took their bitter medicine manfully, the teams struggling valiantly against insuperable odds and the cheering sections backing up their champions with never-flagging vigor.

The football record was as follows:—Cushing Academy 7, Andover 6; Harvard Freshmen 16, Andover 0; Andover 7, Bumpkin Island Naval Reserve 6; Harvard Radio School 7, Andover 7—a tie; Andover 20, Worcester 7; Yale Freshmen 40, Andover 0; Phillips Exeter 3, Andover 0.

The Exeter game was a splendid contest. Three times Andover came within a few yards of the Exeter goal-line, but invariably Exeter stiffened and recovered the ball on downs. One minute before the close of the first half, Lourie kicked a field goal for Exeter, netting what proved to be the only score of the game.

The soccer team won two out of three scheduled games, as follows:—Andover 2, Dartmouth Varsity 1; Worcester Academy 1, Andover 0; Andover 2, Harvard Freshmen 0.

The Cross Country team was the most successful of the fall term organizations, defeating Harvard Freshmen and Worcester Academy, its only scheduled opponents.

The swimming team lost only two meets, the record being as follows:—Andover 42, Bumpkin Island Naval Reserves 20; Andover 58, Rindge Technical School 3; Andover 41, Boston English High School 11; Andover 40,

Harvard Freshmen 13; Brown 26, Andover 24; Andover 46, Huntington School 7; Worcester Academy 34, Andover 19.

The relay team, consisting of Captain Bailey, Chute, Leland, and Stevenson, lost the annual relay race to Exeter at Mechanics Hall, Boston, after a spectacular race.

To the hockey team fell the privilege of defeating Exeter, the score being 3 to 2. Although handicapped by insufficient practice on account of unfavorable weather conditions, the team played an excellent game at Exeter.

The wrestling team won its three meets, the record being as follows:—Andover 14, M.I.T. 5; Andover 13, Harvard Freshmen 6; Andover 16, Boston Y.M.C.U. 8.

The track team won the Harvard Inter-scholastics, but was defeated by Exeter. The season was as follows:—Harvard Freshmen 54, Andover 40; Andover 49½, M. I. T. 46½; Andover 69, Worcester Academy 39; Harvard Interscholastics—Andover first, Worcester Academy second; Exeter 72½, Andover 23½. Andover developed one star of the first magnitude this year in Jack Dwyer, who has a habit of doing the hundred-yard dash in ten seconds and who is strong in the 220.

The baseball season brought principally defeats, the victories being over Haverhill High and Wakefield Naval Camp, and the defeats being administered by Harvard Freshmen, Yale Freshmen, Cushing, Boston University, Harvard Radio School, Worcester Academy, and Exeter. Andover was defeated on the home grounds by Exeter, the score being 10 to 1. The following men received their letters:—Captain Dodd, Manager J. A. Smith, Early, Kent, Gross, Kahn, Daugherty, Graham, Gallagher, Bailey, Perrin, Richmond, and Stevens. As seven of the "A" men will return next year under the captaincy of Early, the prospects are encouraging.

## Academy Church

With each succeeding year the Church of Christ in Phillips Academy continues to justify its existence as a School Church. The presence of an increasing number at the communion services — one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and sixty — together with an increasing number of new members received, indicates the contribution of the Church, as an institution, to the religious life of the school.

During the academic year just closed, sixty-one new members were received, fifty-two by letter from other churches, eight by declaration of Christian purpose, and one as an associate member.

The treasurer's report shows that the collections at the communion services amounted to \$319.07, of which \$261.66 were contributed for benevolent purposes. The Ladies' Benevolent and Missionary Society has secured additional contributions, and has been regularly at work along its usual lines. The Sunday School has had the largest attendance in many years.

The following have been elected deacons for the coming year: from the faculty, Mr. French, Mr. Pfatteicher, Mr. Tower, Mr. McCurdy; from the student membership: Senior class, Huntington Day, William L. Morgan, Jr., Gordon P. Marshall, George R. Bailey; Upper Middle class, George H. Ferguson, Luther S. Hammond, Jr.

## Society of Inquiry

The work of the Society of Inquiry has been actively carried on during the spring term. The attendance at the weekly meetings, while it has suffered from the call of the pleasant out-of-doors, has kept up fairly well. Dr. Robert E. Speer, Principal Perry of Exeter, and Mr. Bernard M. Allen of the faculty, spoke on three evenings. The rest of the meetings were conducted by the students. Much of the work of the term centered upon the working up of a delegation for the Blairstown religious conference.

The following officers were elected for the coming fall term: President, W. L. Morgan, Jr., Newark, N. J.; vice-president, Gordon P. Marshall, Newtonville; secretary, George R. Bailey, Harrisburg, Pa.; treasurer, J. Rogers Flather, Lowell.

## Blairstown Religious Conference

A religious conference for boys in preparatory schools, similar to the Northfield College Conference, was held this year, as usual, on the grounds of Blair Hall, Blairstown, N. J. The

dates were June 22nd to June 29th. The Andover delegation at this conference numbered twenty, together with two members of the faculty, and was the largest delegation of any of the schools. The war-time religious needs of the schools were constantly in the mind of the conference leaders. The week was a most helpful one. Among the prominent speakers were three Andover graduates: Robert E. Speer '86, George Sherwood Eddy '88, and Boyd Edwards '96.

Andover won both the track meet and the baseball series at the conference.

## Music Notes

On Tuesday evening of Commencement week, Mr. Pfatteicher played the Six Organ Sonatas of Bach, this being the second of a series of Commencement recitals, each one being devoted to some of the major compositions of the greatest of the organ composers. Last year the program consisted of the Six Sonatas of Mendelssohn.

On Thursday evening a musical was given in the chapel at which the program was rendered by the best musical talent among the boys. It is hoped that this musical can be made an annual event. The school orchestra played selections from Tannhäuser, the choir sang Mendelssohn's "Beati Mortui" a capella, in memory of those who have fallen at the front, and there were violin solos, piano solos and duets for piano and organ. The school orchestra for the first time also furnished the music at the Commencement Exhibition. Another innovation was the playing before the exercises of some old chorals and of the hymn "Our God, our help in ages past" by a brass quartet from the tower of the Administration Building. By organizing such a quartet of trombones if possible, early in the fall, it is hoped that choral playing may become a frequent introduction to the morning and vesper services.

Through the generosity of an alumnus the organ is being rebuilt during the present summer by the firm of Kimball, Frazee & Co. of Boston. A set of Cathedral Chimes in memory of Prof. John Phelps Taylor has been presented by Mrs. Taylor. The instrument when rebuilt and enlarged ought to be a first-class three-manual organ. The choir organ will be placed in the vestibule to the right of the pulpit, the console will be placed in front of the choir organ, and choir stalls, corresponding to those on the left side of the chapel, will be added on the right-hand side, so that the choir can be augmented to forty or fifty voices.

C. F. P.





THE CLASS OF '63 IN REUNION

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### Exordium

We reap the harvest tears and blood have sown;  
We learn the lesson misery has taught;  
At last we face the Hun, and not alone,  
For while we slumbered France and Britain fought.

A chantey booms wherever sea tides break;  
A glory warms the darkness as a spark . . .  
America has heard the voice of Drake!  
America has seen yo ur face, Jeanne d'Arc!

*Harold Crawford Stearns*

## Graduate Interests

Leroy F. Swift, S.B., Instructor in Natural Sciences in Phillips Academy during the years 1907-1909 and living in the house now occupied by Mr. Leonard, became the head of the science department at Worcester Academy and died in Worcester April 9, 1918, after an operation for appendicitis.

George Clifton Kimball graduated from Dartmouth College in 1885 and taught at the Carleton school in Bradford for three years, taught Greek and Latin in Phillips Academy during the year 1888-1889, and for ten years at Brewster Academy, Wolfeboro, N. H. For five years he was manager of the home office of D. C. Heath & Co., and for the rest of his life was connected with the firm of Byron E. Bailey of Boston. Mr. Kimball died in Wolfeboro, N. H., June 16, 1918.

### Obituaries

1851—Charles Mellen Tyler, son of Daniel and Lavinia Small Tyler, was born in Limington, Me., January 8, 1832, and graduated from Yale in 1855, and was a member of Union Theological Seminary in 1855-56. He was pastor at Galesburg, Ill., Natick, Chicago, Ill., and Ithaca, N. Y. He was professor and emeritus professor at Cornell. During the Civil War he was a captain of the U. S. Vols. He served as a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and was the author of several books. He died in Scranton, Pa., May 15, 1918.

1852—Sherburn David Cass, son of Jonathan Stickney and Eliza Sherburn Cass, was born in Raymond, N. H., March 29, 1836. For many years he ran a meat-cart in Manchester, N. H., and served in the city council. His later years were spent in farming in Newfields, N. H., where he died October 6, 1917.

1853—Moses Stillman Holt, son of Moses Wheeler and Lydia Holt Holt, was born in Andover, August 6, 1836, and learned his business as printer in the office of Warren F. Draper. He followed his trade in Manchester, N. H., and in Boston, where he was pressman on the *Boston Globe* for more than a quarter of a century. Mr. Holt died in Malden, March 27, 1918.

1856—Edward Brown Furbish, son of Dependence Hart and Persis Hatch Brown Furbish, was born in Portland, Me., May 21, 1837, and graduated from Yale in 1860. He was chaplain of the 25th Maine Regt. Volunteers. He studied at Andover Theological Seminary and graduated at Yale Seminary in 1864, and was pastor in New York State until 1902 when he became chaplain of the State Soldiers'

and Sailors' Home, Bath, N. Y. Mr. Furbish died in Rochester, N. Y., April 27, 1918.

1856—James Stone Osgood, son of Jonathan Walter Dandolo and Mima Florella Stone Osgood, was born in Templeton, August 13, 1839, and was a member of the Yale class of 1863. He served as a private in the 47th Mass. Vols. For ten years he was on the Lake View (Chicago) board of education and for twice that time was in the employ of the Chicago board of education. He died in Chicago, November 27, 1917.

1857—Joseph Cullen Ayer, son of Joseph Cullen and Rachel Ellis Ayer, was born in Brighton, October 14, 1839, and was connected with the Harvard class of 1859. During the Civil War he was recruiting officer of Company A, 18th Mass. Regt., adjutant on General Meade's staff, chief of ambulance corps. He studied law and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar. Mr. Ayer died May 23, 1918.

1858—Charles Walter Bailey, son of James and Abigail Farmer Rogers Bailey, was born in West Andover, November 13, 1838, and engaged in the wholesale produce business in Lynn and later was a dealer in real estate in Saugus, where he died December 6, 1917.

1858—James Rogers Bailey, a brother of the above, was born in West Andover, September 27, 1836. During the Civil War he served in the commissary department and was stationed at Fortress Munroe, Va. He taught school and then engaged in the wholesale paper trade in Lawrence. Mr. Bailey died in Lawrence, March 18, 1918.

1858—Orson Dalrymple, son of James and Sarah Braman Dalrymple, was born in Lebanon Springs, N. Y., March 14, 1828, and was a private in the 49th and in the 61st Regts. Mass. Vols. during the Civil War. He engaged in newspaper printing and kept a news-room and book-store and also a grocery-store in North Adams where he died April 18, 1918.

1863—Henry Parks Wright, son of Parks and Relief Willard Woolley Wright, was born in Winchester, N. H., November 30, 1839, and graduated from Yale in 1868. He was a sergeant in Company F, 51st Mass. Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War. He was professor of Latin in Yale for a generation and dean for twenty-five years. He wrote four books besides the annual reports of the dean. A more extended notice of Dean Wright appears elsewhere in this issue. Dr. Wright died in New Haven, Conn., March 17, 1918.

1866—Washington Choate, son of David and Elizabeth Wade Choate, was born in Essex, January 17, 1846, and graduated from Amherst in 1870 and from Union Theological Seminary in 1875. He was pastor in Manchester, N. H., Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., Greenwich, Conn., and was secretary and treasurer of the Congregational Home Missionary Society. He was also professor of Systematic Theology in Talladega College, Ala. He was a man of unusual administrative ability and won the love and confidence of the churches. Dr. Choate died in Essex April 21, 1918.

1868—Nathan Merriam, son of Marshall and Sarah Shook Merriam, was born in Merrimac, N. H., November 24, 1849, and engaged in the grain business in Omaha, Neb., where he died April 28, 1918.

1868—Frank Haller Sawyer, son of James and Sophia Foss Sawyer, was born in Biddeford, Me., March 9, 1850, and graduated from Harvard in 1872. He was connected with the Hamilton Manufacturing Co., Lowell, reporter and city editor of the *Evening Bulletin*, San Francisco, Cal., and for fourteen years private secretary to Senator Perkins of California. Mr. Sawyer died in Biddeford, April 14, 1918.

1870—John Fowler Bragg, son of Fowler and Sarah Frances Nestor Bragg, was born in Boston, May 26, 1850. He became a manufacturer of boots and later a manager of theatrical attractions. Mr. Bragg died May 7, 1917, in Sherborn.

1870—Henry Oliver Woodworth, son of Oliver and Martha Dowd Woodworth, was born in Newton Falls, Ohio, November 11, 1850. For seven years he was on the board of education in Waterford, Conn., and also served as selectman of the same town. His business was that of a paper-maker and later a pattern-maker. Mr. Woodworth died October 23, 1917, in New London, Conn.

1873—James Hall Fowler, son of Elijah and Susan A. Hall Fowler, was born in Brewsters, N. Y., March 27, 1857, and engaged in the real estate business in City Mills where he died December 17, 1917.

1875—Robert Winthrop Blackwell, son of James and Charlotte Augusta Mills Blackwell, was born in New York City, January 27, 1858, and graduated from Princeton in 1879 and from the Columbia Law School in 1881. He established the firm of Robert W. Blackwell & Co., Limited, Engineers and Contractors, London, England. He died March 28, 1918.

1886—William Irving Finch, son of Irving Ashel and Hannah Bump Finch, was born October 5, 1867, and entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with the class of 1890 in mechanical engineering. He entered the shops

of the Finch Manufacturing Company of Scranton, Pa., and in 1904 became president of the company. Mr. Finch died in Hampton, Va., December 23, 1917.

1890—Howard Ernest Morse, son of Sidney Edward and Martha Jane Hayward Morse, was born in Norwood, March 10, 1871, and became connected with the New England Confectionery Company. He died May 28, 1918, in Newton Highlands.

1893—McKinley Boyle, son of St. John and Anna Cabel McKinley Boyle, was born in Louisville, Ky., February 16, 1875, and graduated from Yale in 1897. He became a broker with C. E. Wells & Co., New York City. He died in that city March 24, 1918.

1894—Hamlet Anderson was born in Boston, June 18, 1874, and was a member of the Harvard class of 1893. He endeavored, but in vain, to recover his health in Switzerland, and died in Locarno, January 10, 1918.

1895—James Roderick Berwick, son of Henry Mouldin and Isabella Bottomley Berwick, was born in Keighley, Yorkshire, England, February 10, 1870. He attended Phillips Exeter and Dartmouth Medical School and opened an office for the practice of his profession in Methuen where he lived for the rest of his life. Two brothers had attended the Academy: Thomas, 1887, and Joseph Henry, 1894. Dr. Berwick died in Methuen, June 1, 1918.

1895—Russell Hall, son of James Kimball (1865) and Jennie Stickney Hall, was born in Bradford, December 9, 1874, and became a partner in the firm of Marshall & Hall, manufacturers of counters, soles and taps, Haverhill. Mr. Hall died in Melrose, June 21, 1917.

1896—George Ludington Young, son of George William and Jennie Ludington Young, was born in Chicago, Ill., November 18, 1875, and was a member of the Yale class of 1900. He died in Maryland, January 20, 1917.

1899—Frank Eveleth Maynard, son of Frank Hamilton and Lydia Amelia Jenks Maynard, was born in Providence, R. I., June 8, 1881, and was a member of the Sheffield class of 1902. He was connected with the General Fire Extinguisher Company of Cleveland, Ohio. He died in Buffalo, N. Y., February 22, 1918.

1900—Perry Dean Gribben, son of James Perry and Jennie Butler Dean Gribben, was born in St. Paul, Minn., October 31, 1881, and was a member of the Sheffield class of 1903. He was secretary and treasurer of the Gribben Lumber Company. He was 1st Lieut., Aviation Corps, and died in St. Paul, February 13, 1918.

1904—Henry Hazard Midwood, son of George Albert and Annie Hazard Midwood, was born in Providence, R. I., December 26, 1884, and from



Andover went to Cornell with the class of 1907. He died May 8, 1917.

1908—Lloyd Seward Allen, son of Frederick Innis (1876) and Cornelia Seward Allen, was born in Auburn, N. Y., February 15, 1889, and graduated from Sheffield in 1910 and engaged in engineering. He was killed in an airplane accident on the Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, May 1, 1918.

1908—Richard Thomas Waters, son of Francis Edwin and Fannie Scott Waters, was born in Baltimore, Md., May 2, 1886, and died May 12, 1918.

1912—Stuart Freeman, son of Dayan Stuart and Lulu Alma Noon Freeman, was born in Portland, Ore., May 5, 1894, and became a student at the Leland Stanford Junior University. Later he took a course in aviation and went to France last November. He was killed in a railroad accident somewhere in France.

1913—John Lendrum Mitchell, son of John Lendrum and Harriet Danforth Becker Mitchell, was born in Washington, D. C., April 20, 1893. Entering the U. S. service, he was killed May 30, 1918, somewhere in France.

1915—Norman Kingsley Pearce, son of Charles Edward and Margaret Ella Bromley Pearce, was born in Lawrence, August 3, 1897, and was a member of the Dartmouth class of 1919. He died in Hanover, N. H., April 15, 1918.

1917—William Becker Hagan, son of Oliver and Sarah Miller Hagan, was born in Dorchester, February 12, 1898. He served with the ambulance unit in France in 1917 and was training for the Royal Air Force in Canada, and died in Toronto, Canada, May 11, 1918.

1917—Edward Hines, Jr., son of Edward and Loretta O'Dowd Hines, was born in Chicago, Ill., July 24, 1896, and entered the Sheffield Scientific School. He was a 2nd lieutenant in the National Army and served in France and died there on June 4, 1918.

1918—Schuyler Lee, son of James Beveridge and Myrma Freeman Lee, was born in Bloomfield, N. Y., July 29, 1898. He sailed for France on April 28, 1917, with the first Phillips Ambulance Unit and later became a corporal in the Lafayette Escadrille Flying Squadron, and was killed in action April 12, 1918.

1918—Julius Franklin Seelye, son of William James and Alice Clarke Seelye, was born in Wooster, Ohio, June 8, 1899. After graduating from Monson Academy in 1917, he enlisted in Company C, 48th U. S. Infantry, and in five months was promoted to the rank of corporal, and died at Camp Stuart, Va., May 26, 1918.

1919—John Crossman Bickford, son of Ernest Armand and Alice Bertha Crossman Bickford, was born in Worcester, May 5, 1898. Going to

Florida for his health, he was killed by the overturning of an automobile April 25, 1918, at Fort Meade, Fla.

1921—Huffman Hiatt Healy, son of Thomas Davis and Mary Lucy Huffman Healy, was born in Fort Dodge, Ia., July 16, 1901, and in a vain endeavor to recover his health died in Santa Fe, N. M., March 5, 1918.

## Personals

1875—James S. Metcalf has an article in the *Atlantic Monthly* for April entitled *Dramatic Criticism in the American Press*.

1882—John Conger Bryan and Mrs. Margaret A. A. Rumsey were married in Trenton, N. J., March 28, 1918.

1888—Henry S. Graves, U. S. Forester, prepared the June 1st number of *The Mentor* entitled *The Forest*.

1888—Professor William P. Ladd has been elected dean of the Berkeley Divinity School at Middletown, Conn.

1892—Rev. Henry N. Hyde is rector of St. Paul's by the Lake, Chicago, Ill.

1893—Wiley O. D. Cox is in the wholesale paper business with the Sheridan-Clayton Paper Company.

1895—William Cochran and Miss Theodora Von Duhn were married in Englewood, N. J., March 9, 1918.

1895—Clarence E. Coffin is secretary and treasurer of Miesse & Coffin, with offices in the Lemcke Annex, Indianapolis, Ind.

1896—Benjamin S. Adams is with John Burnham & Co., dealers in investment securities, 41 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

1897—Allan Harvey Richardson and Miss Myra Gertrude Reed were married in New York City, May 8, 1918.

1898—Walter Lawrence Chamberlain and Miss Edna Melburta Williams were married in Brooklyn, N. Y., January 19, 1918.

1899—R. Emmet Digney is president of the Board of Education of White Plains, N. Y.

1900—Joseph S. Seabury is a member of the firm of Poole & Bigelow, dealers in real estate and insurance, 70 Kilby Street, Boston.

1901—Frank K. Woodworth is in charge of the Chicago office of the Antoine Chiris Company, manufacturers of oils and chemicals, and is living at Evanston, Ill.

1903—John M. Cates has been elected a member of the New York Stock Exchange and has become a general partner of the firm of Wilson, Cranmer & Co., dealers in investment securities, with an office at 113 Broadway, New York City.

1904—Franklin Mott Gunther and Miss Louise Hunnewell were married in Surrey, England, April 27, 1918. Mr. Gunther is First Secretary of the U. S. Embassy, London, England.

1906—Mervyn M. Manning is resident engineer of the New York Central Railroad at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

1909—Frederick B. Kugelman is an instructor in English at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

1909—Corporal Graham McKay Leslie and Miss Neita Claire Schultz were married in Newburgh, N. Y., March 2, 1918. Corporal Leslie is at the Officers' Training School at Camp Custer, Michigan.

1909—Captain Francis Wendell Butler-Thwing and Miss Minna Kerr were married at the Oratory, Brompton, England, March 9, 1918. Mrs. Thwing is a niece of the late Duke of Norfolk and cousin of the Marquis of Lothian. The bride was given away by her uncle, Admiral of the Fleet, Lord Walter Kerr.

1910—Lieut. Charles Tenney Donworth and Miss Evelyn Carey were married in Portland, Ore., February 5, 1918.

1911—Paran Moody Clarkson and Miss Elizabeth Ross Parkhill were married in Jacksonville, Fla., December 27, 1917.

1911—Robert Howard Gamble and Miss Virginia Loney were married in New York City, April 27, 1918.

1911—Captain Lloyd Josselyn Thayer and Miss Wynonah Clark were married in Wakefield, March 20, 1918.

1912—Lieut. Charles Clarence Chaffee, Jr., and Miss Henri Ingram were married in Columbia, S. C., December 3, 1917.

1912—Charles Winegar Crispell and Miss Dorothy Stearns were married in Bridgeport, Conn., April 27, 1918.

1912—John Marie Dupont and Miss Odette Fovet were married in Thibodeaux, La., December 22, 1917.

1912—Second Lieutenant Harold Horn Nute and Miss Amelia Mary Ake were married in Pittsfield, March 16, 1918.

1912—Edmund Ocumpaugh 3rd, and Miss Elizabeth Morrow Hotchkiss were married in Annapolis, Md., December 22, 1917.

1912—Marshall Symmes Wellington and Miss Alice Van Valkenburgh, daughter of Frank Pratt Van Valkenburgh, P. S. 1883, were married in Hackensack, N. J., February 2, 1918. Mr. Wellington is assistant chemist with the New York Continental Jewel Filtration Company.

1913—Thomas Hart Anderson, Jr., and Miss Augusta Grover were married at the American Embassy in Rome, Italy, April 2, 1918.

1913—Robert H. Rosenfield is now legally Robert H. Reid.

1913—Arthur Eugene Sharp and Miss Sarah Whitney Cushing were married in Andover, March 30, 1918. They will live at 6548 Yale Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

1914—Raymond Franklin Snell and Miss Nathalie Parker were married in Mount Vernon, N. Y., March 9, 1918.

1915—First Lieutenant Lorenzo Hamilton and Miss Ella Florence Stohr were married in Meriden, Conn., June 15, 1918.

1915—George Henry Heywood, Jr., and Miss Alice Mildred Sawyer were married in Gardner, February 23, 1918.

1915—William A. Kirkland and Frank D. Warren, Jr., were elected chairman and assistant editor respectively, of the *Daily Princetonian*.

1916—William Hamilton Adams, U. S. Ensign, and Miss Mary Miner Cammann were married in Greenwich, Conn., June 1, 1918.

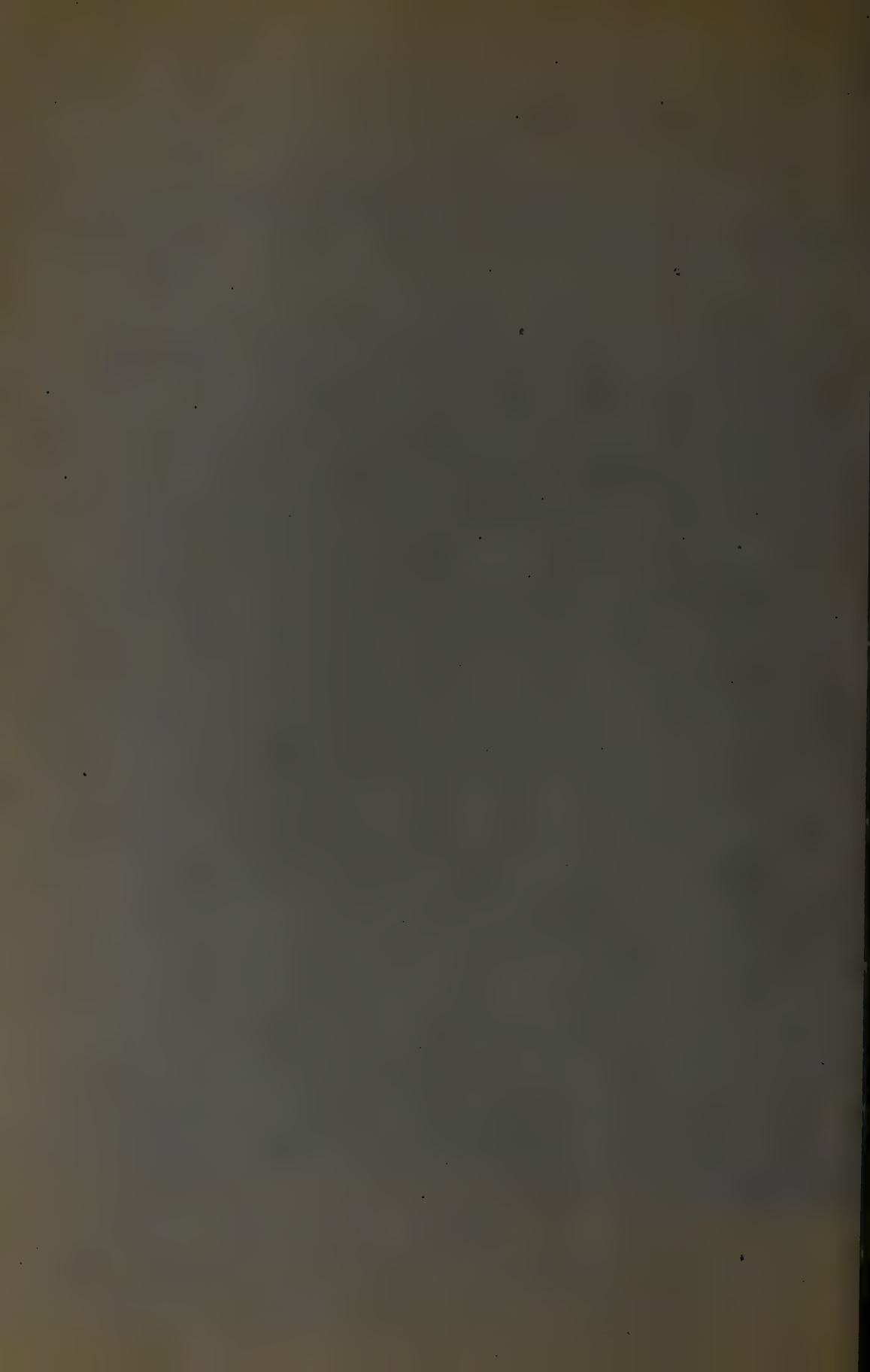
1916—Thorne Donnelly and Miss Helen Pauling were married in Chicago, Ill., November 19, 1917. Mr. Donnelly is Ensign in the National Navy Volunteers.

1916—Willard B. Hamlin is secretary of the J. N. Lapointe Company of New London, Conn., manufacturers of broaching machines and tools. Mr. Hamlin is also a director in the Canton Trust Company of Canton, the Roxbury National Bank, the Back Bay National Bank of Boston and the Broadway National Bank of Chelsea.

1918—Arthur I. Teutonico finished his course at the Tufts College Dental School in February and passed the State Board examinations, and will open an office for the practice of his profession when his duties with the U. S. Government cease.







# THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY PHILLIPS ACADEMY  
ANDOVER MASSACHUSETTS

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Volume XIII    Number 1  
October, Nineteen Hundred Eighteen

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## SPECIAL ARTICLES

The Summer Military Camp  
Phillips Academy in Civil War Times  
Letters from Our Boys  
P. A. Commissioned Officers







## ON THE ROLL OF HONOR

*"Soaring immortal to eternal skies"*

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CADET GEORGE WAITE GOODWIN, '12



2D LIEUT. EGBERT FOSTER TETLEY, '13



2ND LIEUT. ROBERT MORSS LOVETT, JR., '14



LIEUT. JOHN PROUT WEST, '13

# THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

ISSUED FIVE TIMES A YEAR IN JANUARY, MARCH, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER

## PHILLIPS ACADEMY ANDOVER MASSACHUSETTS

CLAUDE M. FUESS, EDITOR — ON LEAVE  
CHARLES H. FORBES, ACTING EDITOR

HORACE M. POYNTER  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

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AUTHORIZED ON JULY 8, 1918

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OCTOBER, 1918

No. 1

### EDITORIAL

#### A LONGER SCHOOL YEAR

The excessive length of American school and college vacations has for years furnished a fruitful theme for discussion wherever and whenever those engaged in the profession of teaching have met to wrestle with the problems that most intimately concern them. The fact that for approximately one third of each calendar year the plants of our American institutions of learning lie conspicuously idle has prompted frequent and, we believe, just criticism. Perhaps the knowledge that the criticism is just is what makes us particularly sensitive about it. Anyway we have never refused to discuss the question, and often with some heat,— but we have generally stopped there. We have done nothing. And yet we are clearly conscious that, in comparison with the practice of other countries, the policy commonly pursued by our own is one in which we can find little cause for satisfaction and few arguments to employ in its defense.

For a number of years Phillips Academy, by beginning its school year approximately in the middle of September, has secured a school year at least a week longer than that of most schools. But this has proved none too much.

The intellectual rust and moral inertia accumulated by the average pupil during the long summer vacation cannot be rubbed off or overcome in a day. Several precious weeks of the fall term must be devoted to this process, and the gears cannot be safely shifted to "high" until the fall term is well under way or perhaps even drawing to its close. Climatic conditions do not permit the even distribution of school and vacation periods so long and so successfully practiced in English schools. But even if the climate does not favor such a plan there seems to be no valid reason why the late summer and early fall weeks should not be more intimately related to the intellectual development and growth of our American youth. These are days when conservation has the right of way and all that tends to loss and waste must go to the discard. Where better can we begin than in the training of our boys and girls on whom will fall the heavy responsibility of meeting and solving the complicated problems of reconstruction that will be born out of the war?

In the belief that a plain duty confronts it at this time, Phillips Academy has decided to take at least a step in the right direction and has this year called



its students together a week earlier than usual. And it is significant of the temper of the American people that scarcely a word of protest has been offered against this step, while expressions of approval have been generous and pronounced. We should go further, no doubt. But it is at least gratifying to believe that a beginning has been made and that what has already been done will make it easier for others to adopt a policy that so thoroughly commends itself to thoughtful schoolmen.

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#### THE SCHOOL IN HIGH GEAR

This is no time to get a college education. Until the war is over none except the physically defective and the boys under eighteen years of age may hope to enjoy the higher cultural training of the universities. The army must have soldiers, and there is no time to educate them in the studies of the intellectual life. They must be taught the art of fighting and hurried to the far-away front as soon as possible — or sooner. Our colleges have become army adjuncts for the making of fighting men, and as such they are giving of their best strength to the greatest service of the hour to the country and the world. All the more serious becomes the duty of the secondary schools to their students whose educational course is threatened with an abrupt ending, possibly before the close of their school days. The faculty of the Academy is thoroughly alive to the situation and is united in the determination that our boys shall get as much as possible from their teachers and from their justifiable boy life. The stern obligations of manhood will be upon the lads all too soon. Meantime we must give them a life here which they may treasure with satisfaction in their memories.

#### UNDER THE FLAG IN COLLEGE

The military and naval authorities have wisely recognized the potentialities of the colleges for the training of the better educated youth for the service, and have arranged a path for enthusiasm and patriotism consonant with a sagacious use of our educational equipment. The new draft law upset the colleges, and they would have been practically emptied of students if the sane plan of the S. A. T. C. had not been devised to utilize their resources. By offering an opportunity to students to be inducted into the army and still to continue for a time in college while learning the duties of a soldier, the War Department has solved a difficult problem of the draft to the satisfaction of all thoughtful educators. We shall need a multitude of energetic, resourceful young men to officer the leviathan army as it grows and lays on muscle, and the college community should be a fruitful source of supply of intelligent leaders. Naturally as the S. A. T. C. is in the control of the War Department, the course of study is wholly determined to meet the best needs of the army. It is not a college course at all, but a military training course which employs the facilities of the colleges for its ends. Able students will be despatched to officers training schools during the course of the year. Apparently special disposition will be made of those who are adaptable for special work in chemistry, engineering, sanitation, and medicine. There are to be three terms, ending respectively in December, March, and June, and it is planned to withdraw some of the young soldiers at each of these dates. At this writing the status of the draftee in the secondary school has not yet been determined upon by the authorities, nor is it yet announced how the places of

those removed from the S. A. T. C. in colleges are to be filled.

#### BARRING GERMAN FROM THE SCHOOLS

Since our last issue we learn that fourteen states have abolished the teaching of German in the public schools. Many cities and towns in other states have taken similar action. Unquestionably the lengthening casualty lists of our troops have intensified opposition to everything German. We entirely sympathize with the feeling that Teutonism should have no opportunity for lodgment in young American minds, and there is fortunately no danger that it will taint the next generation. It will be many a day before our people perform any genuflections to the image of German culture. The War Department, however, is wiser than those who would abolish German study altogether. It offers in the S. A. T. C. courses a choice of either French or German, well knowing the value of a knowledge of these languages to the soldier abroad. Judging from certain recent events we may presume that the War Department is rather more interested in destroying Germans than in abolishing German.

The British Government also appears to share the views of our authorities. In a recent government report the material advantages to be derived from a knowledge of the modern languages other than English are emphatically set forth. It declares that the British cannot expect to lead in the trade of the world on the basis of their own tongue alone, and it ranks the languages for value to the Englishman in this order: French, German, Italian, Russian, and Spanish. The report further recommends that the government create 55 professorships and 110 lectureships in

modern studies. This is the practical English view of the needs of the Empire after peace is secured.

#### SHELVED AT FORTY-FIVE

It's no use strutting about any longer, old fellow! That questionnaire is too much for you. Your friends may still try to keep a straight face as they tell you how they mistook you for your son, but you are sent to the benches just beyond the forty-five line when the relentless trainer comes along. Bucking the line is not for you. Now you must content yourself with a loyal support of the boys who carry the ball. The greatest registration in history has just filled the nation with pride in the unanimity of its citizens' determination to finish this war for good and all. The opportunity, however, was closed to men over forty-five, and they feel old to-day. They would like to be subject to orders of government, like their sons, in this great work of saving the world. They admit their physical limitations and do not seek to rival the youngsters. They are fully in accord with Kipling that

"The game is more than the player of the game,  
And the ship is more than the crew!"

Nevertheless they know that they can still do a day's work and they would like to do it as soldiers of their country, recognized as in the game. These fellows of forty-five are putting on too much side anyway!

#### EVEN LATIN IS SUSPECTED

We have had a deluge of more or less sensible suggestions for brushing away the footprints of the Teuton from our educational highways. Many of these have been adopted with alacrity by a sternly aroused people, but when passion drives the armchair sleuth to find fuel

for his flame in the old woodpile of Latin,—well, there is some fun still left in this dolorous time. The clever Sherlocks have discovered in the prevailing pronunciation of Latin in America another of the subtle forms of German propaganda. They say that it sounds like German and has

“Filled the air with barbarous dissonance.”

There are dark hints of a suspicious fondness for saurkraut and sausages in the simple souls that support the “Roman” mode of pronunciation. It is hard to be serious about a tempest in a teapot; the subject presents only farcical material in the midst of our stern tragedy. After all, one hears little Latin spoken on the streets nowadays, and it really isn’t good form at the clubs, don’t you know.

The good friends who urge us to go back to the English method of pronunciation appear to be unconscious of the weighty fact that the vast majority of people in this country who ever could give voice to a Latin word do not know what is meant by the English method. Men under fifty years of age have recollections more or less vivid, of only one way to speak when they feel impelled to discourse in the ancient tongue, and that is one which, though it might make Cicero smile, would not embarrass him through a total lack of comprehension. The young fellows of fifty do not worry about the way their boys in school recite their Latin; it sounds like home to them. There is not room for a row about pronunciation in these heroic days. We do not speak Latin as the Germans do.

The “Roman” method is not an attempt to make Caesar talk like the Kaiser who has borrowed his name and is trying to secure his power. It is an attempt of

genuine scholarship to get the approximate values of vowels and consonants, quantity and stress, as heard in the streets of Rome *consule Tullo*. The chief sources of information, aside from ancient documents, are the languages of Italy, France, Spain, Greece, Germany, and England. It is idle waste of time to suggest to anybody familiar with these facts that we are Teutonizing the speech of Rome. We have heard Latin called all sorts of bad names, but we draw the line at dubbing it German.

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#### OUR WAR RECORDS

The *Bulletin* is endeavoring to serve the interests of the Phillips men in the Army and in the Navy by supplying an approximately accurate directory as well as a record of deeds. In the last three issues it has published all the facts which could be secured about the men in the service. It is a matter of regret, however, that many in the conflict or in training for it, have not as yet reported to us. We wish to solicit the cooperation of every Andover man in the attempt to keep our records up to date. Many letters from the front tell us how eagerly the boys read the *Bulletin* and how highly they value the information about Andover graduates. It is worth something to them to learn that a classmate is in the regiment next to their own. The *Bulletin* will gladly arrange the facts, but it has no sources from which to collect them beyond the public press and its own letter-box. If a name has not appeared in our lists, it is to be understood that we have heard nothing about it. To the many interested parents and friends of our boys who have kindly sent us information we extend our grateful thanks.



## CURRICULUM FOUND WANTING

The office gets some posers in its correspondence. Here is a request recently received. The writer is a father who knows exactly what he wishes for his son to fit him for his work in life. There is no concession to any faculty's silly views on education. He says: "We wish our son to study the manufacture of Ice Cream and to be able to test cream and to take care of the Dairy Side of it, also machine refrigeration. Would also like him to have some military training." Here is a clear-headed demand for vocational education, but our curriculum falls down on the first part unless we recall to the faculty some of those graduates who pursued their surreptitious studies at Allen Hinton's Ice Cream Farm.

## THE SPIRIT OF '71

A slim, gray-headed gentleman landed in New York and seemed to be in a hurry to get off. Grief and determination were in his expression. A fellow traveller's inquiry brought out the following: "I've come home to get the War Department's permission to fight. The Army abroad refused me. My wife and two daughters were worshipping in the church in Paris which was hit by the German long-distance shell last Good Friday. All three of them were killed. My two sons are fighting, and I'm going to fight if I can. I'm here to put my case before the Department." This man was Mr. Edward H. Landon of the class of 1871 at Phillips. We hope that he may witness the punishment of the murderers of his loved ones. What has the limit of forty-five to do with such a case?

## A TRUSTEE SETS AN EXAMPLE

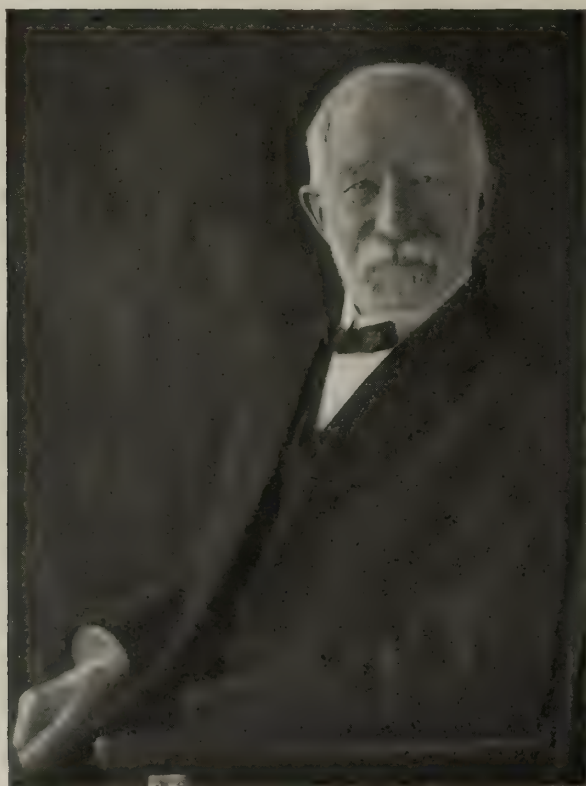
*Longum iter est per praecepta, breve per exempla.*

Colonel Henry L. Stimson, '83, who was Secretary of War during the Taft administration, promptly answered the call to arms when the United States entered the war. He has recently been assigned to the command of the 31st Field Artillery at Camp Meade. Our distinguished alumnus and present Trustee has set a notable example before Phillips men of how gracefully the head of a great government department may later accept cheerfully the obligations of a subordinate to the officers who once looked to him for orders. This is a lesson in the genuineness of patriotism that cannot be other than an inspiration to the students and graduates of our school. We are proud of our Trustee.

"This noble example to his shape he yaf,—  
That first he wrought, and afterwards he taught."



COLONEL HENRY L. STIMSON, '83



### REV. CHARLES CARROLL CARPENTER

1834—1918

"And the greatest of these is Love."

It is not always easy to sum up the guiding principle in a man's life; with this friend to all the task is easy, and the quotation is entirely fitting. To meet Mr. Carpenter on the street was to receive a bright smile and a cheering word, so spoken that there was no feeling of effort on his part; it was the inevitable and natural emanation from a friendly and loving heart.

His life was full of romance. He was born of sturdy, long-lived Puritan ancestry; his earliest teachings were in methodical attention to duty and to honor. His studies began when he was three years of age and Latin was added before he was ten. At fourteen he was a clerk in a periodical store which added also the express and telegraph business; later he clerked in a bookstore; to the necessity of attending to such varied tasks he attributed his quickness and accuracy. In his search for an education he was hampered by lack of both funds and health, and the latter forced him to

relinquish his plans for a college education, but his reading, though without plan, was wide. In search of health he voyaged to the coast of Labrador and there found his work; the needs of that lonely fishing people led him to seek training and ordination in the ministry and in 1858 he went there as a missionary. Again his health proved unequal to the task; he returned to this country, served in the United States Christian Commission among the men of the Union armies operating before Richmond; then after several years as superintendent of a mission school on Lookout Mountain, he entered Andover Theological Seminary; thereafter serving two pastorates. In 1885 he moved to Andover.

Since that time he has devoted himself to writing, partly for *The Congregationalist*, in which his Conversation Corner brought him in touch with actually thousands; the number of people who wrote to him and received from him those little notes of cheer and help is enormous, and even in his last year the

number of such personal letters was over a thousand. Along with this he compiled a Biographical Catalogue of Phillips Academy and the centennial catalogue of the Andover Seminary. His careful work in investigating genealogical matters made him an authority much sought after. He issued several historical sketches and a series of Clock Verses that were a comfort to many.

But despite the delving into musty records he never lost his vivid interest in his fellow-man nor his own bright, quick merry ways. His end came suddenly with no pain, a fitting end to a life that found its highest joy in helping and loving others. H. M. P.

## MAKING THINGS GROW

By Horace M. Poynter

I am fully aware that some meticulous person will at once insist, even in these days when the Bible is not the most familiar book to the ordinary reader, that one cannot make things grow; that Paul may plant and Apollas may water, but God alone giveth the increase. And yet so prone are we mortals to take credit for ourselves, that — despite the authority of the saint just quoted — we believe that we have promoted the growth of our undertakings. And we recount, with but slight encouragement, the tales of our doings with a lusty and full-chested pride that is not always boastfulness and is frequently of a gripping fascination to the hearer. Before the era of six-cent fares and war-taxes and excess fare on the idle rich who indulge in Pullmans, I used to treat myself to such luxuries in traveling; and I sat for hours during one trip listening to three men, chance-gathered in the smoker, as they told with frankness the tale of their struggles and their successes; and each was certain that he had made his business grow. To tell the truth, I believe he had.

I am inclined to believe that this satisfaction is not one that enters into the life of us who spend our lives in the class-room; certain it is, that we dare not boast, even in the anonymity of a Pullman car, that we who have taught a lad have made him. To be sure, as we reach a garrulous old age, — a period which from discretion I decline to define specifically, but may dare to say that it begins about thirty years after the age of each individual reader, — well, when we teachers at last reach those advanced years, we are inclined to allow our pictures to appear in the *Globe*, as the makers of sundry presidents and perhaps of some senators. Yet deep down in our hearts we know full well that in the life of

the famous man we played but a small part, humble little Pauls and Appollases, and that the great man owes us wellnigh nothing.

Now we teachers are human, though our pupils may not at the present believe it; and we hanker after the satisfaction of declaring as do other men, "I made it grow". Therefore, if my thesis be correct, you will not be surprised by the revelation that almost every teacher down in his heart cherishes the hope that some day he may busy himself in work whereof he may boast, "I made it grow". But you will be surprised by the further revelation that the majority hope some day to own a little farm, just large enough to provide a good view, with water and trees and good roads and modern improvements and a few sheep and a cow and enough Liberty Bonds to furnish a comfortable background to the rest of the dream. And then what crops we shall grow! The orchard will be pruned of all the cross branches, the fruit properly thinned at the right season and protected by careful attention that no moth shall corrupt it. Then there is the kitchen garden. Its straight rows set an example to every farmer who passes by; the onions are always a success, somehow the peas never fail though the summer be never so dry and hot, the tomatoes, trained to sightly poles, have fruited abundantly, the squashes and cucumbers riot over their respective domains; even the cantaloupes are yielding their most perfect fruit. Yes, we know that we can make them grow.

When the autumn of this dream farm has come and I have gathered the perfect crops into the storehouse, then I come back to my papers, pausing just long enough to wonder in a rather dreamy fashion if this desire to make things grow isn't after all the reason why we undertake the harder task of trying to make boys grow. Perhaps the keener our desire, the harder we try, and the lines are sometimes too straight. Yet it's a fine thing to get the lines as straight as possible.

## Harvey Cited in Orders

Order of the General, 87th Infantry Div.:

Kenneth Austin Harvey, S.S.U. 636, a driver with presence of mind and devotion worthy of the greatest eulogy, assured on the 12th and 13th of June, 1918, the evacuation of the advanced Poste de Secour of the 136th Reg't of Inf., less than 200 yards from the enemy, causing the admiration of all by his calmness and his disregard of danger.

(signed) D———,  
General 87th Div. Inf.





## THE SUMMER MILITARY CAMP

By Alfred E. Stearns

"Corporal of the guard, number four!" "Corporal of the guard, number three!" Such were the cries that resounded over Andover Hill day and night from early July until late August during the past summer. It may have been a janitor going about his daily duties or the principal of the school seeking access to his office, or perhaps an anxious parent in search of his youthful soldier-son. But it made no difference to the youngsters who guarded the approaches to the old seminary campus where the long rows of little brown "pup-tents" and the larger white tents of the officers proclaimed to every passer-by the presence and activities of the Phillips Academy Military Camp. And the rigidity with which the pass of the would-be trespasser was examined by the sentinel at the gate, or, if no pass were forthcoming, the formality with which he was escorted by the summoned guard to the orderly's tent was accepted good-naturedly by all as revealing more clearly than words the efficiency and thoroughness with which the officers in charge were carrying out the expressed wishes of the school authorities to conduct a camp that should be as strictly military and as near perfection as good officers and a generous equipment could make it. And when the six weeks of rigid discipline and strenuous work were at last over, no dissenting voice could be found to question the universal testimony that the camp had been an unqualified success.

Of the two hundred and three cadets who made up the camp's enrolment, about fifty claimed Phillips Academy as their school. Among the rest were representatives of nearly all the leading schools of New England, while some came from as far west as Colorado and

some from as far south as Texas and Florida. Hard and exacting work was the order of the day and frequently of the night as well; and yet good-fellowship abounded, and new and good friendships were cemented. Officers and cadets alike entered into their work with the finest spirit and with the united determination to assure the success of the new venture; and the results of that spirit and earnest effort were clearly revealed in the steady and marked improvement shown in the work and the bearing of the members of the camp battalion as the weeks went by.

The camp was in charge of Major Robert N. Davy of the Canadian Army, who had conducted so successfully during the year the military training in the school. Major Davy was ably assisted in this work by Lieut. R. E. Wyatt, of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, and only recently returned from active service overseas, and by Dr. Page and Dr. Guthe of the Academy staff. Most of the student officers were boys who had served in the same capacity in the Phillips Academy battalion; but opportunity was granted for promotion to all who showed the ability to lead and the knowledge to instruct; and promotions were not infrequent. The brass band was organized and ably led by Carl Bricken, P. A. '18, while Frank Chapman, P. A. '16, performed the same good offices for the bugle band. Even at the end of the season the musical numbers of these organizations could not be said to have been excessive, and discords were not always absent; but none the less the spirit was there and the evening concerts were daily enjoyed by many nearby residents and by passing travelers whose cars frequently lined the sides

of the street during the early evening hours or at the daily lowering of the flag. To be sure, the early morning reveille at 5.45 a.m. did not always find us in a receptive mood; but if we did not always rise with the bugle and the boys, we could at least turn over in our beds with the comfortable assurance that even if those youngsters were busy with their day's work, for us older bodies there was still another hour for sleep and rest.

It is doubtful if a camp could have been better located or better equipped for the particular work assigned it. The main campus furnished an ideal drill and assembly ground. Bartlet, Phillips, and Day Halls, directly in the rear, served as most convenient barracks where, except when the best of weather brought the pup-tents into use, the cadets slept, three in a room. Pearson Hall supplied recitation and study rooms; the gymnasium was in constant use for lectures and, on stormy days, for assemblies; the dining-hall played the double role of mess-hall and reading-room; the swimming pool brought relaxation and refreshment to hot and tired bodies several times each day; and the infirmary cared as in term time for those who suffered from temporary bodily ills. Chapel services were held in the chapel by Principal Stearns each Sunday when the cadets were not absent on hikes. Rifle practice was carried on in the indoor range at Pearson Hall; later on at the outdoor range of the Lawrence Militia at Frye Village, and still later, for those who qualified, at the State range at Wakefield. The elaborate trenches, completed last spring under the personal supervision of Lieutenant Wyatt, were in almost constant use and gave the members of the camp a rare opportunity to accustom themselves to the practices and demands of modern trench warfare. Down back of the infirmary a new system of trenches was prepared, and suspended dummies, pits, walls, and other obstacles furnished a realistic setting for the youthful exponents of the art of bayonet fighting in and about the trenches. All-night battles in the trenches were held on several occasions, and here again the patience and patriotism of near-by residents were taxed to the uttermost; for the continuous crack of rifles, the swish of signal rockets, the bursting of miniature bombs, and the frantic whistling of officers signaling to their men offered a strange and noisy contrast to the proverbial peace and quiet of the Andover hilltop on a summer's night.

While the organization and supervision of the camp were in the hands of Major Davy, the actual work of instruction fell largely to Lieutenant Wyatt, whose familiarity with the methods of modern warfare, gained in two years' experience at the front, admirably fitted him to handle this work. The effects of Lieutenant Wyatt's painstaking and enthusiastic work were everywhere apparent, and his pupils early attained a proficiency in the military game, especially in bayonet work and bombing, that called forth generous commendation from army officers and others who visited the camp from time to time during the summer months. Generous contributions were made to the camp by Mr. Charles L. Berger of Naugatuck, Conn., who presented the hand grenades used in practice, and Ralph Coleman of Andover, who supplied the truck which was in almost constant use by the Quartermaster's Department.

Should the war continue, the Phillips Academy camp is likely to resume operations another year. From the comments of cadets and interested parents, no extensive advertising will be required to ensure its success if the tents are pitched again a year hence on the school campus. Its worth has been clearly proved. The character and scope of its work are revealed by a glance at the daily schedule:

5.45 a.m.—Reveille.

6 to 6.30 a.m.—Physical training, followed by dip in the pool.

7.15 a.m.—Breakfast.

8 to 10 a.m.—Drill.

10.15 to 11 a.m.—Lecture or work in topography, with ten minutes of physical exercise.

11 to 12 noon.—Musketry, bombing, or trench construction.

12.15.—Dinner.

2. to 3 p.m.—Battalion drill.

3 to 4 p.m.—Extended order work or lecture.

4.15 to 5.15 p.m.—Construction, extended order, or officers' class.

5.30 to 6 p.m.—Retreat.

6.00 p.m.—Supper.

6.30 to 8 p.m.—Recreation.

8 to 9 p.m.—Study hour or lecture.

9.30 p.m.—Taps.

Wednesday afternoons, half-holidays—sports and recreation.



OFFICERS OF THE SUMMER CAMP  
Lieutenant Wyatt in the foreground

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### As of Yore!

At Lexington and Concord rang the call. . .  
Away with scythes, and over ditch and wall  
Rallied the Anglo-Saxon in our sires,  
Rallied and plunged unthinking in the fires!

From immemorial days of wrack and flame  
They knew the forfeit—and they always came!

At Gettysburg, Antietam, Mobile Bay,  
Our fathers showed that Right is strong to pay;  
Now in France, where Liberty's bell has pealed,  
Our flag and blood and honor take the field!

Down through the ages, proud of heart and  
name,  
They knew the forfeit—and they always came!

HAROLD CRAWFORD STEARNS



## PHILLIPS ACADEMY AT THE TIME OF THE CIVIL WAR

By Henry Kittredge, '63

As an institution of learning, Phillips Academy was not much affected by the war, the Southern students having been recalled to their homes before the actual breaking out of hostilities. It was not disturbed as much as the colleges were by students enlisting for the army, the majority of the student body being under the required age of eighteen. There were students at Phillips during the war who were ranked as Southerners, chiefly from Missouri, which State never formally seceded from the Federal Union, although a slave state and full of Confederate sympathizers. I recall Hoppe, Plant, and January from Missouri. They were from wealthy and slave-holding families. Hoppe was a decided Union man, and if Plant and his cousin, January, were Confederate, we were unaware of it. Sentiments favorable to the Confederate cause would not have been tolerated in those days. Plant was an elegant fellow of the French type, of slight build and olive complexion. January never blackened his boots, and it was said that he did not know how, as he had blacks at home to blacken them for him. They boarded at the Mansion House, the most expensive place in Andover.

During the second year of the war silver change was practically withdrawn from circulation, owing to the premium upon silver and gold. We were reduced for a time to postage stamps for change. The Government soon issued a paper currency, 50c, 25c, 10c, and 5c, which was very convenient, and the little paper bills were quite attractive when clean and new, but very unattractive when old and dirty; but they were a great relief from the postage-stamp period.

I remember that during the draft riots in New York in 1863, the New York boys were quite anxious and nervous in regard to the safety of their fathers whose business was in the city. Moonson and Colgate could hardly put their minds upon their studies at all; but the council of General Butler in New York, who placed the city under martial law, and the uplifted hand of Archbishop Hughes, settled affairs and quelled the mobs, and order was restored.

President Lincoln proclaimed a solemn fast for the success of the Federal cause. He called upon all citizens to assemble in their places of worship and pray for the restoration of the Union. Studies and recitations were suspended and we all attended the service in the South Church,—Theologues, Academy boys, Fem Sems, and "Nuns." The church was very

full. The sermon was by the Rev. Dr. Babbitt, rector of Christ Church, and the long prayer was offered by Professor Park. Never shall I forget that prayer; it was most impressive in thought and diction. Professor Park's personal appearance in the pulpit enhanced its impressiveness. He was the personification of solemnity and dignity when officiating in the church. Many of the Parks have been in the sacred ministry and they all were, to use an old-time expression, "gifted in prayer".

The private residences on Main and School streets have not changed much since the writer's time. The brick house opposite the Abbot Academy was occupied by Judge Morton, son of the Hon. Marcus Morton, Governor of Massachusetts in 1843; the present Judge Marcus Morton was then (in 1862) a baby in arms. The next house above was Squire Buck's. The squire had an old horse, known in my time as "Squire Buck's charger". Above Abbot Academy was a nice old house, now removed. The family in my day took students to board. I remember that Welles of Connecticut, nephew of Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy during the Lincoln administration, boarded there; also, Granger, a handsome fellow of the languid type, with dreamy eyes, whom the Fem Sems called "Apollo"; and Walter Gurnee boarded there. Walter and the writer were quite intimate, and we used to get our Latin out together. Walter was a most agreeable, amiable boy, and had been at school in Europe for four years, at Geneva, where he was not allowed to talk English. He said they made him think in French, but he insisted on saying his prayers in English. The Gurnees lived at Islington, New York. I often see Walter's name in connection with social events. The Clement house was rented to Mrs. Noyes, who, assisted by her daughter, took students to board. I boarded there for a while. Mrs. Noyes was a kind, indulgent, motherly woman, and set a good table. Both Mrs. Noyes and Miss Noyes were very fond of their son and brother, Daniel Noyes, who was away at college in my time. He became a Congregational minister of prominence. On the campus of the new brick Academy Building (Main) stood in my time a small one-story brick building containing, as I remember it, one room, the treasurer's office. The treasurer of Phillips Academy was the late Rev. John L. Taylor, a retired Congregational minister, and former pastor of the South church, a most courteous and genial gentleman. To him we paid our eight dollars per

term, twenty-four dollars a year! Somewhat less than the present rate of tuition! Rev. John L. Taylor was the father of the late John Phelps Taylor, who was away at Yale in my day. He had a little brother in the English Department, who never wearied of talking of his big brother John's virtues and attainments. He was a most loyal little brother. Then came next to the treasurer's office the large double brick house now called the Abbot House. In the northern half the Rev. Mr. Edgell resided and took students to board. It was a nice place, but expensive, six dollars per week being considered heavy in those days. In the upper half resided the "Emperor of Andover and the Autocrat of Phillips," the Reverend Samuel Harvey Taylor, LL.D. The Academy boys passed and repassed that house with dignity and decorum; more in the spirit of fear than in the spirit of love. The next residence was the home of Professor Park, "*clarum et venerabile nomen*". Professor Park was very distinguished in his personal appearance, tall and stately, and of great natural dignity and repose of manner. He always wore, except in hot weather, a tall silk hat with an exceptionally wide brim, said to have been made especially for him to protect his eyes. Beyond Squire Farrar's still stands the home of Professor Phelps, a stately mansion of wood. Professor Phelps was a very handsome man, a fine writer and preacher, and deeply spiritual. I have no recollection of his distinguished daughter, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, although I remember Miss Agnes Park as a young lady. There were some Phelps boys, one of whom was in the Academy in my time. The Woods House (now the residence of Dr. Page) was occupied by Professor Burrows, professor of Hebrew, a very learned man. The Stowe House, now Phillips Inn, was originally built as a workshop for the Theological students. It was in 1852 made into a handsome and comfortable home for Professor Stowe and his family. Mrs. Robbins, who was a daughter of Professor Stuart, tells us in her charming book, *Old Andover Days*, that the theologues after a coarse and poor dinner, followed by a lecture, often upon the eternal torments of hell, would go to the stone workshop and spend the remainder of the afternoon in making coffins, which were sold in Boston and elsewhere. In this way they earned money for their theological education. No wonder the ministers of those days were sober, serious and gloomy! In the days of the Stowes the house was known as "The Cabin". I think when the Stowes first came to Andover they occupied the Johnson house, now the residence of Dr. Stearns. It was said that Mrs. Stowe wrote *Dred* in the Johnson house.

The old Stone Academy Building stood next to the present Principal's House, corner of Chapel Avenue and Main Street. In the rear on a lower level was a small wooden building containing one good-sized room, like a district schoolhouse. This was Mr. Kimball's recitation room, where he heard lessons in certain English branches. Mr. Kimball, a retired Congregational minister of advanced age but well preserved, is usually at the annual luncheon at commencement time, where it is a pleasure to meet him, for to many of us he is the one link between the past and the present. So far as I know, he is the only living member of the faculty of fifty years ago. That faculty of half a century ago consisted of Dr. Taylor, who taught the seniors in Greek and Latin; Mr. James Eaton, professor of Mathematics and head of the English Department; Mr. Carleton and Mr. Bridgman, who taught the middle and junior classes in the classics; and Mr. Kimball. Messrs. Carleton and Bridgman succeeded the brothers Meade, commonly known as Black Meade and White Meade, because one was dark and the other light in complexion. Mr. Carleton was succeeded by Mr. Knapp, brother of Mr. George Brown Knapp, one of the present Board of Trustees. Mr. Knapp was one of the very best of men but not robust in health, and died when quite a young man.

In an old mansion on Main Street near Chapel Avenue, was Mrs. Edwards's private boarding school for young ladies. Mrs. Edwards was the widow of Professor Edwards of the Seminary. The school was expensive and exclusive, the tuition and board being five hundred dollars a year, considered a very large price in those days. The discipline and life there were very strict, the girls being carefully chaperoned and closely guarded. It was known as "The Nunnery" and the pupils as "The Nuns". There were usually about ten or twelve girls there in all. For an Academy boy to have the acquaintance of a Fem Sem was considered a great privilege, but to have a bowing acquaintance with a "Nun" was regarded as a greater distinction. The very few Phillips students who were sufficiently acquainted with a "Nun" to assist in putting on or removing her skates at the skating pond, —now drained and made into Brothers Field— were considered highly favored mortals and were more or less objects of envy by their less fortunate fellow-students. The "Nuns" were human, if they were cloistered, and like the Fem Sems would flirt occasionally with Academy boys when they got a good opportunity.

I should think there were about seventy-five girls at the Abbot Female Seminary in those days. Miss Philena McKean was the principal



and her sister, Miss Phoebe McKean, was first assistant. Both were very able women and good educators and disciplinarians. The seminary was less exclusive and conventional than the "Nunnery" and the expenses of schooling were not more than half of the expenses at the "Nunnery". The teachers and students all lived together in Smith Hall, a wooden oblong box of good size in the rear of the seminary.

The writer boarded for a year or more in the house on School Street next the seminary, and saw a good deal of the pupils and teachers. They always went in procession to church morning and afternoon on Sundays. The procession was headed either by Miss Philena McKean of Miss Phoebe, or both, the assistants following at the rear. They attended the South Church, and the "Nuns" the Theological Chapel.

A Fem Sem who knew an Academy boy was allowed to recognize him if on the same side of the road, but if on the other side there must be no recognition. Occasionally some bolder spirit might make a break in this rule.

I remember at one time we students at Mrs. Hervey's were curious to know what a number of the girls at the Sem were doing with open-mouthed bottles on the windowsills of their rooms. They seemed to spend considerable time over these bottles; and then we also noticed that every little while they were digging in the yard and then filling in the excavations that they had made with earth. In vacation time I had the pleasure of meeting a Fem Sem at the home of mutual friends in Lowell, and I inquired, "What in the world were you doing with those bottles on the windowsills? And why were you digging in the yard?" She told me that they were nursing pollywogs, trying to bring them to maturity, but the experiment had proved a colossal failure as they all died and had to be buried in the Sem yard. They erected a wooden memorial for the whole pollywog contingent, the epitaph upon which was, "Neat but not gaudy".

At Mrs. Hervey's, where a number of students boarded, I had for fellow-boarders Professor William Whitman Farnum of Yale, his brother, Charles Henry, Peter Taft, brother of ex-President Taft, a very remarkable youth, full of ambition and the spirit of perseverance, thoroughly good and conscientious in every respect. He took the valedictory at Yale in 1867 and became a distinguished lawyer in Cincinnati, but died young in years. I distinctly remember a visit that the Hon. Charles Phelps Taft (1860) made to his brother Peter. He came over from New Haven and remained for a day or two. I remember him as a tall, slim, handsome,

high-bred fellow of twenty or so, dignified and reserved in manner, quite my ideal of what a young collegian of distinguished family should be.

It used to be a subject of controversy among the students of my time, which was the greater family in Andover, the Stowes or the Perrys. The bases of distinction of the two families were entirely different, the merit of the Stowes being literature of the Perrys great naval deeds. Some of the students were pro-Perry, others were pro-Stowe. The head of the house of Perry at that time was Oliver Hazard Perry, 2nd, son of Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of Lake Erie in the war of 1812. Mr. Perry was the agent of the Middlesex Woolen Mills at Lowell and resided in Andover near the junction of Phillips and Central streets, in a fine old colonial mansion then quite alone. Mr. Perry had two daughters, and a son, Oliver Hazard, 3rd, who was in the Academy in my time, and who recently died.

The family of Professor Stowe consisted of three daughters and three sons. One son, Henry, was drowned while bathing in the Connecticut River when a student at Dartmouth. Another son, Frederick, was a lieutenant in the Army and in the war. The youngest, Charles Edward, was in the Academy. The three daughters were Miss Eliza, Miss Harriet, and Miss Georgia. Like all the Beechers they were independent in character. One recalls an old-time saying that America was divided into three classes, saints, sinners, and the Beecher family. Miss Georgianna, the youngest daughter of Harriet Beecher Stowe, and a fine-looking girl, married the Rev. Henry Freeman Allen, afterwards for some years rector of the Church of the Messiah in Boston. He was in the Seminary in my time; he was ordained to the diaconate in Christ Church, Andover, by Bishop Eastburn, Bishop of Massachusetts. Mrs. Allen left one son, who is learned in his profession (the medical) and resides in Boston. His father, Rev. Henry Allen, has lived in Italy for many years and is married to an Italian lady. The Perry family and the daughters of Mrs. Stowe attended Christ Church. Mrs. Stowe was away from Andover a good deal. In *The Life of Harriet Beecher Stowe*, by her son, Charles Edward Stowe, he tells us of his mother's reception in England which was very appreciative by persons of all classes, and there is a letter written home to his son Charles, by Professor Stowe, telling of their most cordial reception at Stafford House, the London residence of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland. The Duchess was very fond of Mrs. Stowe. Professor Stowe in his letter says that they were in the great hall of Stafford House



and the Duchess, who was a large woman, and dressed in white with flowing draperies, came down the grand stairway and took Mrs. Stowe, who was a small woman, in her arms. Professor Stowe says she almost disappeared from view in the ample white draperies of the Duchess and he said he could think of nothing but that she had fallen into and been enveloped in a snowbank.

I can see now in my mental vision the kind, large-hearted, genial and learned professor as I used to pass him in the roads of Andover, with his white patriarchal beard and strong walking-stick. He was not as old as his appearance indicated; and also I can see him as he appeared in the dignified pulpit of the old chapel of the Theological Seminary, and in a certain old pulpit in Lowell, where he sometimes preached, clerically attired in a high black velvet vest with a good-sized gold cross upon his watch-chain, large enough for the pectoral cross of an Anglican bishop. Objections were sometimes made to the cross by some ultra Protestants, but they had no effect upon the broad-minded professor. He said the cross was given him by a dear friend and he should always wear it. In those good old days the clergy were clerically attired and had clerical manners, and preached from great, dignified pulpits. You would not mistake a minister for a layman nor a pulpit for a writing-desk in those days. Without advocating an absolute return to the times of the Puritan theocracy, when the Congregational clergy were all-powerful and the people in a way somewhat priest-ridden, have we not gone too far in these India-rubber days in the opposite direction and obliterated too much distinction in externals that used to obtain between the members of the sacred ministry and those to whom they ministered? These thoughts do not apply as much to the Roman and Anglican clergy as to the clergy of the various Protestant denominations. Apropos of the foregoing, Bishop Greer, Bishop of New York, has a story. The bishop does not dress clerically for the street. He says he never felt the importance of it so much as he did one day in New York, when, meeting a man whose condition excited his sympathy, he gave him some money, quite liberally, and the man said, "To whom am I indebted for this great kindness?" The bishop said, "I am the Bishop of New York." Dr. Greer relates that the man looked at him and said, "What you giving us!"

### A Letter from One of Our First Students

Phillip Academy was opened for instruction April 30, 1778. As will be seen from the date of the following letter, it was written by a

member of the first class, and it was addressed to his father thus: "To Colonel Gordon Hutchins, at Concord, in New Hampshire, by the favor of Pomroy Lovejoy."

"Andover, June 9th, 1778

"Honored Sir:

"I have the opportunity to write to let you know that I am well and hope you are the same. I received your letter on the 6th inst., and enjoyed a great deal of pleasure in reading it. On the third day of this month, the house that Mr. Phillips dried his powder in was blown up; he lost about two tons of powder, and three men were killed by the explosion, their legs and arms being blown off.

"I should be glad if you will bring me down some thread to half-foot my stockings with, a piece of cloth to mend my blue coat with, and some wafers. I cannot get any wafers here; Mrs. Phillips has none; she and all her family are well. I like living here very much. No more at present; but I remain, your dutiful son,

"LEVI HUTCHINS"

This schoolboy had, at the age of fourteen, gone as a drummer in the company of his father (then captain) from New Hampshire to Charlestown. From the Medford hills he witnessed the burning of Charlestown and the battle of Bunker Hill.

### Mr. Moorehead's Indian Cases Won

A short time ago Mr. Moorehead received word from the Assistant Attorney General, Judge Kearfal, that the Department of Justice had won about ninety per cent of the 1130 suits against white men in northern Minnesota who had defrauded Indians out of their property. In 1909 Mr. Moorehead, who is one of the United States Indian Commissioners, went to Minnesota and spent several months securing evidence against those who had defrauded Ojibwa Indians out of their property. The Department of Justice has had these cases under prosecution for eight years, but experienced great difficulty because the land and timber companies involved were powerful organizations. The ablest lawyers were employed by the defendants, who sought to show that the Indian testimony taken by Commissioner Moorehead and Inspector Linnen was not reliable. The final decision proved the validity of the Indians' evidence. Cash has been recovered for these Indians amounting to \$159,285. Most of the allotments (farms) have been returned to the original Indian holders.

## THE LENGTHENING HONOR ROLL

" \* \* \* \* And having each one given his body to the commonwealth they receive instead thereof a most remarkable sepulchre, not that wherein they are buried so much as that other wherein their glory is laid up, on all occasions both of word and deed, to be remembered evermore; for TO FAMOUS MEN ALL THE EARTH IS A SEPULCHRE: and their virtues shall be testified not only by the inscription on stone at home, but in all lands wheresoever in the unwritten record of the mind, which far beyond any monument will remain with all men everlastingly. Be zealous therefore to emulate them, and judging that happiness is freedom, and freedom is valour, be forward to encounter the dangers of war.

*From Pericles' Funeral Oration over the Athenian Dead*

### 1st Lieut. Elliot Adams Chapin '14

Elliot A. Chapin was a member of the class of 1914 at Phillips, entering Harvard in that fall; while in college he was a member of Pi Eta. He left college to enter the Aviation Service. He was engaged in a fight with a German plane at a height of 13,000 feet, when an incendiary bullet pierced his petrol tank and his plane fell in flames. The commander of his section, Major Pattison, writes: "He was a brave-hearted officer, one of our best pilots, and very popular with all his brother officers." He was killed June 27th.

### 2d Lieut. Robert Morss Lovett, Jr., '14

Robert Morss Lovett was the son of Prof. Robert Morss Lovett of the University of Chicago and Ida C. Lovett. His three years at Phillips proved him to be a lad of brilliant parts. He was in the class of 1918 at Harvard, leaving to enter the 1917 Plattsburg Camp, where he received his commission in August of that year. He went to France in September, 1917, as Second Lieutenant, Company E, 103d Infantry. He was killed in action on July 18th, three days before his twenty-second birthday.

### Major Howard Walter Beal '94

After a brilliant record at Phillips, Howard W. Beal entered Harvard and graduated from the medical school. Years of practice of the profession of surgery in Worcester followed. This practice he surrendered to go with the first Red Cross ship from the United States on September 4, 1914. He served in England until December, 1915, when he broke down under the strain and returned to his home. When we entered the war, he again offered his services, received his majority and worked at the front in France until his death on July 20th, from wounds received on the 18th while on duty at Montdidier. In addition to his service in this war he had held a commission as lieutenant during the Spanish-American war.

### Cadet George Waite Goodwin '12

George W. Goodwin entered Phillips in September, 1911, and after one year received his diploma with honors in all subjects. His course at Yale was marked by similar fine work and by his high standards of conduct and manhood. He began the study of law at the Harvard Law School in the fall of 1916, but left to go as an ambulance driver in France. When his enlistment for that work had expired, he entered the Aviation Service, where, as a comrade wrote, he was the most popular man in the camp with both officers and men. He died as the result of a collision with another plane on July 12, 1918. A letter written by him appears in this number.

### Cadet John Shaw Pfaffmann '12

John S. Pfaffmann entered Phillips in the fall of 1911, after several years at the Quincy High School. The following fall he entered Harvard, where his skill at dramatics and his friendly ways made him prominent. He entered the Ambulance Service in France and at the conclusion of his term of service was accepted for the aviation camp. On July 21, 1918, he went for his last flight at six thousand meters; on the completion of his flight he would have received his brevet as pilot. While coming back to the camp the combination of an air-pocket and a gust of wind on the opposite side from the air-pocket, tore off the wing of his plane, and he crashed to his death. His funeral was attended by throngs of his comrades and by French sympathizers. A eulogy was pronounced over him by Lieutenant Mayeur of the Headquarters Staff and he was laid to rest in the cemetery at Voves, beside his comrades who had given their all for mankind.

### 2d Lieut. Egbert Foster Tetley '13

Egbert F. Tetley spent four years at Phillips, making a good showing in all his work. He entered Brown University and in his senior

year enlisted in the army. In May he was sent to an Officers' Training Camp, and in August received his commission as a Second Lieutenant. He was assigned to the 47th Regiment, U. S. A., and after some months at Camp Greene, in May of this year he sailed for France. No details of his death have reached his family beyond the notice from Washington that he had been killed in action on August 10th. Mr. Tetley had earlier received an appointment as instructor in English at Brown University.

#### **Lieut. John Prout West '13**

After two years at Phillips John P. West entered the Sheffield Scientific School, received his diploma in 1916, and spent the following summer with the Yale Battery at Tobyhannock, Pennsylvania. In May, 1917, he entered the Officers' Training Corps, giving that up in July to enter the Royal Flying Corps. His training was received in Canada, England, and Scotland, after which he received his commission as Lieutenant. He was in action at the front in France from last April and had been credited with downing three enemy planes. On June 28th he was killed during a fight with a German aircraft and his body fell within the German lines.

#### **Stanwood Elliott Hill '18**

Hill entered Phillips in the fall of 1916 and remained only a few weeks, leaving to go into business. In the short time he was here, he showed great athletic ability and was well known and liked by his associates. He died of meningitis on July 6th at Marseilles.

#### **2d Lieut. Harold Clinton Wasgatt '16**

Harold C. Wasgatt was the adopted son of the Honorable Herbert Wasgatt, former mayor of Everett. He entered Phillips after two years at Everett High School and spent one year here, securing full entrance to M. I. T. by the end of his Upper Middle year. He left M. I. T. at the end of his Sophomore year and enlisted in the Regular Army. His commission was secured last spring and he served as First Lieutenant, Machine Gun Company, 59th Infantry. He died on July 25th, of wounds received in action a short while before. Wasgatt played on the championship football team at the Everett High School and was on the Phillips team while in the Academy.

#### **Capt. Phillips G. Morrison, '12**

Phillips G. Morrison died of pneumonia at Aberdeen, Md., Oct. 14th. He was a distinguished student at Phillips, and was a promising officer.

#### **Lieut. Robert Howard Gamble '11**

Gamble spent two years at Phillips, where he was a member of K. O. A. At Yale, where he graduated in 1915 he was a member of Alpha Delta Phi. He attended two Plattsburg camps before we entered the war, and received his commission as Second Lieutenant at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, in December, 1917, having meanwhile been connected with the freight department of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was assigned to the 11th U. S. Infantry and sailed for France in April, 1918. His last letter, written in the Vosges September 5th, says, "Something big is going to happen. I am well, happy, and full of confidence." He was reported killed in action on September 13th, on which day his brother, Charles White Gamble, Phillips 1915, received his commission as Second Lieutenant, Field Artillery, at Camp Jackson, South Carolina.

#### **Capt. Robert Tussey Isett '08**

Isett spent three years at Phillips, making a clean, fine record. He then entered Cornell and graduated in 1912. Before his enlistment he was a member of the banking house of E. W. Clark & Co., of Philadelphia. He entered the Aviation Service and received his commission in 1917 as Lieutenant and was recently promoted to the rank of Captain. He was stationed at Fort Worth, Texas, where he was killed on September 21st when his plane took a straight nose dive to the ground.

#### **Lieut. Lester Clement Barton '02**

Killed in action, July 18, 1918.

#### **Corporal Gordon Bartlett, '16**

Gordon Bartlett went to Dartmouth after graduation from Phillips. He joined the American Ambulance in France before we entered the war, and won the Croix de Guerre. Later he enlisted in the 17th Field Artillery. He died of wounds September 17th.





CONDUCTEUR KENNETH A. HARVEY, '20  
S. S. U. 636 Convois Autos

## WAR RECORD

The editors of the *Bulletin* have received numerous letters in which old Phillipians or parents complain that no mention has been made of some lad. In most cases the complaint is not well-grounded. The name has appeared in an earlier issue of the *Bulletin*, or we have heard nothing of it. Our policy has not been to publish a complete list each issue, but to add all new facts. Later we hope to publish a complete list of our men in service.

Many of our boys have written to tell of the pleasure they have secured by reason of the complete addresses given in the *Bulletin*, for they have thereby been enabled to learn of friends and classmates who were close to them in France, and happy meetings have taken place. Unfortunately in the information given us Rank, Company, Regiment, and Branch of Service have frequently not been specified.

It is the desire of the editors to make the record complete; to do this requires the cooperation of our lads in service and of their parents and friends. Therefore it is once more earnestly requested that full addresses, and all information of interest, citations, medals, or promotions, be sent at once.

1883

STIMSON, HENRY LEWIS. Colonel 31st F A, Camp Meade, Md.

1889

STORK, W. B. Lieut. U S N. First Naval Dist., Boston.

1890

CHAMBERLAIN, JULIAN I. Lt. Colonel 38th F A, Camp Lewis, Wash.

1892

DOVE, PERCIVAL. Major Ord. Dept. Chief of Ordnance, Camp Devens, Mass.

1893

MURPHY, FRED TOWSLEY. Lt. Colonel Medical Corps. Red Cross Headquarters, Paris.

1895

BENNER, RICHARD S. Captain Medical Corps, U S A.

LUCE, DEAN S. Captain Medical Corps, U S A. Camp Greenleaf, Ga.

1896

ASKEW, R. KIRK. Major Ord. Dept.

BURNHAM, MELVIN P. Capt. Medical Corps, U S A. Camp Kearny, Cal.

1897

WOODBURY, DAVID D. Amer. Red Cross, France.

1898

HOWARD, ROSSITER. Y M C A, Ft. Thomas, Ky.

1900

CLARK, KILBURN D. Capt. 160th F A, A E F.

1903

McCUNE, W. R. 1st Lt. Ord. R C, Vancouver, Can.

REYNOLDS, JOHN. 1st Lt. Mach. Gun Batt'l, A E F.

1904

JONES, G. M., JR. Ensign U S N R F.

1905

CHALIFOUX, HAROLD L. 1st Lt. Air Serv. Production, Washington, D. C.

OLIPHANT, GEORGE W. Ensign U S N R F.

1906

BOWEN, WILLET R. Training at Ft. Monroe, Va.

CLARK, ROBERT K., JR. Motor Corps 2, Camp Greenleaf, Ga.

PARSONS, GEORGE F., JR. 2d Lt. Inf. Headq. Staff 2d. Div. A E F.

1907

APGAR, EDWARD P. 2d Lt. Bureau of Aircraft Production, Washington, D. C.

BATES, ROBERT W. Capt. Red Cross Amb. Italian War Cross for conduct at Monte Grippa,

DALY, FREDERICK J. 2d Lt. Q M C, 101st Supply Train, A E F.

EWELL, CHESTER T. Headq. Troop, 310th Cavalry, U S A, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

GOODHUE, L. CUSHING. Ensign U S N R. Acting Head of the Harvard Naval Unit.

1908

GARDNER, ROBERT A. Capt. U S A. Camp Upton, L. I.

MORRISON, JAY. 2d Lt. 336th Aero Squad. Aviation Branch, Va.

DUNN, ORVILLE R. 1st Lt. Co. H 53d Pioneer Inf., A E F.

ISETT, ROBERT T. Capt. A S S C. Killed in a fall at Ft. Worth, Tex., Sept. 21, 1918.

TWEEDY, DONALD N. 2d Lt. Co. F, 303d Inf., A E F.

1909

BURCHARD, H. W. 1st Lt. 91st Div., A E F.

FREEMAN, EDWARD W. 1st Lt. Bureau Aircraft Production, Portland, Oregon.

REILLY, JAMES. Capt. A S S C. Aviation A P O 702, Material Div.

TORREY, GEORGE S. Co. F, 303d Inf., A E F.

1910

HAZELWOOD, EDWARD. Royal Air Force, C E F.

REYNOLDS, KENNETH. 2d Lt. Chem. War Serv., A E F.

WARREN, KEITH. 1st Lt. Co. M 804th Pioneer Inf., A E F.

1911

CASEY, WILLIAM R. Lt. U S N. U S S Woolsey, Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine.

COX, RAYMOND E. Capt. 2d Ammunition Train, A E F.



MAJOR SAMUEL L. FULLER, '94  
Financial Head of Red Cross in Italy

GATES, GAYLORD M. 7th Co. 3d Batt'l. Camp Lee, Va.

GILE, HAROLD. Reported in N. Y. Times, July 11, as taken prisoner by Germans.

MOORE, JAMES E. Serg't 56th Pioneer Inf., A E F.

MORSE, HUNTINGTON T. Lt. U S N. Overseas Trans. Serv., New York City.

PRATT, HENRY TOWNSEND. 2d Lt. A S S C, 667th Aero Squad, A E F.

1912

CHAFFEE, CHARLES C. 1st Lt. Q M C. Div. Supply Train 306, Camp Jackson, S. C.

LADD, WHITING W. 2d Lt. 2d Inf. Repl. Regt., Camp Gordon, Ga.

LAWRENCE, CHARLES W. 1st Lt. C A C, Ft. Monroe, Va.

NETTLETON, GEORGE H. Chief Machinist's Mate, U S N R. Abroad.

WILLIAMS, AMORY L. First-class Serg't Co. B, 318th Engineers, U S A. Acting Top-Sergt., A E F.

1913

COOK, ROBERT. 2d Lt. 7th F A, A E F.

FEENEY, JAMES W. Capt. Q M C 14th Div. Camp Custer, Mich.

MORRISON, SETH W., JR. 1st Lt. 347th F A, A E F.

ROOSEVELT, ARCHIBALD B. Capt. 26th Inf. Wounded severely in action March 11th. Invalided home Sept. 2. Croix de Guerre.

TETLEY, EGBERT F. 2d Lt. Killed in action Aug. 10th, 1918.

WILLIAMS, PERCY H. Serg't Co. B, 101st Machine Gun Batt'l, A E F.

WHITNEY, WHELOCK. Capt. 339th F A, A E F.

## 1914

ALLEN, PARKER B. 2d Lt. 147th F A, A E F.  
 COLMAN, JOSEPH H. 2d Lt. F A, A E F. Address:  
 Amer. Ex. Co., Paris.  
 COOK, ALAN. Serg't Aviation, French Foreign  
 Legion.  
 HIGGINS, WILLIAM B. Capt. F A. Intelligence  
 Officer, Gen'l Altman's Staff, A E F.  
 REYNOLDS, EDWARD F. 73d Co., 18th Batt'l,  
 Syracuse Recruit Camp.  
 ROYCE, HARRISON. 1st Lt. Edgewood Arsenal.  
 SPEAR, SHERMAN S. 2d Lt. 16th F A, A E F.

## 1915

ALLEN, T. F. Training at MIT, Cambridge.  
 DREW, JESSE A. 2d Lt. 4th Prov. Reg't, 156th  
 Depot Brig., Camp Jackson, S. C.  
 FLYNN, GEORGE D. Ensign U S N. U S S Iowa.  
 GETTY, FRANCIS. A S S C, A E F.  
 HOPKINS, IRVING G. 2d Lt. Inf. Co. A, 3d Devel.  
 Batt'l, 155th Depot Brig., Camp Lee, Va.  
 PRESTON, JEROME. 2d Lt. F A, A E F.  
 REYNOLDS, STUART. Ensign U S N. U S S Housa-  
 tonic.  
 SNOW, FRANKLIN. Traffic Ass't to Quartermaster.  
 In construction of Phil. Export Terminal.  
 STEVENS, JOHN P. 2d Lt. F A, A E F.  
 THAYER, SYDNEY. 2d Lt. U S Marines. Croix  
 de Guerre.  
 THOMAS, CHARLES LLOYD. 2d Lt. F A Camp  
 Jackson, S. C.

## 1916

ABBOTT, PAUL. Now at Artillery School, Fon-  
 tainebleau, France. Address: Cox & Co. 22 rue  
 Louis le Grand, Paris.  
 BISHOP, ROBERT R. 2d Lt. Camp Lee, Va.  
 CONROY, HOMER. 2d Lt. French Artillery. Croix  
 de Guerre.  
 CURRAN, MAURICE J. 2d Lt. F A, Camp Zachary  
 Taylor.  
 FLINT, WILLIAM A. S S U 585, Convois Autos,  
 Par B C M, Paris.  
 FRANCIS, T. EUSTIS. Ensign U S N. Abroad on  
 battleship.  
 GLEASON, CHARLES W. Capt. U S A, Camp Upton,  
 L. I.  
 GOULD, MAURICE. Training for Navy, Cloyne  
 School, Newport.  
 HARVEY, MURRAY C. Ensign U S N. Torpedo  
 Station, Newport.  
 LIVERSIDGE, HERBERT E. Harvard S A T C.  
 MARTIN, W. P. JR. 2d Lt. A S S R C, A E F.  
 PRESS, THOMAS C. JR. Reported simply A E F.  
 RHODES, WILLARD F. 1st Lt., A S S R C, A E F.  
 SCHUREMAN, CHARLES J. 1st Serg't 13th Brig.  
 F A, Camp Lewis, Wash.  
 SHARPE, JOHN MCD., 3D. Quartermaster, 3d Class,  
 U S N R F, Scout Patrol 665, Newport.  
 STRECKER, SEYMOUR M. Ensign U S N. Abroad.  
 WAGNER, MAX. 2d Anti-Aircraft Machine Gun  
 Batt'l, A E F.



1ST LIEUT. JAMES KNOWLES, '14  
 Aviation Service, A. E. F.

## 1917

BURNS, DALTON F. Ensign U S N. Navy Yard,  
 Bremerton, Wash.  
 COHEN, Alvin. Receiving Ship, Cambridge, Mass.  
 COOK, GEORGE E. Priv. Batt. B, 16th Batt'l  
 F A R D, Camp Taylor, Ky.  
 HORD, STEPHEN Y. U. S. Marines. Reported  
 severely wounded in right arm. A E F.  
 LLOYD, HUMPHREY. Cadet R A F, Toronto, Can.  
 PRESTON, ROGER. Training in Heavy Art., Ft.  
 Warren.  
 REID, FREDERICK L. Training at Brooklyn Navy  
 Yard.  
 SHEDDEN, ROBERT F. 2d Lt. Camp Jackson, S. C.  
 SPENCE, ARTHUR W. S A T C, Throop College  
 of Tech., Pasadena, Cal.  
 STEVENS, ROBERT TEN BROECK. 2d Lt. F A,  
 Camp Taylor, Ky.

## 1918

CUSHING, WHITNEY. R A F, Toronto, Can.  
 HERRING, JAMES BUSH. Enlisted U S N, Co. 8,  
 Cape May, N. J.  
 HORTON, FRANKLYN H. 3d Sep. Batt'l, Co. A,  
 U. S. Marines, A E F.  
 MCCRIMMON, FREDERICK D. Cadet Aviator,  
 Berkely, Cal.



WARREN, ROBERT. 5th Regt. U S Marines, A E F.  
WILSON, HERMAN C. Serg't 49th Co., 5th Regt.  
U S Marines.

YAWGER, FOSTER C. Training for Naval Aviation,  
Cambridge, Mass.

VAN DER PYL, ELLIS. Radio Intell. Officer. Croix  
de Guerre. A E F.

1919

DODSON, CURTIS H. U S S Middlesex.

FLYNN, THOMAS. Cadet U S Naval Acad.

PRENDERGAST, William A. Cadet. R A F, Can.

1920

BOYER, IRVING. School of Aerial Fighting, Beams-  
ville, Ont. R A F.

EARLY, HOBART. Enlisted in U S Marines.

HARVEY, KENNETH A. Conducteur S S U 636.  
Convois Autos, Paris. Croix de Guerre.

PRENDERGAST, WILLIAM A. Cadet R. A. F.,  
C. E. F.

SAWHILL, JOHN M. Wounded while flying. Re-  
ported in Base Hospital 9, France.

STEPHENSON, E. E. Corp. 821st Aero Squadron,  
Indianapolis, Ind.

TEBBETTS, THEODORE. Cadet R A F, Long Branch,  
Ont.

#### FACULTY

CHURCH, H. W. 1st. Lt. Intell. Div. A E F.

FUESS, CLAUDE M. Commissioned Major Q M C,  
U S A. Chief of Personnel Div., Camp Johnston,  
Fla.

WILKINS, HAROLD S. Capt. Ord. Dept. Frankford  
Arsenal, Phila.

BAKER, SAMUEL. Training for Artillery, Camp  
Zachary Taylor, Ky.

#### Rev. Charles C. Carpenter, 1834-1918

A patient and successful gatherer of facts and incidents in the lives of Phillips men, he compiled a biographical history of the Academy's progress from 1778 to 1830, which the Trustees published in 1903 at the close of one hundred and twenty-five years of the institution's life.

Mr. Carpenter's love for accuracy and his determination to know the truth concerning persons and events led him to self-sacrificing labors in the school's behalf and these labors are manifest in his own printed pages and in the published volumes of Dr. Fuess and of others.

#### Capt. John M. Manly, U.S.A., writes to Dr. Stearns:—

"I wish to acknowledge the favor you have done this division of the War Department by granting leave of absence to your instructor, Mr. Howard W. Church. His excellent knowledge of conversational German will make him a highly useful officer in France, where he will shortly begin his service."

#### Obituary

PROFESSOR JOSEPH H. GILMORE

Salutatorian of the Phillips Class of 1852.

Journalist, pastor, teacher, poet.

Author of *He Leadeth Me*

He was professor of English in Rochester University for forty years and after retirement he was even busier in social betterment of his fellowmen.

He was president of the board of the Rescue Mission and a valued worker in the Railroad Y. M. C. A.

Dr. Gilmore possessed a wide experience, a well-balanced judgment, and a broad sympathy. He died July 23, 1918.

#### Joan of Arc Was There

I walked along the boulevard,  
Across each quiet square;  
I saw young faces, grim and scarred —  
And Joan of Arc was there!

I sought the town of Domrémy,  
And found it calm and fair,  
Just as they said it used to be  
When Joan of Arc was there.

I sought the North, where battles gleam,  
And youth the brave and yare  
Is dying for an old, old dream —  
And Joan of Arc was there!

"O God of Justice, France is blessed!"  
My simple, humble prayer  
Broke forth like lightning in my breast,  
For Joan of Arc was there!

HAROLD CRAWFORD STEARNS

## NEW MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY

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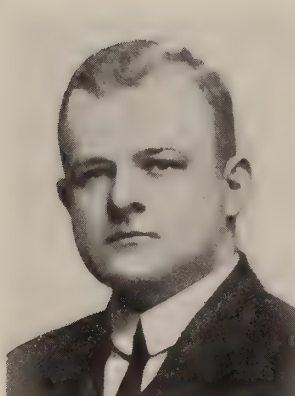
HAROLD C. STEARNS, A. B.



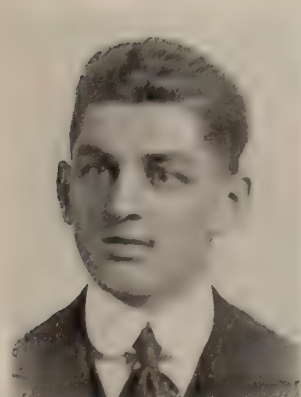
LESTER C. NEWTON, A. M.



HENRY B. KELLEY, A. B.



FRANK M. BENTON, A. B.



LAWRENCE V. ROTH, A. M.



ARTHUR H. WASHBURN, A. B.

## LETTERS FROM OUR BOYS

### Chaplain Stackpole Writes:—

"With a cheerful sense of steady progress towards the great goal we are all very optimistic now, without failing to recognize that a long and hard job is still ahead. I try to visit positions and echelons when we are at the front, and this keeps me in touch with the men. You see an artillery regiment is always considerably spread out. Since the middle of July I have seen a great many things, air fights, balloon fires, ruins, ruins, dead Germans, and — yes, dead Americans. I have had only one or two slight experiences with gas. It is a life of shifting contrasts; activity and idleness, anxiety and peacefulness, amusement and sorrow."

### A Letter from George W. Goodwin:

Letter written June 10, 1918, by Lieut. George Waite Goodwin, from France, to Mrs. Leslie McNaughton of Hudson Falls, N. Y., whose husband was killed in an aeroplane accident at Hampton Roads, March, 1918. They had been married only ten days. Lieut. Goodwin was killed in France July 15, 1918, in an aeroplane accident. Both Yale men.

June 10

Dear Madeline,—

Louise has just written me about you and I certainly can't tell you how sorry I am to hear such bad news, and how sorry I am for you. Nothing that I or anyone else can say will make you miss him any the less, so I won't try. But I do feel certain that you are being very brave about it, and you must be very, very proud to have had your husband die so honorably.

First or last the war will come very close to most of us and we wouldn't have it otherwise. My greatest horror would be to have to occupy a place of safety. We who can take any part are fortunate. Certainly one could hunt through the histories from the beginning and never find a better time to live or better cause to die for. I'm glad I'm living and trying to do my bit. If anything should happen to me I would call my family foolish if they weren't glad rather than sad, that I had done so well. So I'm quite cheerful about anything that may happen, and I'm sure Leslie felt much the same way about it.

Your husband has done wonderfully, and you must show an equal amount of determination, necessary in men and women to end this affair over here.

So here's every best wish, from your friend,  
GEORGE W. GOODWIN

### A French Mother's Letter about Goodwin

17 Juillet 1918

Dear Monsieur,

I do not wish my husband's letter to go without adding a few words myself. You will allow, I hope, a French mother to testify her Christian sympathy in your great bereavement.

I have a son in danger already wounded twice, and I therefore understand how much you must suffer in your trouble. Your son fell for the cause of liberty and right, and if this can alleviate a little your pain, know that a French mother participates with you in your suffering.

If you desire to have some small flowers planted on the grave of your dear son tell me what flowers you desire and I shall be happy to do it, and to send you the first flower that blossoms. I have already done this for other sacred graves.

If you also desire that I should photograph the grave after the flowers are in blossom, and send the picture to you, I put myself at your disposal most willingly.

France owes much to America and I shall be only too happy to be of service to you. May God help us all, and you in particular.

With kindest greetings, I remain,

Sympathetically,

ANDRÉ GOUNELLE

### Fred Daly writes:—

"Every part of France, from the smallest village to the largest cities, has paid its toll of dead and wounded, but they are going ahead as cheerfully and willingly as though nothing had happened. And they will continue to do so, I believe, until all are gone. The children have it in them, for I have seen them stop their games, click their heels together, and give us as fine a salute as a grizzled veteran could give. And they were boys ranging from eight to twelve years of age."

### Edward Hussey writes:—

"I finished my course in the Ground School at Great Lakes and I cannot say enough in praise of it. The course consisted of classes in motors, bombing, bomb-sights, naval science, radio, machine guns, electricity, and navigation. All of it has been such interesting work that we did not have one dull hour while we were there."



**"Sid" Thayer Writes of Belleau Fight**

What is believed to be the first letter received here from a participant in the Battle of Belleau Wood, when the Marines covered themselves with glory, comes from Lieutenant Sydney Thayer. Lieutenant Thayer's letter is as follows:—

"Just thought I'd drop you a line and give you the straight dope on the recent fighting around the Belleau Wood. I was through all of it and I know that woods about as well as the Bellevue-Stratford café or the Walton roof.

"The Marines, Fifth and Sixth, took it and held it, and the doughboys (infantry) didn't have a thing to do with it, and you can take that as official. The Second Engineers helped us out and they are a fine bunch of boys. I take my hat off to them every time.

"The name of that woods has been changed and it is now known on official maps as the 'Bois des Marines'. That is honestly true, as I saw it myself.

"All joking aside and speaking seriously, it was ———, and the memories I will always have of that place will be one awful nightmare. The two attacks I was in were both against machine guns (machine gun nests), and as we afterwards talked it over and joked about it, we came to the conclusion that old Fritz has one end of his Maxim cartridge belt in the gun and the other end in the factory, and they never get out of order.

"They're fine fighters when you're far away from them, but when you get close they drop everything and all join in the 'Kamerad Korus'.

"Well, we fooled them in the second attack, and decided that 'there ain't goin' to be no Kamerad'—and there wasn't. Every German and his brother died just where he threw up his hands and hollered it, and those leather-necks (Marines) sure were wild men. Some had their rifles put out of commission and used big clubs on the 'square-heads'.

"This may sound brutal, but it's the only way to treat 'em, and they deserve everything they get. After you get your first one it comes easy. Another thing is that they all wear brass buckles on their belts with 'Gott mit uns' (God with Us) on them. That is a fact, and I have four of the buckles myself."

Lieutenant Thayer has been awarded the War Cross.

**Van der Pyl writes, July 24th:—**

"You have read the news. I am glad to say that I had the opportunity to be with those who did so well in their first offensive on a large scale. It started in with a bang, and

during my two days in I worked nearly all the time. At night I would step outside for a minute and watch. All along the lines was the burst of shells, farther back the glare of the cannon, in the lines the incessant pit-pit of machine guns. It was a terrible night, but not a fellow who was fortunate to be in it regrets it to-day. \* \* \* The French people are our friends. My comrade and myself were among the first to return after this attack, and so eager were they to welcome us and shake our hands that we could scarcely pass. Their papers, speaking of the attack, praise the Americans to the sky and assume no credit for their own brave fellows. We like them. Such amiable companions I have never met before."

"When I was at the front I worked with the French army on a French sector. It was on at night during my first week up there, and the Boches were going it pretty hard against our trenches. We, three Frenchmen and myself, were at our (radio) station and suddenly during the midst of the firing found that our line had been cut. We informed the captain and a few minutes later he came to us asking for two volunteers to fix it.

"Now there was with us a young fellow named Dauglard, formerly a motorcycle racer, with whom I had become quite friendly the short time I had been there. He offered himself first and I said I would accompany him. I won't describe how we followed the line for the break. It is impossible. Dauglard was leading the way, and when a shell fell to our left he dropped. I ran to him and saw that a piece of shrapnel had struck and pierced his cheek. Another had grazed his head and knocked him unconscious. I did not know what to do. But finally I ran on, scared to death I was, you bet, and about a hundred yards farther down found the separation, joined it, and ran back to Dauglard. I lifted him up as gently as possible, which was quite roughly, and after an almost endless walk stumbled into our station again."

This quick repairing of the broken line, it seems, enabled the French to meet a new attack at once and defeat it.

For this action he was awarded the Croix de Guerre by the French commander.

**Corporal E. E. Stevenson writes:—**

"After leaving school I went directly to Dayton and put in all my time learning the airplane from the bottom up. Without a doubt it has Latin, etc., skinned a mile, but without some of the gray matter said lessons develop you might as well study a wheelbarrow. Concentration is the big secret of

learning this game, and 'fight' plays just as large a part. \* \* \*

"It is the blue blood in the veins of the true American youths that has made the American Army what it is to-day, the greatest and nerviest fighting force in the world; not because they choose this for a profession, but because they know their duty is to fight until there is no fight left, for humanity, home, womanhood, and democracy."

**James Reilly writes:—**

"I met Fred Daly on a train the other night and we talked about the good old days at P. A., the pleasant times we had, and most of all the training we received which comes to our rescue now all the time. I have seen hundreds of Andover and Yale men everywhere, and it's great to see them in this big fight for christianity and civilization. The Boches are being pushed back, and our boys are aiding the push."



"What do you see?"

"I see—in the distance—Victory!"



THE SUMMER MILITARY CAMP

**Lt. Ludwig Moorehead writes:**

July 22

We arrived at the town which we had begun to think we should never reach, late on a Sunday afternoon. Instead of billeting us immediately they gave us a field for pup-tents. Soon the long, straight rows sprang up, and the townspeople flocked to see how "Les Americains" lived. Everyone made a bee line for the river, for they hadn't had a decent bath for ages. In the evening the populace were cleared out by the guards, but a lot of curious women stayed just outside the limits to watch the field kitchens in action. Those Copley Plaza mess-sergeants and our Cook Gagnon turned out a wonderful meal. The men were all overjoyed to get U. S. Q. M. food again—the first hot meal they had tasted for a week or more. Since then they have fared well. I just saw one of our cooks come in with his arms full of lettuce and carrots, and I noticed a big pan of meat and vegetables stewing over the neatest little field kitchen they have set up here that you have ever seen.

But I'm getting ahead of the story. I spent the night in a curious old inn. It was built about a paved court, and had infinite freaks of architecture. It was one of those buildings that just naturally grew. Now it is all grown, all there, not a stone more to be added, and thus it proposes to stay, for ages to come. That's the impression it gives you. The old innkeeper used to rush into the center of the court and bellow some unintelligible call in a tremendous voice, whereat there would be a clatter of shoes over flagstones, and people would assemble hurriedly from all directions, popping out of queer little doors and rushing down projecting stairs. Then he would hold forth to the group in the center court, wildly gesticulating, and as quickly send them scurrying back to their work. That amused us a great deal.

The next morning we put all the baggage in a big U. S. truck and trailer, got all the men aboard, and migrated to the chateau, to the astonishment of the natives. The chateau is glorious—a great white stone building amid groves and gardens. I haven't had a chance to see the grounds yet; but what I can overlook from my room is beautiful.

July 28

The other day I went to a good-sized city (not Paris) not very far from here where I saw the most magnificent cathedral, an exact duplicate of the one at Rheims, and built during the same century. It took a century to build it, but it was worth it. It was Gothic, with no transepts, which makes it very stern,



CAPT. PHILLIPS G. MORRISON, '12  
Died of pneumonia October 14th.

almost forbidding. The interior is inspiring beyond words, and beggars description. The lofty pillars and high, narrow Gothic arches lift you up and up—out of the world. The windows \* \* \* "Casting a dim, religious light" were glorious. Some of the stained glass dates back to the thirteenth century; other windows are later, but all have a richness of tone and harmony of color that is inimitable now. That is a lost art, making those pictures of sacred history. The entire effect of the nave was overawing. Burt and I sat down, silent for a long time; I was glad to go with him, for I know he appreciated it. Nothing would have been worse than to have come in with some cheerful idiot who would have said, "Some church; isn't it big? Come on, let's get dinner", or something equally bad. We visited a 15th century palace of a rich burgher, but didn't have time for any more.

August 27

I've just been interrupted to go on a bat-hunt in the Major's room. I got three in as many minutes. They get in there and fly round and round in a little circular room attached to his. I get on a chair in the center and whang them with a rug-beater. Great sport! The other day four of us killed thirty-five!!! I'm strong for this the greatest of indoor sports. Another bat in now, and Paradise is trying his hand, but judging from the comments being passed he's not proving much. The Major's very much afraid he'll crash the lamp! Speaking of lamps, I dumped



one over twice in a minute the other evening, and the chimney bounced up off the stone floor each time without breaking! And the lamp didn't explode. If that luck continues all the time I am over here, you needn't worry much about me.

I saw a striking contrast between American and French methods to-day. Two old, decrepit peasants laboriously sawing out planks from a great beam by hand, one man on top of it, one below, working a great clumsy saw. A quarter of a mile away was a full-blooded American sawmill of the backwoods variety, working night and day, and turning out over 10,000 feet a day. This mill was the astonishment of the natives. I honestly believe they think it's a sacrilege to work so fast!

September 1

The Major and I had a very interesting walk the other day when we went down to an old abbey nearby, to look at the ruins. We found it in a very good state of preservation, considering that it was built in the twelfth or thirteenth century. The first part we entered was the church, a rather stern old Gothic structure with high pillars and small, dim windows. In the apse and all along the nave were — what do you think? — great piles of boxes and bales of clothing for the men here. Can you imagine Phil Thomson striding the length of the ancient holy place, where in past ages, when the ascetic Cistercian monks performed their rites, it was sacrilege for the profane foot of any layman to tread, supervising the baggage-smashing Q. M.'s, as they sorted out E's from C's, and put the coats and shirt in their respective sectors, between the massive pillars? What a sight it was, to see a couple of Q. M. non-coms, seated at a makeshift table, with their hats on, and smoking, while in little recesses in back of them one could distinguish small shrines of some particularly holy saints. Contrast is a weak word to describe the effect.

We left Phil to his sacrilegious work, and wandered into the court, which was bordered by a cloister on all sides except one, where some wretched porcelain-makers, who had been there after the building had been abandoned by the monks, had ripped off a great deal of the carved stone work to grind up into material for their products. In the center of the court, of course, was the well. On one side of the court and adjoining the church were long rows of tiny white-walled rooms, the dwelling-places of the novices, who lived there for the first three years, praying and fasting, I suppose, until they had passed the neophyte stage. We saw the ancient kitchen and the refectory; the once impressive arched halls of the latter had been ruined by some

villains who cut them in half by putting in another story, but the pillars were there, coming up through this new floor. On the fourth side was their storehouse, which was also lined with our army supplies.

The whole establishment is surrounded by a wall; they admitted no one, and were absolutely self-sufficient. The novices prayed, the monks worked at the buildings and in the garden, and the priests and superiors, as the Major said, "were the commissioned officers"! In the garden was a row of the most ancient trees,—great massive black trunks and short pruned branches such as the very oldest trees have in this country. You could picture the old fellows in their flowing robes, slowly pacing up and down below them, deep in discussion on some minute point in ecclesiastical law that furnished the wherewithal for meditation and argument for a year or more. What would they have thought if they had sauntered down the path toward the abbey



LIEUT. ROBERT HOWARD GAMBLE, '11  
Killed in action September 13th.

and seen the American field kitchen set up just outside their old stone fireplace, and caught sight of the white caps of those red-headed Irish cooks, and heard the Yankee slang?

September 7

To get down to everyday things, our mess is improving every day. We have two cooks in the detachment; the one who is preparing our meals now comes from Aroostook County and is, as you might say, a French Canadian. Our other cook, who gets the men's meals, is a Frenchman (by birth) and is an excellent man to buy food for us in the town where an ordinary American would be skinned within an ace of his life, and also unwittingly break the orders which forbid paying more for food than the French people do. You can easily see how the influx of a lot of Americans, bulging with money, according to French standards, at least, would disrupt the market, and make it impossible for the poor people to buy enough to keep soul and body together. Thus it is very necessary for us not to raise prices any more than is absolutely unavoidable, and at that, there has been some rise. A two-price system also very easily comes into being,—one for the natives, and one for us, so you see the advantages in having a man like ours to get our food. I went to the market the other day myself, while this man was sick, and I think I'm lucky to have emerged alive! The peasants for miles around collect in the town of S—— in an old cobblestoned square, where they line up their carts and baskets in formidable rows to display their wares. At market time the place is simply jammed with a gibbering mob of women, every one in black, every one with great armfuls of food (not more than a quarter of a pound of the same thing), and every one with a gigantic basket which holds all the things that are too small to carry under the arm, and which also bumps into every poor unfortunate officer who is trying to get something and flee from the melee as fast as possible. I bought several melons and, after I had carefully balanced them along my arm, I remembered I had to pay for them, and had to set them all down again. Then just as I had settled my bill and was about to make my escape, a crowd of old and young women stopped me and demanded to know how much I had paid for them. It's a curious thing that although these people won't hesitate to soak you if they get a chance, they hate to see any of their neighbors getting away with anything like that. Well, it's no use trying to dodge the issue with these insistent marketers, so I told them. Of course, they misunderstood, and thought that I had said three francs apiece instead of one.

Laboring under this delusion, they set up a terrible to-do, telling me that I had been cheated, and blackguarding the old man who sold me the stuff. After this outburst had in a measure subsided, I informed them that they were quite wrong, thanked them for their kindness in looking out for a helpless American, and started to leave instantly. But the passage that I had been watching until this interruption was now blocked by a floe of spherical-shaped peasant women,—a headless mob all pushing in different directions, and all talking like mad. I was about to collapse on the spot, when an opening finally presented itself. I dodged through it, jumped into the motorcycle, and told the man to sail for home by the shortest route. I think I'll leave marketing to the mess-officer and the cooks after this!

September 14

You will be glad to know that Phil Thompson came out to dinner this evening. He has been working hard in a town, and I think was very glad to get out here in the country, where he could sit in a big chair and enjoy life. He wanted to know all the news that I had received from Andover.



CADET JOHN SHAW PFAFFMANN, '12  
Killed in flight in France, July 21st.



## A Letter about Lovett

Through the kindness of Professor Lovett extracts are taken from a letter which reached him from a friend of his son. The picture of what happens is so vivid that the editors of the *Bulletin* think it worthy of spreading before the readers. For reasons easily understandable places and names of other persons are deleted.

"On Wednesday night, very late, indeed, almost Thursday morning, word came from General Foch that companies holding the line were to go over almost at once; they were to start at 4.45 Thursday morning, the eighteenth. It was not possible to get ready by that time, so Robert's regiment (or the companies of it in action) did not start until 7.15. Lieutenant X went across the day before; he says that Robert teased him about having to go over first. You must know that these lads have a way of jesting over their chances, and Robert was telling him he'd never be back and laughing and pretending that X was afraid. All these men say that Robert did not know what fear or danger was and that before this time whenever he was in action he was always laughing beforehand — sure he was coming back. \* \* \* But he was very quiet this Thursday morning. \* \* \*

"I have seen those dreadful woods. There is first a fringe of woods where Robert and his men stood before they went across the open. Then comes a long stretch of wheatfields; the wheat is almost hip high. I think the field must be almost half a mile across. Then comes a railroad track, with a gully at the side. On the other side is the hill which the men were to try to take.

"This hill, it was known, was manned by various German machine gun companies, but no one guessed how many there were. \* \* \* Most of the soldiers when crossing the wheatfields drop into them occasionally for cover. I assume that Robert and his platoon must have done this; at any rate, there were few losses until they got well past the wheatfields bisected by the road; then they got into the rest of the wheatfield and approached the gully. At that point, as I understand it, Captain Y ordered Robert to take his platoon and go about by the left flank of the hill. Robert and his men lay flat and began to crawl through the wheat. The machine guns were not turned upon them, but the German snipers shot at them. When he was halfway to the bit of woods he was supposed to take (just a few trees where the Germans were supposed to be lurking), Robert came back. When he started back, young Z begged him to be careful. Z said Robert had been crawling rather recklessly. Robert did go carefully and

reached Captain Y safely. He said, Captain, they are sniping my men; have I got to go on? The captain said that the woods had to be taken; so Robert said, All right; I'll go on with what men I have left.

"He started back and arrived safely to his men. They crawled on a bit further and then halted for a time; they had been losing men pretty heavily. Robert kept crawling up and down his line of men to give them instructions and 'to see how things were going', as Z says. Z kept warning him to crawl with as little movement as he could, and he did. At one time he took three men and did some reconnoitering and got back in safety. At something like nine o'clock Robert was shot in the thigh by a sniper. He said, 'That is a funny place to get hit.' That wound was evidently not serious. Some of the men I talked with say that at that moment orders came for the company to retreat and that Robert began to crawl back with the others. Some say that he was again shot before the order came to retreat; that is, he did not attempt to crawl. In any case, soon after the first wound he was shot again, this time in the head. The two men beside him were also shot. It may have been machine gun firing or it may have been sniping. In any case Lieutenant X says he did not suffer. Lieutenant X says the nervous exaltation is such that a man does not feel these bullet wounds; with shrapnel is it different. They are all of the impression that Robert died almost instantly after the second wound or wounds in the head; that when the retreat was ordered and the men had to crawl away leaving their wounded, your son was done with all this bitter war.

"But this is true; when the litter-bearers went out to find the wounded, the Germans had stolen Robert's watch and money — everything he had, even letters. He was buried in the little cemetery at Bouresche. It is just a little town, shelled very much, chiefly by the Germans, where the civilians have just begun to creep back. These French civilians will care for the grave and will keep flowers on it all summer."

Lovett was sent to a French training school in preparation for the task of instructing his men in an automatic rifle. This took him to a pleasant part of France; he wrote of a wonderful old chateau with a moat around it. "In one place there is a grotto with figures carved in stone, a relic of Caesar's legions. I could read some of the old inscriptions. I was surprised that I remembered so much of Caesar, Cicero, and the other Latin books." At a tactical school he took high rank; "not too high, I hope, for that will keep me from getting back to my regiment."



## Faculty Notes

There are six new members of the faculty this year, as follows:—Mr. L. C. Newton, German Department; Mr. F. M. Benton, English; Mr. H. P. Kelley, German and Spanish; Mr. H. C. Stearns, English; Mr. A. H. Washburn, French; and Mr. L. V. Roth, History.

Mr. Lester C. Newton, A.M., attended the New Hartford, N. Y., and the Clinton, N. Y., High Schools. He received his A.B. and A.M. degrees from Hamilton College, New York, and he has done further graduate work at Cornell University and at the Universities of Berlin and Heidelberg. His teaching experience is as follows:—principal of Richfield Springs, N. Y., High School, headmaster in the Ithaca, N. Y., High School, and head of the German Department in Blair Academy, Blairstown, N. J. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

Frank M. Benton, A.B., graduated from Richmond College, Virginia, in 1912. His teaching experience is as follows:—instructor in Latin in the Fork Union Military Academy, Fork Union, Virginia, 1912 to 1914; instructor in Latin and English, McCallie School, Chattanooga, Tennessee, 1914 to 1915; instructor in Latin and history, Belmont School, Belmont, California, 1915 to 1918.

Henry Preston Kelley, A.B., prepared for college at the Roxbury Latin School, graduating in 1906. He received the A.B. degree at Dartmouth College in 1910. He attended the Harvard Summer School in 1912 and 1913 and the Columbia Summer School in 1916. His teaching experience has been as follows:—French and German in Vermont Academy, Saxtons River, Vt., 1910-1912; French, German and Spanish, Rock Ridge School, Wellesley Hills, Mass., 1912-1913; French and Spanish, Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., 1913-1917; French, German, and Spanish, Asheville School, Asheville, N. C., 1917-1918.

Mr. Harold C. Stearns, A.B., attended Phillips Academy from 1906 to 1911. He graduated from Yale College in 1915. Since then he has devoted himself to the following activities:—newspaper work, dairy farming in Western New York, and verse and prose writing for various magazines. He has contributed to many publications including the following: *Poetry*, *The Smart Set*, *The Masses*, *The Pagan*, *The Quill*, *The Midland*, *Contemporary Verse*, *The Madrigal*, *The Lyric*, *Social Progress*, *The Book News Monthly*, *The Stratford Journal*, and *The Southern Woman's Magazine*. He will publish this autumn a book of verse entitled *Interludes*.

Mr. Arthur H. Washburn, A.B., graduated from Amherst in 1915. He was head of the Department of Mathematics at Roberts College, Constantinople, from 1915 to 1917. He spent last autumn and winter in Y.M.C.A. work in France and then returned to the United States, where he finished the school year as an instructor in the Moses Brown School in Providence, R. I.

Mr. Lawrence V. Roth, A.M., graduated from the Lafayette High School, Buffalo, N. Y., in 1909 and from Colgate College, Hamilton, N. Y., in 1913. He studied abroad during 1913 and 1914 and in 1916 he received the A.M. degree from Harvard. He was assistant in History at Harvard from 1916 to 1918, acting also as instructor in History during 1917-1918 in the State Normal School at Salem, Mass. While at Harvard he was instructor in Field Problems in the R. O. T. C. In 1915 he was an assistant in Geography at the Cornell Summer School. A paper entitled *The Growth of American Cities* was read by Mr. Roth before the Association of American Geographers in New York City in December of 1917, and it was later printed in the *Geographic Review*. Mr. Roth has contributed three leaflets on Lincoln to The Old South Leaflets series. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Kappa Epsilon.

Of last year's faculty the following are in the service:—Dr. C. M. Fuess, Dr. H. W. Church, Mr. S. N. Baker, Mr. A. B. Darling, Mr. R. S. Haggard, Mr. S. O. Brown, Mr. V. S. Blanchard, and Mr. F. L. Quinby.

Dr. C. M. Fuess is a major in the Quartermaster's Department, having charge of the personnel work in Camp Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla. For several months he carried on his work in civilian capacity, but he has recently been given a major's commission. His address is:—Major C. M. Fuess, Chief of Personnel, Camp Joseph C. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.

Dr. H. W. Church is in the Intelligence Department and has a lieutenant's commission. He is in France, his duties including the questioning of German prisoners.

Mr. S. N. Baker was accepted for Y.M.C.A. work last June but later he entered the Artillery School at Camp Taylor. His address is:—Candidate S. N. Baker, Eighth Observation Battery, F.A.C., O.T.C., Camp Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky.

Mr. A. B. Darling enlisted in the navy last June and is now stationed in Boston where he is doing work in cost accounting.



POMPS POND

Mr. R. S. Haggard is connected with the big nitrogen fixation plant in Sheffield, Ala. His address is Nitrate Plant No. 1, Sheffield, Alabama.

Mr. S. O. Brown is a sergeant of infantry at Camp Devens.

Mr. V. S. Blanchard is an athletic director having charge of athletics in various camps in the United States.

Mr. F. L. Quinby is an instructor in physical exercise, his work being among French officers in France.

Of the faculty of 1916-1917 the Rev. M. W. Stackpole is a chaplain in France; Lt. F. J. Daly is in the transport branch of the service in France; Mr. H. G. Hudson recently returned from Y.M.C.A. work in France to enter the military service. Lt. A. B. Bruce was killed in action in France August 17th.

### The Youth of America Speaks

Who will buy our dreams? Why see,  
Here is one of spring,  
Warm winds, April bashfully  
Learning how to sing.

Here is one of northern snows,  
Holly, Christmas trees;  
Here is one that dawns and glows  
Far on tropic seas.

Name a mood you think you love;  
We shall sell to-day  
All our hearts are masters of —  
Visions fair and gay.

We are surging on to France,  
Where an eagle screams:  
"Fight for God! Forget romance!"  
Who will buy our dreams?

HAROLD C. STEARNS

**Preachers for Fall Term, 1918**

- Sept. 15. Morning, Rev. Benjamin A. Willmott, Boston.  
Vespers, Principal Stearns.
- Sept. 22. Morning, Rev. Dr. Charles S. Mills, Montclair, N. J.  
Vespers, Dr. Mills.
- Sept. 29. Morning, Rev. Wm. A. Lawrence, Lynn.  
Vespers, Mr. Lawrence.
- Oct. 6. Morning, Rev. Samuel C. Bushnell, Arlington.  
Vespers, Mr. Bushnell.
- Oct. 13. Morning, President John M. Thomas, Middlebury, Vt.  
Vespers, Dr. Thomas.
- Oct. 20. Morning, Prof. Henry H. Tweedy, New Haven, Conn.  
Vespers, Professor Tweedy.
- Oct. 27. Morning, unfilled.  
Vespers, Principal Stearns.
- Nov. 3. Morning, Rev. D. Brewer Eddy, Boston.  
Vespers, Mr. Eddy.
- Nov. 10. Morning, Rev. Dr. Ashley D. Leavitt, Portland, Me.  
Vespers, Dr. Leavitt.
- Nov. 17. Morning, President Clarence A. Barbour, Rochester, N. Y.  
Vespers, Dr. Barbour.
- Nov. 24. Morning, President James G. K. McClure, Chicago, Ill.  
Vespers, Dr. McClure.
- Dec. 1. Morning, Professor Albert Parker Fitch, Amherst.  
Vespers, Dr. Fitch.
- Dec. 8. Morning, President J. Ross Stevenson, Princeton, N. J.  
Vespers, Dr. Stevenson.
- Dec. 15. Morning, unfilled.  
Vespers, Principal Stearns.

**Society of Inquiry**

The Society of Inquiry plans a vigorous campaign, in line with the special needs and opportunities of the time, for its eighty-fifth year.

During the summer a letter of welcome was sent out to the new boys. Following are some of the sentences from this letter:—"We want you to know right at the start that we are interested in you. We want you to show the right spirit; to fit into Andover's splendid traditions. On behalf of the Society of Inquiry we welcome you. The Society of Inquiry is a vigorous Christian Association—one of the oldest in existence. We want you to tie up to it. Its meetings and other activities will help you to lead the clean, straight life we believe you want to live; will help you to gain the best, and to give your best to Andover."

The usual opening reception on the first Friday evening was attended by almost the entire student body. The speakers were Mr. McCurdy, Professor Forbes, Major Davy, Dr. Stearns, and representatives of various student activities.

The attendance at each of the two open Sunday evening meetings was about one hundred and thirty.

**Society Records, Spring Term, 1918**

P. A. E.	70.15
P. L. S.	69.55
K. O. A.	69.18
P. B. X.	68.53
F. L. D.	68.48
A. U. V.	68.28
A. G. X.	68.08

P. L. S. had the highest for the year.

**Music Notes**

The musical interest at the school this fall centers in the rebuilt organ. Owing to the war the construction of the instrument was delayed somewhat during the summer, but the past weeks have seen rapid progress, and the completed organ has been promised for the first of November. An event of unusual interest will be its dedication on the evening of December 12th, by Joseph Bonnet, the eminent organist of St. Eustache, Paris, who is visiting this country under the auspices of the French-American Association for Musical Art. The usual series of winter recitals is also being planned.

Choir stalls have been erected opposite the present ones, and the choir has been enlarged to over fifty members. It is hoped that with a decani and cantoris choir some antiphonal singing can be indulged in. From the enlarged choir a small glee club of about eighteen voices will be selected.

An orchestra concert is planned for the winter term for the benefit of the Red Cross, the program to consist of a classical part—the Military Symphony of Haydn—and a popular part. The orchestra rehearsals are held on Wednesday evenings in the Peabody House, and a goodly number of fellows have been dropping in from the grill to hear them—a fact of considerable importance from the point of view of stimulating interest in better music.

A brass sextette consisting of cornets and trombones has also been organized and has already begun playing hymns or chorals from the tower of the Administration building a half-hour before each Sunday service. During the war it is proposed to have them play the National Anthem before the morning service.



# OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

## A LIST OF P. A. MEN HOLDING COMMISSIONS

PREPARED BY C. H. FORBES FROM REPORTS TO OCTOBER 14, 1918

### THE ARMY

#### MAJOR-GENERALS

Parker, James, '70  
Sharp, Henry G., '76

#### BRIGADIER-GENERAL

Churchill, Marlborough, '96

#### COLONELS

Lloyd, C. R., '96  
Scranton, R. M., '85  
Stimson, H. L., '83

#### LIEUT.-COLONELS

Bingham, H., '94  
Chamberlain, J. J., '90  
Cowin, W. B., '93  
Graves, H. S., '88  
Howe, T. D., '00  
Joy, H. B., '83  
Murphy, F. T., '93  
Park, R., '02  
Schauffler, W. G., '82

#### MAJORS

Abbott, G., '98  
Alger, F. M., '96  
Askew, R. K., '96  
Bayne, H. A., '88  
\*Beal, H. W., '94  
Burbank, M. A., '99  
Clarke, T. B., '96  
Dove, P., '92  
Du Puy, C. M., '04  
Elting, A. W., '93  
Fuess, C. M., Faculty  
Greely, J. N., '02  
Greenway, J. C., '92  
Fletcher, H. B., '03  
Fuller, S. L., '94  
Greenway, James C., '96  
Hotchkiss, H. S., '97  
Howell, J. A., '93  
Kilpatrick, J. R., '07  
McLean, H. H., '09  
Park, E. A., '96  
Parke, C. R., '83  
Pope, S. D., '96  
Prentiss, J. W., '94  
Reid, P. L., '97  
Seymour, L., '83  
Smith, H. M., '92

Smith, L. B., '90

Stuart, C. B., '04

Tracy, E., '92

Wyer, H. G., '93

#### CAPTAINS

Andrews, A. E., '02  
Appleton, D., '13  
Archibald, H., '99  
Armstrong, S., '10  
Arnold, H. S., '96  
Bacches, F., '09  
Bacon, H. S., '89  
Baldridge, H. M., '13  
Bates, R. W., '07  
Benner, R. S., '95  
Bentley, E. S., '10  
Brown, N., '12  
Bruff, A. J., '99  
Burnham, M. P., '96  
Burroughs, E. R., '94  
Cannon, G. S., '99  
Carey, H. D., '14  
Carpenter, R. J., '07  
Cartwright, B., '03  
Chittenden, G., '00  
Clark, K. D., '00  
Clement, G. N. H., '01  
Cochran, M. M., '00  
Cox, R. E., '11  
Cranmer, W. H. H., '03  
Daniels, R. A., '12  
DeCamp, M., '14  
DeLoach, J. K., '00  
Douglas, M., '96  
Drinkwater, A., '96  
Dulany, G. W., '95  
Dunlap, J. M., '10  
Dunn, D. W., '08  
Eames, L. W., '05  
Eaton, R. G., '88  
Erving, H. B., '04  
Ewell, R. H., '99  
Fairbanks, R. M., '01  
Feeney, J. W., '13  
Foote, A. E., '92  
Foster, C. A., '98  
Gile, R. D., '08  
Gardner, R. A., '08  
Gilfillan, D. M., '08  
Gleason, C. W., '16  
Greely, A. W., '09

Green, E. C., '96

Hall, L. S., '09

Hall, P. T., '98

Hammerslag, R. J., '11

Harbison, A. W., '12

Henry, B., '96

Higgins, W. B., '14

Hincks, C. C., '07

Hinman, W. H., '96

Hobbs, H. H., '06

Hobson, H., '10

Husted, J. W., '14

\*Isett, R. P., '08

Jameson, J. W., '97

Jenkins, H. J., '16

Johnston, S. C., '94

Kohler, H., '10

Lansing, E. S., '14

LeBoutillier, T., '96

Lindenberger, I., '94

Loomis, A. L., '05

Lucas, W., '11

Luce, D. S., '95

Lund, F. B., '14

Lynn, T. H., '06

McCurdy, R. A., '03

McCurdy, S. M., '98

McDevitt, E. W., '08

McKay, R. G., '07

McLennan, J. H., '11

MacMillan, J. H., '13

Maddox, K.

Makepeace, W. D., '93 '92

Marsh, A. F., '07

Moore, F. W., '90

Morehouse, R. H., '04

\*Morrison, P. G., '12

Newton, R. S., '01

Nielsen, W. W., '14

Otheman, R. C., '04

Perin, O., '00

Perrin, H. B., '03

Perrin, L. W., '04

Perry, C. E., '96

Phelps, J. C., '02

Phipps, H. C., '99

Pierce, E. B., '09

Pigott, W. T., '07

Pittman, E. W., '09

Platt, W., '08

Potter, J. T., '90

Potter, N. R., '99  
 Potter, P. S., '95  
 Rankin, H. E., '05  
 Reilly, James, '09  
 Richardson, G., '01  
 Roberts, H. G., '96  
 Robinson, T., '11  
 Roosevelt, A. B., '13  
 Royce, A. B., '11  
 Schenck, R. P., '00  
 Schultze, E. C., '88  
 Scott, H. N. L., '02  
 Sheldon, L. B., '01  
 Smith, F. B., '93  
 Smith, S. K., '10  
 Snyder, F., '11  
 Sutherland, R., '11  
 Taylor, J., '12  
 Thayer, L. I., '11  
 Thompson, J. D., '09  
 Thompson, M. W., '13  
 Thompson, R. D., '14  
 Thomson, P. W., '98  
 Thornton, J. C., '04  
 Thrall, G. C., '96  
 Thwing, F. W. Butler-, '09  
 Townsend, F. deP., '92  
 Twombly, E. B., '08  
 Vander Veer, A., '96  
 White, W. H., '96  
 Whitney, W., '13  
 Wickersham, J. H., '98  
 Wishard, D. M., '01  
 Woolley, K., '13  
 Wortham, H. F., '10  
 York, E. H., '08

## FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Abbot, J. R., '10  
 Armour, D. C., '13  
 Armstrong, N., '15  
 Arnold, D. C., '05  
 Bacon, L. W., '13  
 Bacon, W. T., '02  
 Barnes, E. M., '01  
 Bates, A. T., '13  
 Belding, J. E., '92  
 Bennett, R., '15  
 Black, R. L., '99  
 Blackall, G. B., '11  
 Blank, H. M., '13  
 Brainerd, J. B., '15  
 Breeding, H. B., '13  
 Brooks, S., '08  
 Brown, F. W., '12  
 Brown, J. F., '12  
 \*Bruce, A. B., '11  
 Bulkley, R. G., '11  
 Bullivant, S. L., '13  
 Burchard, H. W., '09  
 Bushnell, S. K., '10

Chaffee, C. C., '12  
 Chalifoux, H. L., '05  
 Chamberlain, C. V., '04  
 \*Chapin, E. A., '14  
 Clark, P. J., '12  
 Clarkson, P. M., '11  
 Darr, I., '01  
 Davis, E. L., '13  
 Davis, R. S., '11  
 Daugherty, F. M., '10  
 Denman, M. S., '11  
 Dennett, R., '17  
 Dodge, M. L., '11  
 Donnelly, T., '16  
 Doyle, H. B., '18  
 Dunn, O. R., '08  
 Dustan, E. B., '10  
 Dyke, N., '12  
 \*Eadie, H. F., '15  
 Elwood, L., '15  
 English, H. K., '11  
 Evans, H. T., '12  
 Fallows, C. S., '01  
 Farrell, R. J., '13  
 Fessenden, R. K., '10  
 Fisher, R. T., '08  
 Franchot, C. P., '06  
 Francis, J. D., '15  
 Freeman, E. W., '09  
 French, G. D., '05  
 Frissell, S. D., '04  
 Fuller, R. H., '13  
 Gerhard, A. H., '94  
 Gesner, J. M., '08  
 Gile, A. B., '14  
 Gillen, J. B., '07  
 Goodlet, J. G., '12  
 Gould, J., '13  
 Gregory, E. S., '13  
 \*Gribben, P. D., '00  
 Hall, R. N., '07  
 Halle, S. J., '08  
 Hamilton, L., '15  
 Harbison, H., '10  
 Harmon, W. C., '12  
 Harrington, J. T., '95  
 Hartley, E. W., '13  
 Haskell, C. deF., '04  
 Hatch, A. F., '14  
 Hayes, M. J., '10  
 Hewett, C. F., '14  
 Hickok, C. V., '07  
 Hill, L. T., '12  
 Holt, H. J., '93  
 Janson, D. A., '10  
 Jones, M. F., '08  
 Judkins, J. B., '09  
 Kastor, R. N., '10  
 Kimber, W. T., '07  
 Kinney, O., '14  
 Kitchell, A. F., '05

Knowles, J., '14  
 Knox, G. G., '08  
 Lanigan, C. L., '06  
 Lanius, P. B., '09  
 Lawrence, C. W., '12  
 Levering, E. W., '03  
 Lindsley, H. D., '13  
 Littlefield, C. G., '12  
 Lucas, C. M., '13  
 Lynde, E. H., '12  
 McCune, W. R., '03  
 McGee, J. M., '95  
 Malcolm, D. C., '12  
 Malcolm, J. L., '08  
 Marshall, C. R., '12  
 Martin, C., '10  
 Martin, J. H., '03  
 Medicott, A., '13  
 Moore, K. L., '10  
 Moore, W., '14  
 Moorehead, L. K., '14  
 Morrison, S., '11  
 Morrison, S. W., '13  
 Newton, F. M., '95  
 Palmer, W. E., '11  
 Paradise, N. B., '14  
 \*Parks, L. B., '05  
 Partridge, S., '09  
 Pastorius, W., '12  
 Patton, F. F., '08  
 Pirnie, W. B., '11  
 Platt, L., '03  
 Prass, P. N., '07  
 Preston, O., '94  
 Ranier, J. A., '06  
 Raymond, J. M., '12  
 Redman, G. L., '09  
 Reilly, John S., '11  
 Reynolds, J., '03  
 Rhodes, W. F., '16  
 Rice, W. G., '10  
 Ripley, R. L., '11  
 Ross, Z. C., '07  
 Royce, H., '14  
 Russell, F. G., '13  
 Sargent, D. G., '08  
 Seabury, M. A., '05  
 Seaverns, E. D., '07  
 Sheehan, W. J., '13  
 Sheldon, A., '09  
 Shepard, F. B., '12  
 Simmons, F. R., '03  
 Smith, M. R., '13  
 \*Spencer, D., '13  
 Stebbins, J., '12  
 Stern, H. R., '99  
 Stewart, J. W., '16  
 Stickney, H. B., '99  
 Stokes, F. B., '07  
 Stokes, H. W., '05  
 Stone, Van Z., '12

Stover, H. L., '12  
 Swartout, R., '93  
 Swihart, H. D., '10  
 Taylor, J. H., '09  
 Taylor, W. H., '18  
 Taylor, W. O., '11  
 Thomas, F. W., '18  
 Thompson, B. V., '13  
 Thurston, T. K., '07  
 Titcher, B., '13  
 Walker, M. H., '05  
 Wallingford, D. K., '12  
 Warner, D. A., '10  
 Warren, K., '10  
 Waterworth, J. B., '04  
 White, H. McC., '12  
 White, W. P., '06  
 Whittlesey, M., '13  
 Williams, W., '15  
 Wilson, D. S., '01  
 Wilson, E. V. K., '08  
 Witherbee, S. H., '07  
 Woolverton, W. H., '09  
 \*Wright, J. M., '18  
 Young, H. M., '17

## SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Allen, P. B., '13  
 Apgar, E. P., '07  
 Armstrong, W. J., '92  
 Ashley, T., '16  
 Atchison, T. C., '11  
 Baker, E. W., '13  
 Baker, N. D., '11  
 Bailey, B. H., '12  
 Balch, R. T., '14  
 Bartlett, A. L., '09  
 \*Barton, L. C., '01  
 Beddell, T. H., '09  
 Bishop, R. R., '16  
 Blumenthal, A. F., '13  
 Bonnie, R. P., '07  
 Brainerd, J. B., '13  
 Brooks, A. (French), '01  
 Brophy, F. C., '13  
 Brown, C. M., '10  
 Buckley, H. R., '18  
 Burnham, E. W., '09  
 Burnham, H., '10  
 Bush, R. A., '11  
 Butkiewicz, T. A., '00  
 Caldwell, J. H., '08  
 Campbell, R. H., '12  
 Carleton, F. E., '12  
 Castle, K. M., '11  
 Clark, C., '04  
 Colman, J. H., '14  
 Colt, R. G., '03  
 Conlon, D. F., '09  
 Conroy, H., '16  
 Cook, R. S., '13  
 Cook, S. A., '12  
 Corry, F. C., '15  
 Corse, I. P., '15  
 Corwith, N., '13  
 Covell, B. S., '14  
 Coxe, E. B., '15  
 Crane, P., '17  
 Crane, W. B., '16  
 Crawford, J. W., '14  
 Crossman, E. G., '13  
 Crowell, D. J., '10  
 Curran, M. J., '16  
 Dain, J. M., '07  
 Daly, F. J., '07  
 Demere, R. M., '10  
 Donworth, C. T., '10  
 Doron, J. W., '18  
 Drew, J. A., '15  
 Duby, L. K., '14  
 Dulaney, W. H., '13  
 Dunham, A. P., '14  
 Dwight, H. W., '14  
 Emerson, J. E., '16  
 Ewing, F. B., '02  
 Farrar, R. J. H., '13  
 Farson, I. S. N., '10  
 \*Ferguson, L. M., '06  
 Foster, H. G., '10  
 Foulkes, H. T., '07  
 Freeman, E. W., '08  
 Freeman, H. B., '07  
 Freeman, S. F., '08  
 Frost, C. P., '14  
 Greene, E. B., '14  
 Greene, R. L., '13  
 Galpin, P. C., '06  
 Gamble, C., '16  
 \*Gamble, R. H., '11  
 Gibson, J. B., '12  
 Gomes, W. R., '09  
 Gordon, A. R., '11  
 Gross, H. R., '11  
 Gulliver, H. S., '12  
 Hager, J. F., '17  
 Harbster, G. B., '09  
 Hay, R. G., '12  
 Hemingway, D. H., '10  
 \*Hines, E., '17  
 Hopkins, I. G., '15  
 Hotchkiss, R. S., '16  
 Howbert, V. D., '10  
 Howe, E. J., '12  
 Hubbell, S. B., '04  
 Humbird, J. S., '04  
 Hunter, E. C., '11  
 Ingersoll, J. A., '08  
 Keeline, R., '13  
 Killam, L. L., '10  
 Kimball, R. M., '10  
 Kneisley, A. G., '13  
 Kriesler, C. H., '14  
 Ladd, W. W., '12  
 Lestrade, H. J., '14  
 Loeb, W. L., '12  
 \*Lovett, R. M., '14  
 McMahon, L. T., '14  
 Mallory, J. H., '05  
 Manning, A. H., '98  
 Martin, W. P., '16  
 Mead, H. G., '12  
 Meeker, D. E., '09  
 Middlebrook, L. S., '11  
 Milne, D. D., '12  
 Moore, H. T., '14  
 Moore, W., '15  
 Morrison, J., '08  
 Morse, B. C. J., '17  
 Mortimer, C. M., '13  
 Murphy, G. C., '08  
 Newton, R. P., '14  
 Northridge, G. W., '18  
 Nute, H. H., '12  
 Paradise, S. H., '10  
 Parsons, G. F., '06  
 Parsons, W. V., '91  
 Peck, A. W., '08  
 Pomeroy, B. C., '13  
 Pratt, H. T., '11  
 Pratt, W. E., '14  
 Preston, Jerome, '15  
 Preston, J. H., '15  
 Ralston, W. J., '04  
 Randall, D., '15  
 Reid, K. A., '14  
 Reid, R. H., '13  
 Reynolds, K., '10  
 Selden, J. K., '12  
 Sharp, J. H., '15  
 Shedden, R. F., '17  
 Sheehan, T. J., '15  
 Sheffield, W. P., '11  
 Sheldon, C. M., '13  
 Sherman, D. W., '08  
 Simmons, J. A., '14  
 Smith, W. H., '12  
 Snell, R. F., '14  
 Spear, S. S., '14  
 Speare, A. R., '15  
 Spencer, E. H., '10  
 Steiner, H. A., '08  
 Stephenson, M. L., '06  
 Stevens, J. P., '15  
 Stevens, R. T. B., '17  
 Sullivan, W. A., '13  
 Talmage, F., '18  
 \*Tetley, E. F., '13  
 Thayer, S., '15  
 Thomas, C. L., '15  
 Thompson, G., '10  
 Tolles, S. H., '08  
 Townson, H. C., '14  
 Tweedy, D. N., '08



Volk, H. F., '13  
 \*Wasgatt, H. C., '16  
 Waters, L. A., '16  
 Watson, H., '13  
 \*West, J. P., '13  
 Whitefield, H. D., '94  
 Whittlesey, R., '11  
 Wilcox, H. D., '94

Wiley, J. S., '13  
 Williams, A. R., '94  
 Wilson, V. H., '08  
 Winters, E. J., '14  
 Wood, W. H., '06  
 Woodward, W. F., '09  
 Wright, D. K., '14  
 Wright, S. B., '15

## CHAPLAINS

Bacon, A. C., '00  
 Boynton, N., '75  
 Howard, J. M., '05  
 Marvin, W., '75  
 Stackpole, M. W., Faculty

## THE NAVY

## LIEUTENANTS

Casey, W. R., '11  
 Clark, E. H., '97  
 Day, O. A., '96  
 Humphrey, C., '04  
 Moore, J. L., '96  
 Morse, H., '11  
 Nixsen, H., '07  
 Pitzipio, G. O., '00  
 Shepard, H. B., '12  
 Stork, W. B., '89  
 Waddell, J. E., '11

## PAYMASTER

Jordan, J. N., '04

## ASSISTANT-PAYMASTERS

Blumenthal, R. G., '13  
 Root, L. F., '07  
 Silver, E., '13

## ENSIGNS

Arnold, C. B., '10  
 Babcock, C. W., '00  
 Baker, G. F., '13  
 Barker, A. C., '13  
 Blackall, F. S., '13  
 Blanding, A. C., '07

Bradford, L., '10  
 Brayton, J. S., '13  
 Bressler, J. T., '15  
 Burns, D. F., '17  
 Carpenter, J. S., '13  
 Casselberg, H., '12  
 Cone, M. H., '09  
 Crumb, W. B., '15  
 Dillman, D., '14  
 Hoeflich, R. N., '10  
 Hogg, F. T., '13  
 Holton, A. E., '12  
 Hunter, H. A., '14  
 Ireland, R. L., '15  
 Jewett, G. F., '15  
 Jones, G. G., '10  
 Jones, G. M., '04  
 Kissam, R. B., '09  
 \*Lancashire, A., '08  
 Loughran, R. H., '08  
 Makepeace, C. S., '12  
 Marceau, T. C., '13  
 Metz, P. F., '12  
 Mitchell, O. M., '17  
 Mudge, W. F., '13

Murphy, C. H., '02  
 Neily, R. B., '15  
 Ocumpaugh, E., '12  
 Oliphant, G. W., '05  
 Owen, K. B., '12  
 Palmer, W. F., '13  
 Perlman, J. B., '10  
 Poole, P., '14  
 Pratt, H. C., '15  
 Reynolds, S., '15  
 Richardson, A. D., '13  
 Rodman, C., '15  
 Smith, R. W., '15  
 Stokes, W. E. D., '15  
 Strecker, S. M., '16  
 \*Sturtevant, A. D., '12  
 Taylor, M., '14  
 Thomas, H. B., '16  
 Torrey, W. W., '15  
 Waller, B., '06  
 West, P., '19  
 Weston, B., '16  
 White, J. W., '13  
 Whittemore, F. N., '14  
 Wright, W. C., '14  
 Wrigley, P. K., '16

## CROIX DE GUERRE

Armour, D. C., '13  
 \*Bartlett, G., '16  
 Bates, R. W., '07  
 Brooks, A., '01  
 Buck, H. S., '12  
 Conroy, H., '16

Paradise, R. C., '14  
 Plow, R. H., '14  
 Rice, W. G., '10  
 Riggs, C. G., '12  
 Roosevelt, A. B., '13  
 Thayer, S., '15

\*Died in Service.

## SUMMARY

## ARMY

2 Major-Generals  
 1 Brigadier-General  
 3 Colonels  
 9 Lieutenant-Colonels  
 31 Majors  
 132 Captains  
 170 First Lieutenants  
 172 Second Lieutenants  
 5 Chaplains

## NAVY

11 Lieutenants  
 1 Paymaster  
 3 Assistant Paymasters  
 58 Ensigns

## DECORATIONS

19 Croix de Guerre

## Graduate Interests

### Obituaries

1852—Joseph Henry Gilmore, son of Joseph Albree and Ann Whipple Gilmore, was born in Boston, April 29, 1834, and graduated from Brown in 1858, and from Newton Theological Seminary in 1861. He served as pastor of churches in Penacook, N. H., and in Rochester, N. Y. He was private secretary to his father, Governor Gilmore of New Hampshire, and at the same time was editor of the *Concord Daily Monitor*. From 1868 to 1908 he was professor of Rhetoric, Logic, and English in the University of Rochester. Dr. Gilmore wrote numerous text-books and at least one world-famous hymn, "He leadeth me! O blessed thought." He died in Rochester, July 23, 1918. Further allusion to Dr. Gilmore may be found elsewhere in this issue of the *Bulletin*.

1853—Storrs Ozias Seymour, son of Origen Storrs and Lucy Morris Woodruff Seymour, was born in Litchfield, Conn., January 24, 1836, and graduated from Yale in 1857. He studied theology at the Berkeley Divinity School at Middletown, Conn., and was the pastor and rector in Milford, Bethel, Norwich, Litchfield and Hartford, Conn., and in Pawtucket, R. I. At the time of his death he was rector emeritus of St. Michael's Church in Litchfield. Dr. Seymour had been a member of the Connecticut State Board of Education and the president of the Litchfield Historical Society. He died in Litchfield, September 8, 1918.

1853—Arthur Martin Wheeler, son of Willis and Eliza Fairchild Wheeler, was born in Weston, Conn., January 21, 1836, and graduated from Yale in 1857. For one year he was a student at Andover Theological Seminary, and since 1868 he has been professor of History at Yale. He wrote extensively on historical subjects and was an interesting and popular lecturer. His son, Arthur Stanley Wheeler, was a graduate of Phillips in 1898. Professor Wheeler died in Clinton, Conn., July 17, 1918.

1857—Thomas Bezaleel Sexton, son of Bezaleel and Elizabeth Phelps Sexton, was born in Warehouse Point, Conn., November 28, 1839 and graduated from Trinity in 1860. He became secretary of the East Windsor Woollen Company and of the Leonard Silk Company until 1870, and for ten years was in business in New York City. For the rest of his life he was engaged as a mining engineer in Mexico, and was an authority in Mexican affairs. Mr. Sexton died in Atlantic City, N. J., December 20, 1917.

1859—Anthony Weston Dimock, son of Anthony Vaughn and Susan Rathbone Weston Dimock, was born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia,

August 27, 1842, and received an A. M. degree from Columbian, now the George Washington, University, in 1872. At twenty years of age he was accepted as a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and at twenty-three he dominated the gold market of the country. He was a member of the firm of Marquand & Dimock, bankers and brokers, and later of the firm of A. W. Dimock & Co. He was president of the Atlantic Mail and other steamship lines, president of the Bankers' & Merchants', Southern, and other telegraph lines. During all his later life he was hunter, fisherman, author, in Happy Valley, near Peekamose, N.Y. He wrote many articles for the magazines, books for boys, classic works about angling, and an autobiography, entitled, *Wall Street and the Wilds*. Mr. Dimock died in Peekamose, September 12, 1918.

1860—Thomas Lathrop Browning, son of Latham and Emeline Wheeler Browning, was born in North Stonington, Conn., February 28, 1842. Until 1910 he was in business in woolen goods in New York City, and died in Stonington, August 8, 1915.

1866—Charles Marius Winslow, son of Chester and Anna Goss Winslow, was born in Brandon, Vt., February 10, 1842, and entered Middlebury College but did not graduate. He was a farmer by occupation, and for many years was secretary of the Vermont State Board of Agriculture, secretary of the National Ayrshire Breeders' Association, and also chairman of the Vermont Cattle Commission. He represented his native town in the state legislature. Mr. Winslow was present at the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation at Andover in 1916. He died in Brandon, June 8, 1918.

1872—Charles Benner, son of Robert and Mary VanAntwerp Shaw Benner, was born in Astoria, N. Y., July 31, 1855, and graduated from Yale in 1876. He received the degree of LL.B. from Columbia Law School in 1878, and practiced his profession in New York City. Mr. Benner died in Englewood, N. J., June 19, 1918.

1882—Fred Spencer Bullene, son of Thomas Brockway and Amarette Hickok Bullene, was born in Kansas City, Mo., August 23, 1864, and graduated from Sheffield in 1885. He was engaged in general newspaper work and died in Kansas City, August 26, 1918.

1888—Dana Huntington Welles, son of Samuel James and Anna Smith Collin Welles, was born in Fayetteville, N. Y., July 6, 1868. He was owner of three large farms, fruit, dairy, and hay producing types. He was manager of the Fayetteville creamery for ten years, president of the school board for fifteen years, and conducted

a government weather station for twenty years. Four brothers attended Phillips Academy, David Collin, 1876, Samuel J., 1877, John L., 1878, Paul I., 1881. Mr. Dana Welles was struck by a pulley block while haying and died of the injury, June 30, 1918.

1889—Joseph Platt Cooke, son of Joseph Platt and Harriet Emily Wilder Cooke, was born in Honolulu, H. I., December 15, 1870, and graduated from Yale in 1894. He was president of the firm of Alexander & Baldwin, and was prominent in the sugar industry in Hawaii. Mr. Cooke died in Honolulu, July 26, 1918.

1890—Calvin Burr, son of Charles Porter and Frances Powers Beardsley Burr, was born in Auburn, N. Y., April 21, 1872, and graduated from Yale in 1894. He was a student at the Harvard Law School and practiced his profession in New York City. He died in Auburn, August 24, 1918.

1894—Howard Walter Beal, son of Joel Doore and Helen Marr Washburn Beal, was born in Bangor, Me., November 26, 1869, and graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1898. He gave up his practice as a surgeon in Worcester to sail on the first American Red Cross ship. He was at the head of the American Woman's Hospital at Paignton, England. Dr. Beal died of wounds in France, July 20, 1918.

1894—Howard Dickinson Reeve, son of James Theodore and Laura Spofford Reeve, was born in Appleton, Wis., December 31, 1874, and graduated from Yale in 1898. He became an apple grower in Washington State at Otis Orchards, and died June 13, 1918.

1902—Lester Clement Barton, son of George Preston and Lucy Nichols Barton, was born in Maywood, Ill., June 27, 1884, and graduated from Yale in 1906. He was a lawyer in general practice in Chicago, and entering the service became a 2nd Lieut., Battery B, 101st Field Artillery. Lieut. Barton was killed in action July 18, 1918.

1903—Joseph Jansen Hasbrouck, son of Abraham and Martha Ryder Hasbrouck, was born in Kingston, N. Y., May 4, 1885, and graduated from Sheffield in 1906. He was an engineer with the Consolidated Copper Company, Cananea, Sonora, Mexico, and later engaged in manufacturing in Bridgeport, Conn. He died June 5, 1918.

1903—Frank Ronald Simmons, son of Frank Daniel and Mary Elizabeth Little Simmons, was born in Providence, R. I., May 16, 1885, and graduated from Yale in 1907. He then entered the architectural department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and was director of the Beaux Arts Committee of American Students and secretary of the Committee for Tuberculous French Soldiers. He was attached to the

office of Major Churchill's military commission and rose to be a Captain in the Intelligence Section. Captain Simmons died of pneumonia in Marseilles, France, August 12, 1918.

1904—Frederick Emerson Beach, son of Aaron L. and Nellie Daily Beach, was born in St. Albans, Vt., in 1881. He entered Indiana University but did not complete his course. He became paymaster for the Standard Oil Company at Bakersfield, Cal., and died there August 20, 1918.

1908—Robert Tussey Isett, son of Willaim Dysart and Laura Tussey Isett, was born in Spruce Creek, Huntingdon Co., Pa., November 17, 1887, and entered Cornell. After leaving college he was in the office of Hasley & Co., dealers in bonds, Philadelphia, Pa. He became a Captain in the Aviation Section, and was killed in San Antonio, Texas, September 21, 1918.

1909—Roy Esty Blanchard, son of Alvin and Alwilda Jane Esty Blanchard, was born in Andover, May 27, 1885. He was a cost accountant with Lockwood, Green & Co., in Boston, but lived in Lawrence, where he died September 16, 1918.

1910—John Heywood, son of George Henry and Harriet G. Edgell Heywood, was born in Chicago, Ill., April 28, 1890, and went to Bowdoin College. He was married in Gardner, February 10, 1917, to Miss Caroline Travers, and died in Boston, September 8, 1918.

1911—Robert Newell Powers, son of Robert Morris and Mary Catherine Newell Powers, was born in San Diego, Cal., April 17, 1892. His death, following an operation, occurred at a hospital in San Francisco, August 31, 1918.

1912—George Waite Goodwin, son of Scott DuMont and Sarah C. Waite Goodwin, was born in Glens Falls, N. Y., and graduated from Yale in 1916. He was killed in an airplane accident in France, July 12, 1918.

1912—John Shaw Pfaffmann, son of George Eaton and Mabel Shaw Pfaffmann, was born in Quincy, April 27, 1894. He entered Harvard with the class of 1916, and was killed in a flying school at Bosne, France, July 21, 1918.

1913—Egbert Foster Tetley, son of James and Annie Bould Tetley, was born in Methuen, December 8, 1893, and graduated from Brown in 1916, and was called to teach in the college. Lieutenant Tetley was commissioned at the first officers' training camp at Plattsburg, and was a member of the 47th Infantry. He was killed in action, August 10, 1918.

1913—John Prout West, son of Charles Henry and Mary Prout West, was born in Rutland, Vt., October 3, 1894, and graduated from Sheffield in 1916. In July, 1917 he enlisted in the Royal Flying Corps of Great Britain and was commis-



sioned Second Lieutenant on October 12, 1917. He was killed in action in France June 28, 1918.

1914—Elliot Adams Chapin, son of Cyrus Smith and Alice Bigelow Chapin, was born in West Somerville, May 10, 1895, and was a member of the Harvard class of 1918. He was a Lieutenant in the Royal Flying Corps and was killed in action in France, June 27, 1918.

1914—Robert Morse Lovett, Jr., son of Robert Morse and Ida Campbell Mottsmith Lovett, was born in Boston, July 21, 1896, and was a member of the Harvard class of 1918. He was a Second Lieutenant in E Company, 103rd Infantry, and was reported killed in action in France July 18, 1918.

1916—Harold Clinton Wasgatt, son of Herbert Preston and Clara Stuart Wasgatt, was born in Boston, June 13, 1896, and entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in a machine gun unit, 59th Infantry. He died of wounds July 25, 1918.

1917—Robert Kennedy, son of James Harrington and Susan Anne Feeny Kennedy, was born in Lawrence, September 6, 1898, and entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was drowned at York Beach, Me., September 3, 1918.

1917—Robert Bradstreet Whittier, son of Frank Orin and Sarah Alice Saunders Whittier, was born in Everett, April 27, 1895, and died at Camp Devens, September 24, 1918. He was a Lieutenant in the 301st Infantry.

1918—Stanwood Elliott Hill, son of Ernest Azel Lovejoy and Maud Curtis Elliott Hill, was born in Boston, May 8, 1825. He entered the United States Service and died of meningitis in France, July 6, 1918.

1921—John Sidney Graham, son of John Edward and Edith St. Clair Williams Graham, was born in Lowell, June 18, 1901. He was a member of the Phillips summer military camp and died in Andover, August 5, 1918.

### Personals

1862—William Whitman Farnam and Miss Anna Heaton Fitch were married in New Haven, Conn., June 8, 1918.

Mr. F. Abbot Goodhue, Phillips Academy 1902 and Harvard College 1906, has been appointed one of the three American members of the Inter-Allied Finance Committee which will negotiate all loans between the United States and its allies and between the United States and the neutral governments. The

1888—Col. Henry S. Graves has been elected an honorary member of the Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society of Edinburgh, Scotland.

1893—Major Clarence Goldsmith has been appointed to have charge of the water distribution in army camps throughout the country.

1900—Dr. J. Breckinridge Bayne has received a decoration for efficient work in fighting the typhus epidemic in Roumania.

1901—Lieut. Col. Thorndike D. Howe has been appointed postmaster for the American Expeditionary forces in France.

1902—Howard Mead Bartlett and Miss Georgie Mary Scott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Bridgewater, were married in Melrose, September 11, 1918.

1902—Earl Tappan Stannard and Miss Jeannette Condon were married in New York City, June 11, 1918. Mr. Stannard is general manager of the Kennecott Copper Corporation in Alaska.

1904—Gilbert Taylor Sugden and Miss Helen Stewart Carmichael were married in Amsterdam, N. Y., July 10, 1918.

1905—James M. Gilchrist is vice-president and general manager of the Home Grain Company of Winnipeg, Canada.

1907—Captain Robert W. Bates has been awarded the Italian War Cross for excellent conduct on Mont Grappa early in June.

1910—Quentin Reynolds is with the Eastern Advertising department of the *Farm and Fireside* Magazine.

1911—William Ernest Gould and Miss Ethel M. Reynolds were married in Oriskany Falls, N. Y., August 21, 1918.

1911—Harvey B. McCrone is with a munition plant in Waterbury, Conn.

1913—Lieutenant Philip William Blood and Miss Margaret Martha Chase were married in Lynn, July 13, 1918.

1915—Nehemiah Boynton, Jr., an Ensign in the Naval Reserve Flying Corps, and Miss Eleanor Morton Brown were married in Brookline, June 25, 1918.

1915—Lieutenant John Albert Simmons and Miss Isabel Benedict were married in Brooklyn, N. Y., September 26, 1918.

1917—David Hay Atwater and Miss Eleanor Wilder Bartlett were married in Andover, August 10, 1918.

other two members of the committee are a New York attorney and the first assistant secretary of the United States Treasury. Mr. Goodhue is appointed by the Treasury Department. He will reside in London for the duration of the war.







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# THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY PHILLIPS ACADEMY  
ANDOVER MASSACHUSETTS

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Volume XIII    Number 2  
January, Nineteen Hundred Nineteen

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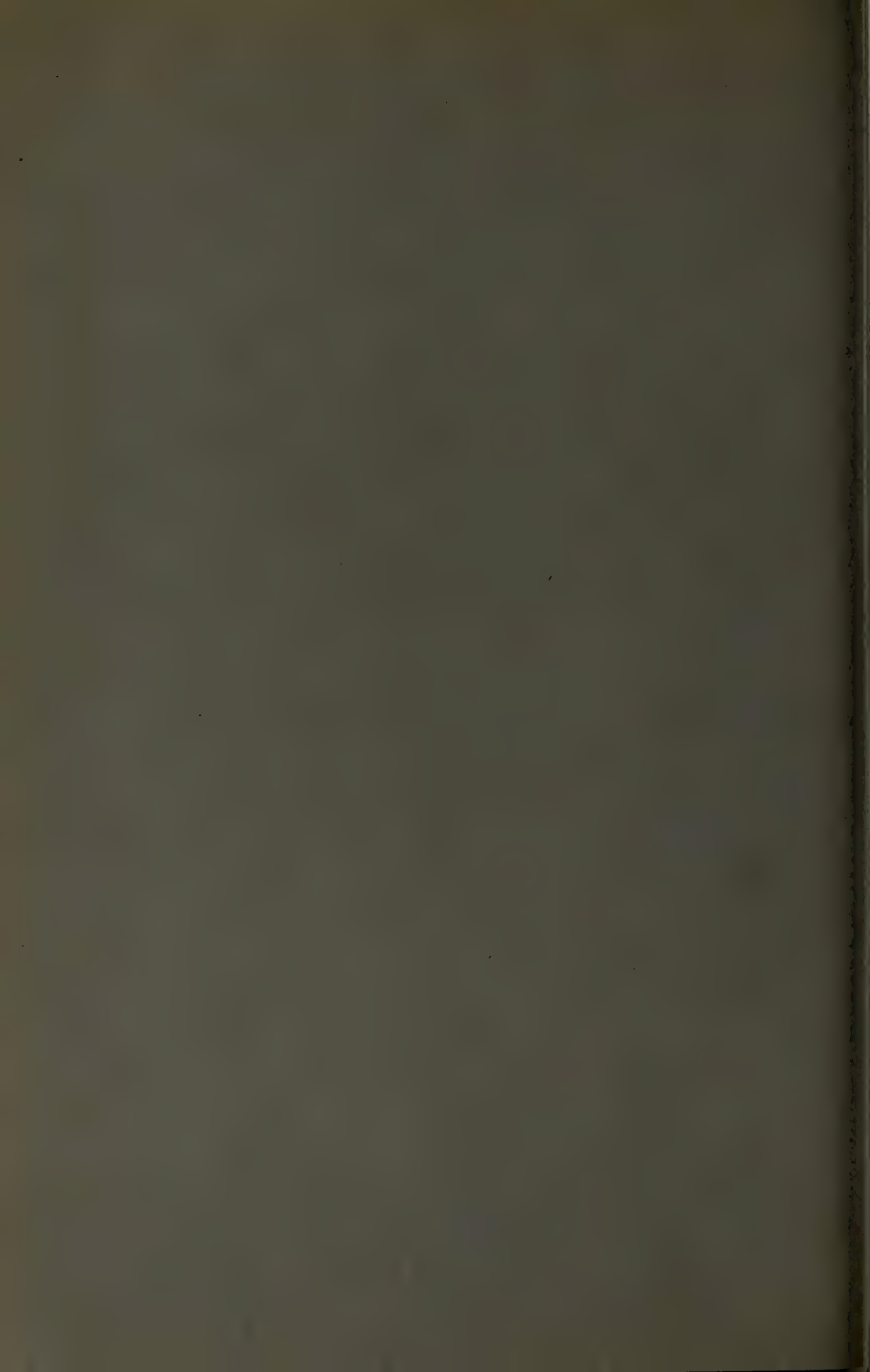
## SPECIAL ARTICLES

Army Post Exchanges

Indians in the War

Anglo-American Relations

War Records and Letters







# The Roll of **HONOUR**

Quic • et • Decorum • est • pro • Patria • Mori

Luther Mitchell Ferguson	May: 22: 16
Charles Blanchard Beck	15 • Sept: 11: 17
Leonard Bacon Parks	05 • Oct: 29: 17
Irving Tyler Moore	17 • Dec: 19: 17
Alden Davison	15 • Oct: 26: 17
Jack Morris Wright	17 • Jan: 24: 18
Dumaresq Spencer	13 • Jan: 26: 18
Gus Evans Warden	07 • Jan: 27: 18
Albert Dillon Sturtevant	12 • Feb: : 18
Leland James Nagadorn	13 • Feb: 23: 18
Harold Field Gladie	15 • Mar: 1: 18
Perry Dean Gribben	00 • Feb: 13: 18
Lloyd Seward Allen	08 • May: 1: 18
Schwler Lee	18 • April: 12: 18
Stuart Freeman	12 • May: 10: 18
William Beecher Nagan	17 • May: 11: 18
John Leonard Mitchell	10 • May: 30: 18
Julius Franklin Seelye	10 • May: 26: 18
Edward Bines	17 • June: 4: 18

# **A**stra Aeterna Peruntur \*

Elliot Adams Chapin	14	June	27	18
Stanwood Elliott Dill	18	July	6	18
John Prout West	13	July	9	18
George Waite Goodwin	12	July	17	18
Nester Clement Barton	02	July	18	18
Howard Walter Beal	04	July	20	18
John Shaw Pfaffmann	12	July	21	18
Harold Clinton Wassatt	16	July	25	18
Robert Morss Kobett	14	July	28	18
Douglas Bannon Green	00	Aug	2	18
Robert Foster Delley	13	Aug	10	18
Frank Ronald Simmons	03	Aug	12	18
Alexander Bern Bruce	11	Aug	17	18
Robert Tussey Iselt	08	Sept	21	18
Robert Howard Gamble	11	Sept	13	18
Gordon Bartlett	16	Sept	17	18
Robert Bradstreet Whitlier	17	Sept	17	18
Phillips Garrison Morrison	12	Oct	12	18
George William Mueller	08	Oct	4	18
James Robertson Carey	11	Oct	10	18
Anni Wright Lancashire	08	Sept	27	18
William Henry Taylor	18	Sept	18	18
Paul Danielink Wilson	04	Sept	12	18
George Minot Clavis	14	Oct	4	18

# **I**ux Perpetuae Hic Luceat



Levi Sanderson Tenney	16	Aug	20	18
Narry Campbell Preston	16	Sept	26	18
Charles Philip Gould	16	Sept	29	18
Donald Corpew Dines	17	Oct	5	18
Herman Chambers Wilson	17	Oct	6	18
Lucian Platt	09	Oct	9	18
Frank Dana Rendall	08	Oct	14	18
Kenneth Rand	10	Oct	15	18
John Case Phelps	02	Oct	18	18
Harold Ludington Hemingway	10	Oct	21	18
Hobart Evans Early	20	Nov	1	18
Narry Taylor Moore	14	Nov	30	18
George Eaton Dresser	17	Sept	27	18
Roswell Hayes Fuller	13	Sept	29	18
Robert Henry Coleman	12	Oct	8	18
Herbert Edward Rankin	05			
John Harland MacCreadie	14	Dec	7	18
William Joseph Neve	14	Oct	5	18
Errol Dwight Marsh	10	Nov	2	18
Truman Dunham Oyer	14	Dec	11	18
Stewart Flagg	93	Dec	13	18



# THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

ISSUED FIVE TIMES A YEAR IN JANUARY, MARCH, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER

## PHILLIPS ACADEMY ANDOVER MASSACHUSETTS

CLAUDE M. FUESS, EDITOR — ON LEAVE  
CHARLES H. FORBES, ACTING EDITOR

HORACE M. POYNTER  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER DEC. 28, 1913, AT THE POST OFFICE AT ANDOVER, MASS., UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUG. 24, 1912  
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AUTHORIZED ON JULY 8, 1918

VOL. XIII.

JANUARY, 1919

No. 2

### EDITORIAL

#### Verses Found on an Australian Soldier

Ye who have faith to look with fearless eyes  
Beyond the tragedy of a world of strife  
And know that out of death and night shall rise  
The dawn of ampler life,

Rejoice, whatever anguish rend the heart,  
That God has given you a priceless dower,  
To live in these great times and have your part  
In Freedom's crowning hour.

That ye may tell your sons who see the light  
High in the heavens — their heritage to take —  
I saw the power of darkness put to flight,  
I saw the morning break.

#### ASPERA TUM POSITIS MITESCENT SAECULA BELLIS

The shells have ceased to burst, and the frightful conflict of men against machinery is at an end. The world moves swiftly nowadays, and much may happen between the issues of a quarterly publication. Nothing has ever happened, however, which has given greater gratification to us all than the signing of the armistice. War that "fills the hearts of mothers with trembling" has been driven from France and Belgium. We hope soon to cease to dread the coming of the mail. Too many black-bordered letters have found their way to the Phillips mail-box, bringing their sorrow-

laden message of heroic lives cheerfully given to the great cause.

"Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn."

Every graduate will bow in silent grief and salute the imposing list of ennobled names, the supreme testimony of manhood's fulfillment of boyhood's promise. These names are imperishable and will shine forever on the walls of our school, to summon youth to the same supreme sacrifice whenever the same great call shall come. Phillips must be worthy of her immortals. With agonized heart, as it faces the stupendous casualty lists, the world is filled, as never before, with inflexible resolves to suppress man-killing

as a mode of settling differences of opinion. No coming Plautus should be able to say, "Man is a wolf towards man." It is the fervent hope of us all that our President may be instrumental in effecting the long-deferred fulfillment of Vergil's optimistic prophecy of the abolishment of war:—

*dirae ferro et compagibus artis  
claudentur Belli portae.*

#### EDUCATIONAL FERMENT

In the quivers of nervous exhilaration brought on by the astounding demands of the war, and suspended in mid-air by the thunderbolt of the armistice, everybody is shouting, "Something must be done! Our education is wrong!" We have got to employ our aroused desire for doing new things, or things in a new way. There is manifest a feverish haste to re-arrange, re-adjust, re-vamp the college curriculum. All this is promising and hopeful for a better education. We witness the president of Columbia asserting that "during the next generation the classical languages and literatures will be more earnestly pursued and better taught than they have been in the recent past. The secondary schools and the colleges must make adequate provision for their study and their proper teaching." In contrast with this we note in the papers the intimation that Yale is planning to abolish the requirement of Latin for entrance. Why do both emphasize the Latin situation, and which is reading the demand of the time? We cannot help feeling that the solution of our educational needs does not lie in the mere abolishment of Latin. We should like to see evidence adduced that the students who have not studied Latin are better prepared for any college or technical school than those who have "wasted time" on it. That Latin is not

necessary to a cultured life is abundantly proven; that it is a peculiarly promotive force in the evolution of culture is the evidence of a "cloud of witnesses".

In striking contrast with the widespread interest in science evoked by the demands of this mechanical and chemical war, is the reported attitude of some college professors that they do not wish more science taught in secondary schools. They themselves wish to initiate students into the holy mysteries. Are they unwilling to trust the men they have trained to teach others? The argument on the ground of immaturity will not hold water, if the cry for practical application of science is heeded.

There is one sidelight on the ferment of the day that should not be overlooked. Any person who visits one of our military camps to-day will find but one desire expressed by the great majority of khaki-clad youths, and that is to be done with the whole military game. The great interest which they had in efficiency was prompted by a definite aim. That aim is gone; and with it the interest which so captivated educational experts. To get that same interest in the work of education, it may be necessary to have, not a general college course, but specific courses for definite occupations, courses which like the military courses lead directly to proficiency in the occupation desired by the student. But let us trust that the good old plan of acquainting the young mind with a variety of the world's great accomplishments of intellect may still go on in college. The conclusion of the matter, as shown in most discussions, is that able teaching is to be at a higher premium hereafter, and that a man is to have some credit for his ability to awaken, stimulate, and direct human intelligence and will, to the end that they do things. Possibly it may be as credit-

able to make a man as to print a thesis. Teaching may then become an occupation for ambitious men hitherto burdened with a sense of humor.

#### LIEUTENANT ALEXANDER B. BRUCE

Alexander B. Bruce was the only member of the faculty of Phillips to give his life to the cause of liberty. Lieutenant Bruce was educated at Phillips and at Harvard, and had served in the department of chemistry of the Academy as a competent instructor. He was gifted with superior intelligence, a reserved disposition, and a great heart. His comrades of the faculty mourn and honor his name. His last battle is described in an article in this issue.

"Till the roll's called in heaven, lad,  
You may well take your rest."

#### CLASS REPRESENTATION IN THE WAR

Graduates may find interest in the subjoined statistics of the number of men, as far as reported to January 1st, contributed by the different classes of the Academy to the service of the country.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>No.</i>
1859	1	1902	15
1870	1	1903	19
1875	2	1904	25
1876	1	1905	22
1882	1	1906	25
1883	4	1907	46
1885	3	1908	60
1887	1	1909	44
1888	5	1910	75
1889	5	1911	82
1890	6	1912	108
1891	3	1913	98
1892	16	1914	130
1893	14	1915	117
1894	18	1916	107
1895	13	1917	78
1896	28	1918	46

1897	8	1919	19
1898	9	1920	14
1899	14	Faculty	12
1900	14		—
1901	16	Total	1325

The banner class is 1914 with 130 men in service.

#### MILITARY TRAINING

No one can follow the daily press without being made aware that our American colleges are facing a serious and complicated problem, in the sudden transition from a war to a peace basis. The problem is the more difficult because complicated and because, too, its solution cannot be based on factors that have usually determined the decisions of college officials. No wonder college officers are frankly perplexed, if not distressed, as they face it and plan for the future.

Not even the preparatory school is free from its unique problems in these days of uncertainty and change.

The immediate incentive for military training in a school like Phillips Academy no longer exists. To attempt to continue such training under the circumstances seems hardly wise. Yet the values accruing from the work already done are only too apparent and real. Are these values to be lost to us, or is it possible that, with war conditions and incentives gone, the benefits of military training can still be secured for our boys? The problem is not a local one. It is as wide as the nation. For the present, however, it must be solved by the individual institutions concerned as seems in their judgment best.

The effective work which Phillips Academy has been doing in military lines for the past two years and more is appreciated, we believe, by all graduates of the school. Its highest values have been



perhaps best understood by those in closest contact with it. To continue this work at present and on the old basis seems wholly impracticable. For the present Phillips Academy will make no requirement of its students in the matter of military training. It will offer, however, volunteer work for those who desire it. In the meantime it will await a definite and final decision by the Government as to what its military policy is to be, and what plans it has to propose to the educational institutions of the country, through which that policy is to be made effective. As during the war, the school still stands ready to contribute to the nation, and to its full capacity, whatever lies within its power to give. It asks only that the character of the contribution most desired shall be made perfectly plain.

#### THE BOYS OVER THERE

The glamour is gone, the terror is crushed, the hand of murder is bound, but the labor of grim duty remains. This tortured world is in the hospital, where surgeon and nurse must do their work of mending the broken body and setting it on its feet again. The road from armistice to peace may be a long and rough one. Ignorance already calls the terms harsh or even cruel. Study reveals that they aim only at removing from the world's highwaymen their weapons of offense. The roadway of civilization must be made safe.

Some boys must stay till the task is done. They must protect the birth of the new world of peace. They have offered their lives, side by side with the glorious French and British; now they must see the thing through. We know how they wish to come home, and we long to see them again, but they and we

know that they must police the field for the sake of security hereafter. We have much to do for the friends over there to give them a "square deal". It is for us at home to write to them, to cheer them, and to dig once and again into our pockets, that they may have all that we can give to make exile bearable and dotted with bright spots.

#### THE VAGARIES OF OUR LETTER-BOX

"A name which you all know by sight very well,  
But which no one can speak, and no one can  
spell."

The P. O. Department has attracted its full share of attention during the war. One queries whether some delays in mail deliveries may not have been occasioned by the plethora of chilling advice on its way to headquarters. Something jammed the routes. We feel, however, some charity for the good-natured servants who succeed in dropping some missives of strange title into our mail-box. The true character of our founder was in the mind of the mother who addressed us as "St. Phillips Academy", and the advocates of a League of Nations will be pleased with the brotherly designation of "Exeter-Phillips, Andover, Mass.", a discerning selection of site! The human element prevailed in the writer of "Mr. Academy Philip", while the trivial inquirer dubbed us "Flipp Academy". The suffragist seeker entitled us "Miss Phillips's Academy", and a psychological analyst invoked us as "Principles, Phillis Academy". A quakerish tinge appears in "Philadelphia Academy", and a churchly air enwraps "Bishop Hall, Esq., Andover". "Mr. Bartlet Hall" and "Mr. J. Taylor Cottage" are still with us, while "Mr. Academy Philip" looks after them.

"And twenty more such names. . . as these,  
Which never were, nor no man ever saw."

## MAJOR FUESS RETURNS

Major Claude M. Fuess has received his discharge from the army, after a notable service; and has returned to Andover. He will re-assume the editor-

ship for the next number in April. He is engaged to write a book on the service of Phillips men in the war. We are thus assured of a permanent and readable memorial.

**Frederick William Tilton** — Principal of Phillips Academy 1871-1873

Frederic William Tilton was born in Cambridge, Mass., May 14, 1839, and died in Boston December 16, 1918. He was principal of the Academy from 1871 to 1878, when he resigned to take up the headmastership of the Rogers High School in Newport, R. I. He retired from educational work in 1890 and removed to Cambridge, where his home was at the time of his death. In Major Fuess's *An Old New England School* there is an excellent estimate of Mr. Tilton's administration, and from this we quote:—

"Mr. Tilton's two years were really too short for the accomplishment of lasting reforms; they constituted, in fact, a time of transition, when Phillips Academy, lying fallow, was preparing for renewed fertility. Evidently the loss of Dr. Taylor caused no diminution of confidence in the school, for the attendance increased from 228 in 1871 to 241 in 1872 and 252 in 1873. Nor did the scholarship of the students suffer.

"Under Dr. Taylor the boys who wished to enter college had been practically forced to choose Yale. Mr. Tilton publicly expressed his disapproval of this policy by announcing in chapel that his aim would be to qualify Phillips boys for any higher institution. The immediate result appeared at the close of Mr. Tilton's first year, when seventeen of the graduating class went to Harvard, a larger number than in any one year since the days of John Adams. Every other pupil, moreover, who desired to enter college from Andover was admitted without difficulty. Dr. Taylor at his best could have done no better.

"It is to Mr. Tilton's credit that he established weekly Faculty meetings, at which offenses were reported and difficulties discussed. \* \* \* Phillips Academy was on the road to becoming something more than a 'one man school'.

"Mr. Tilton will be remembered as the leader who bridged the gulf between the Phillips Academy of Dr. Taylor and the more modern school of Dr. Bancroft. In his efforts at reform he was undoubtedly vigorous and wise. Something, too, he did accomplish in

introducing more efficient methods of instruction and government, and had he been able to carry out his plans, his career at Andover would probably have been distinguished. As it was, he did much to make the way easier for Dr. Bancroft."

**George Xavier McLanahan, '92**

Mr. McLanahan died at the Johns Hopkins Hospital on October 29th after a long illness. He was born in New Hamburg, New York, in 1872, lived for a while as a small lad in Switzerland, graduated from Phillips and from Yale, his career at each place being marked by his popularity among all whose lives touched his. After graduating from the Harvard Law School he continued his studies at the School of Law and Diplomacy of George Washington University and received the degree of D.C.L. and L. C. M.

At Yale Mr. McLanahan was a member of Psi Upsilon and of Wolf's Head, Class Historian, and chairman of *The Record*. At the time of his death he was a member of the Yale Advisory Board, and of the Governors of the Yale Publishing Association, president of the Andover Reunion Board, a trustee of Berea College, treasurer and trustee of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, president of the Yale Alumni Association of Washington, and a member of the local committees of the Y.M.C.A. In addition he was interested in many forms of religious work, especially in work among the lepers of India. He was enthusiastic in his labors for the Academy and was instrumental in sending many pupils to it. He was the life of the reunions of his class.

These varied interests and activities, along with his many clubs, give a good insight to the man. He was essentially a friend. He found something to like in everyone; his time and services were unreservedly at the disposal of anyone who needed help; his cheery presence kept every gathering from gloom; his letters furnished delight and real comfort. He will long be missed not only at Yale, but at Phillips, where his associations were close and dear to all who knew him.

## THE ARMY POST EXCHANGE

BY C. H. FORBES

"Keep thy shop, and thy shop will keep thee. Light gains make heavy purses. 'Tis good to be merry and wise."—  
*George Chapman*

The Post Exchange is the soldiers' department store. Before the war there was an exchange in each army post, but on the establishment of the training camps it was soon discovered that more were imperatively needed. The Government directed the Fosdick Commission on Training Camp Activities to initiate an enlarged and coordinated system of exchanges for each cantonment. Division Exchange Officers were appointed to organize and manage the exchanges of each camp. These officers appointed their assistants and clerks. It was soon manifest to the directors that there must be a chain of exchanges in each camp, because of the huge territory covered by the quarters of the division. At Camp Devens, for instance, there are now eighteen exchanges, all taxed to the uttermost to meet the demands made upon them. The Fosdick Commission no longer has charge of the Post Exchanges, which are now under the control of the Commanding General of each camp. The Division Exchange Officer remains in executive headship of the exchange, and is responsible only to the Commanding General. By a uniform method of accounting, the bookkeeping of the various exchanges is thoroughly systematized at the divisional headquarters of the Post Exchange. An officer from each regiment is chosen to act on a council of management, under the Division Exchange Officer.

All profits of the exchanges are divided among the regiments on a basis proportional to the business done in the individual exchanges. The regimental officers then apportion the funds among the companies. The men are happy in the thought of sharing in the profits and in getting, for the first time in their lives, a rebate on expenditures that never worried them when they were incurred. The companies spend their funds thus acquired for additional comforts and entertainments, enjoying a dividend on pleasures already enjoyed. It's like finding a dime in the pocket of a cast-off suit. Despite the fact that prices are less than in the civilian market, the profits are enormous. The accounts of one Division Exchange Officer showed net profits of over \$250,000 in three months, in addition to a complete line of supplies on hand, and not a dollar of indebtedness. The executive skill and business acumen displayed by these

capable Division Officers have wrought great benefit to the men of the camps, and have brought honor to the Government which they serve.

"For every man hath business and desire,  
Such as it is."

The words of Hamlet include the humblest private in the camps. If the desire stirs within his belt for doughnuts and milk, soda and candy, he "hath business" with the Exchange forthwith. If he longs for pie, he may steer the luscious wedges on their alimentary course with none to stay him save the nightmare, in "that hour, o' night's black arch the keystone." If he fancies the function without the fact, he gets his Wrigley's and chews, chews his blissful cud, to "sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite". If his toothbrush is shedding, or his pipe is balking, he seeks efficiency at the Exchange and gets it. Whatever small things he wants — he wants small things with all his might — he has only to drop his cash on the square-dealing counter of his shop, and presto! the thing leaps to his hand. There is always a bulge of contentment about him somewhere when he strolls away from the *Magazin*. Life isn't so bad after all, when satisfaction is so readily available at the cost of a dime.

Queer longings have developed; for example, at one time there was an unprecedented demand at certain exchanges for a particular cough-drop. Investigation proved that there was dope in the things, and the doctors decided to confine all distribution of medicines to the hospitals. The demand passed like a wraith! Some of the soft drinks were found to contain seductive elements, and these had to be banished from the counters of probity. Of course there is nothing of an intoxicating nature sold in the exchanges, and no soldier ever goes forth from their doors with "a winy vapor melting in a tear." There is, however, a wholesome — one might say a wholesale — passion for guileless drinks. As many as a thousand pints of milk cross the counter of a single exchange in a day. The cow is nobly doing her bit behind the lines and has never claimed exemption on the ground that she has a family to support! The boys would not be Americans if they did not love soda water and soft drinks. In the words of the good old Ingoldsby of our youth, they have

"down \* \* \* their throttles

Emptied various — that is to say, ten thousand — bottles."



The Division Exchange Officers have been keenly alive to the actual demands of the boys. It did not take long in these frankly outspoken communities to discover what was wanted and what would not go. However multifarious and heterogeneous the stock of an exchange may seem to a middle-aged visitor, he may rest assured that nothing will be lost in these omnivorous surroundings. There are things digestible and things that would appall the sedentary civilian, but they all go down to defeat in the iron apparatus of the hard-trained soldier lad. There are things useful, and things ornamental, and things merely desirable. It is often the utterly useless which stirs the heart's desire, for satisfaction is by no means always measured in terms of purposefulness, whatever the noble philosophers may say. Mr. Dooley was proving his fitness to run an exchange when he told Hennessey that if he gave his boy anything useful for Christmas he would never speak to him again. The officers of these shops know full well the delight which these overgrown boys take in the acquisition of a thing that serves no other use than to please the purchaser.

The doughboy loves to send gifts home, and his long deliberations often end in the purchase of something which, if it does not elate the judgment of the recipient, at least never fails to evoke a responsive gratitude. All of us at times treasure most the silliest of gifts. Who has not a bit of ribbon, or a lock of hair? And have we not all a fellow-feeling for the man who walked up and down the aisles of Jordan & Marsh's vainly hoping that the gift that was "just the thing" would rise up and beckon to him? He paused finally at a counter, picked up an object, and asked the clerk what it was for. "I don't know," said the clerk, "but I think it is a Christmas present!" It is a queer fact that we often select for another what we could not endure for ourselves.

The boy can get limited credit at the exchanges, but this credit does not extend beyond one-third of his next payday's receipts. Rich and poor are on a common footing in this matter, and there is no possibility of hobbling a fellow with the strings of debt. Credit merely enables him to tide over a period of empty pocket and despondent mind. His account must be settled on payday, and it is cheerfully squared.

There are many excellent places in all the camps where a fellow may go and find something provided for his comfort, and to which he is cordially welcomed, but here in the exchanges he is master of his own fortunes and independent of every sort of paternalistic provision for his needs. He is not called upon



MAJOR ARTHUR E. FOOTE, '92  
Division Exchange Officer, Camp Devens, Mass.

to feel even grateful, for the moment; he has his fill of the call for gratitude, and a sufficiency of cheerful response to duty. Here he revels in his national passion for independence and individual expression. He can look everybody in the eye, even though he is chewing gum at the time. There is a positive joy in bargaining, which is never quite like the acceptance of gratuities, and the soldier indulges in his small purchases with the full consciousness of self-assertion, and is "prouder than rustling in unpaid-for silk". Saving money may develop character, but spending pennies may save a disposition.

Every camp enterprise for the betterment of the comfort of the men deserves its special meed of praise, and among them must be set in a high place the ably conducted Post Exchanges. The best commendation of them is the fact that the patronage of them is so imposing in its proportions. They succeed because they supply a just demand and do it wisely. Phillips Academy is represented in this, as in all other branches of the service, for the admirably conducted exchanges at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., are under the manage-

ment of Major Arthur E. Foote ('92), Division Exchange Officer. The former Yale tennis star has not forgotten how to serve! Major

Foote has recently been ordered to report for service at the office of the Third Assistant Secretary of War, in Washington.

## INDIANS IN WAR SERVICE

BY WARREN K. MOOREHEAD

"Nature's heart  
Beats strong amid the hills."

Numerous friends have written me with reference to the attitude of the American Indian toward the world war. Mr. Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has sent me the official information upon which this brief article is based.

In view of our treatment of the Indian it would not have been surprising if the average Indian had hesitated to contribute either money or personal sacrifice in this war for democracy. He might be pardoned if he viewed it as a white man's war, begun by white, and not red savages.

Upon our entry into the war, the Indian Service immediately agreed to transfer every employee who could be spared. The field forces, office employees, and men and women connected with schools and agencies, were reduced in number. So many of the young employees left the service, that it was necessary to employ a large number of Indians to fill the vacancies.

The actual number of Indians in the Army, the Navy, and the training camps, is now 9000 (Sells Report, December, 1918). Six thousand of these entered by enlistment and not through the draft. This total does not include the many Indians on northern reservations who enrolled in the Canadian military organizations before the United States made a declaration of war. We are tabulating such enlistments as fast as they can be ascertained.

"These Indians have signally honored themselves and their country by entering some branch of the Army and Navy; by offering their money in war loans to the Government; by increasing the product of the country's food-stuffs and complying with the public food regulations; by swelling the ranks of wage-earners in periods of labor depletion; by generous and eager contributions in money and service to every phase of organized relief."

Orders were issued to superintendents and others in direct contact with Indians to explain to their wards the reasons why we had entered the war. The Indians responded nobly, but so many are suffering from tuberculosis, trachoma and mal-nutrition, that there are but 33,000 men of military eligibility. Our Indians have given twenty-eight per cent of

their available man-power. If this percentage of the white population of the United States were enrolled we should have ten million men under arms! Mr. Sells believes that the Indians' record in this war is unequalled by that of any nation.

The Indians' subscriptions to the first issue of Liberty Bonds amounted to \$4,607,850. To the four issues of Liberty Bonds they have subscribed a total of \$20,000,000. This is about \$58.00 for each Indian man, woman and child in the United States. It must be remembered that comparatively few Indians are wealthy, for in the grand total of 336,243 Indian population of the United States, over ninety per cent are very poor.

Up to September 30, 1918, there were 10,000 Indian members of the Red Cross. The Indians at that time had made over 1,000,000 hospital garments, and since then the increase has been very rapid, but figures are not available. The championship in knitting was won by Mrs. Sarah Valandre, an Indian of a South Dakota reservation, who began a soldier's sweater at 2 p.m. and completed the garment (which was an excellent piece of work) at 10.30 the same evening.

Mr. Sells informs me that he has received letters from Indians abroad stating that not only have they acquired a better use of English, but many of them are learning French as well.

There are now several captains, numbers of lieutenants, and numerous sergeants and corporals — Indians who have been promoted because of their efficiency. Five young Indians from Taos Pueblo, New Mexico, were killed in the Chateau-Thierry battle. They were in the front line, shoulder to shoulder with their white brothers.

A small school in Oklahoma reported that 176 pupils joined the Junior Red Cross, and the total enrollment of the school is 176! In northern Minnesota, in one small community, forty-eight Indians joined the Red Cross. At this place Red Cross meetings were held regularly, and it is stated in the report that many of the Indians walked across the lake on the ice, and spent considerable time sewing hospital shirts, knitting socks, etc. The work was carried on through the winter, although frequently the temperature was 20° below



zero. An old Indian and his wife came on foot seventeen miles to pay their \$1.00 each for membership. Throughout the Indian country generally the schools, family groups, agencies, and various organizations all worked together. One school alone sent five hundred Christmas boxes to Indian boys in the service.

The war has had a most satisfactory effect on the Indian population and has changed the wandering tendency of many to settled life on farms. The increase in agriculture and stock-raising has been most gratifying, the gains on some reservations reaching one hundred per cent, and on none of them falling under five per cent. The average increase has been 33 1-3 per cent. I think it would have averaged 100 per cent for the entire Indian acreage and stock of the United States, had there not been a severe drought in Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, and Utah. Stock died and crops burned up, yet in spite of this fact, the Indians doubled their grain-planting and concentrated energy on stock-raising. Agricultural fairs were held, and liberal prizes were given to encourage thrift and progress.

In this connection it is well to state that a campaign was inaugurated to save Indian babies from disease and thus prevent the decline of the Indian population. At the South Dakota state fair, in open competition with white babies, Guy M. Howe, an Indian baby from Crow Creek reservation, won first prize with a score of 95.5 per cent. The tribe to which this baby belongs were blanket Indians, living in tipis, only thirty years ago!

Near Phoenix, Arizona, the Pima Indians are raising long staple cotton and receiving from seventy to eighty cents per pound. On reservations where irrigation projects have been completed great increase in crops is noted. One Indian in one year cut alfalfa hay nine times on his five acres and received for his crop the sum of \$2000! On a large reservation crops were raised that were valued at six million dollars.

The Secretary of War last summer petitioned the Secretary of the Interior to turn over the Carlisle Indian School for hospital purposes. This is the best equipped Indian school in the United States and compares favorably with any of the smaller colleges in buildings, modern construction of plant, etc. The Indian children from Carlisle were sent to other schools, and by the first of September, 1918, the famous school was turned over to the Secretary of War. It has a capacity for over five thousand wounded soldiers.

Indian funds secured from oil and gas leases have been put into Liberty Bonds, thus giving the Indians 4 and 4½ per cent interest on the investment. Formerly, the Treasury allowed them 2 per cent on deposited funds.

Great credit is due to Commissioner Sells, his employees, and others, for bringing about this splendid cooperation on the part of our Indians, who, fifty years ago, were a liability rather than an asset in our national life. In three short years their patriotism and progress have been of the highest order. Certainly they are entitled to fair and just treatment at our hands.

## FOR STUDY OF CLASSICS

### Academy of Arts Suggests Courses for Schools and Colleges

Indorsement of the classics and a suggestion that American secondary schools and colleges place more emphasis on their study, were embodied in a resolution adopted recently by the American Academy of Arts and Letters, at its annual meeting, held in the Century Club, New York. The resolution relative to the classics was as follows:

"At a time when the habit of change threatens to unsettle all convictions and re-estimate all values, when war has concentrated the intelligence of the world on mastering the secrets of power latent in the physical forces of nature, when the readjustments of reconstruction direct attention to the practical needs of the importunate present, the American Academy wishes to record its abiding faith in those intellectual traditions and spiritual aspirations of humanity which in their sum constitute 'the things that are more excellent'. Literature, including not only the best reports of the current life and the passing hour, but the selected treasures of the European centuries from Homer to Tennyson, is simply the recorded memory of civilized mankind, the chief thing that distinguishes mankind from creatures that live only in the consciousness of the moment. By reasons of conditions not likely to recur, the noble literatures of Greece and Rome possess liberal and special excellencies not easily reproduced, and a peculiar power to stimulate, enlarge, and liberate the awakening intelligence of studious youth. They have a further and hardly less weighty significance as the source of inspiration and the indispensable key to the full understanding of nearly all of the best books of the modern world.

"There may have been times when excessive emphasis of these truisms forced the study of the classical languages upon reluctant or unfitted minds, to the retarding of educational progress and to the neglect of other not less essential studies. Those days are passed and their controversies concern us no more. It is no longer a question of exclusive predominance of the classics in education, but of their suppression. The study of the classics is not an obstacle, but an aid to the fostering and prose-



cution of those scientific inquiries upon which modern civilization depends.

"With no desire to revive obsolete controversies, and without attempting to anticipate the details of a curriculum, the academy believes that, in a broad view of present conditions, thoughtful Americans ought to use their influence to encourage rather than to discourage (1) the basic study of a substantial amount of Latin, and wherever practical, of Greek, in our secondary schools; (2) the cultural study of Greek and especially of Latin in our colleges; (3) the scientific study of classical antiquity in the graduate schools of our universities. The triumph of the opposite policies will lower the intellectual and aesthetic standards of our secondary schools, and the average culture of the American people, and, in the absence of any controlling sense of linguistic laws and historic derivations, will debase their written and spoken English. It will convert into a mere technical or vocational school the liberalizing and elevating American college, which, however imperfectly, has trained the statesmen, the writers, and the leaders of opinion who have made the America we know and love. It will destroy the young and flourishing school of productive American scholarship, just as it is emancipating itself from the old provincialism and from the old dependence on Germany, and is preparing to take its true place in the fellowship of scholars throughout the world."

The officers of the academy were re-elected. They are: William Dean Howells, president; William M. Sloane, chancellor; Robert Underwood Johnson, secretary; and Thomas Hastings, treasurer. In addition to the foregoing, members of the Board of Directors are: Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Edwin H. Blashfield, and Augustus Thomas. Others present at the meeting were: Daniel Chester French, Hamlin Garland, Cass Gilbert, Robert Grant, Brander Matthews, Gari Melchers, Paul Elmer More, James Ford Rhodes, William Roscoe Thayer, and J. Alden Weir.

### Commander Thomas Mott Osborne Speaks

The Chapel was well crowded on Sunday evening, December 8, when Commander Thomas Mott Osborne of the Portsmouth Naval Prison spoke to members of the student body and friends who were present. Mr. Osborne followed his usual line of thought in his address and sought especially to emphasize the responsibility resting upon the educated and thoughtful young men of America to use all their influence to correct antiquated and barbarous prison management and eliminate long-established abuses. His illustrations, drawn from his own personal experiences, were many, at times humorous and at times tragic. At the close of the address, a collection was

taken for the benefit of Mr. Osborne's special fund, through which prisoners on parole are aided in reaching home and loved ones in times of emergency.

### "In Father's Place"

*Lines from a Cambridge boy at the front addressed to the folks at home.*

(From the Boston Transcript)

Because I am his father, they  
Expect me to put grief away;  
Because I am a man, and rough  
And sometimes short of speech and gruff,  
The women folks at home believe  
His absence doesn't make me grieve;  
But how I felt, they little know  
The day I smiled and let him go.

They little know the dreams I had  
Long cherished for my sturdy lad;  
They little guess the wrench it meant  
That day when off to war he went;  
They little know the tears I checked  
While standing smiling and erect;  
They never heard my smothered sigh  
When it was time to say good-by.

"What does his father think and say?"  
The neighbors ask from day to day.  
"Oh! he's a man," they answer then,  
"And you know how it is with men.  
But little do they ever say,  
They do not feel the selfsame way;  
"He seems indifferent and grim,  
And yet he's very proud of him."

Indifferent and grim! Oh, heart,  
Be brave enough to play the part,  
Let not your real grief be shown;  
Keep all your loneliness unknown.  
To you the women folk must turn  
For comfort when their sorrows burn;  
You must not at this time reveal  
The pain and anguish that you feel.

Oh, tongue, be silent through the years,  
And eyes, keep always back the tears,  
And let them never see or know  
My hidden weight of grief and woe.  
Though every golden dream I had  
Was cherished in my dear young lad;  
Alone my sorrow I must bear;  
They must not know how much I care.

Though women folks may talk and weep,  
A man, unseen his grief must keep,  
And hide behind his smile and pride  
The loneliness that dwells inside.  
And so, from day to day I go,  
Playing the part of man, although  
Beneath the rough outside and grim,  
I think and pray to God, for him.

WINSLOW DWIGHT, '13

## ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

BY LAWRENCE V. ROTH

The future peace of the world will depend largely upon the mutual understanding existing between England and America. Ill will and misunderstanding in the past have been due to many causes. The teaching of American History in the public schools has been almost the chief offender. Very little attention has been given to the English side of the American Revolution. Only in comparatively recent times have our historians attempted to give the English point of view of the causes out of which the war originated.

The taxation controversy which preceded the war must be viewed from two angles, viz: from that of legality and from that of justice. The leaders of resistance were successful in convincing a fighting minority of their countrymen, and many English Whigs, that the British measure of taxation known as the Grenville and Townshend Acts were acts of tyranny and therefore illegal and unconstitutional. Thus it was not only the right, but also the duty, of the colonists to resist even to the extent of taking up arms.

Americans have been brought up on the doctrine that "taxation without representation is tyranny". This expression was the rallying cry in the controversial period preceding the war. It was scattered broadcast by the agitators of resistance to British tyranny and despotism. Under this slogan they first took up arms in April, 1775, not for independence, but for the right to tax themselves in their colonial assemblies. Complete separation from the mother country came because there was no other way to gain the justice for which they struggled. But this expression, "Taxation without representation is tyranny", still persists in American History. It doubtless always will. But is it a true statement? For the most part it has continued unchallenged and without explanation in the lower schools. Tyranny involves an illegal or unconstitutional act. If colonial leaders down to the eve of the war acknowledged the justification of Parliament, as they did, then why did not that body have a constitutional right to tax the subjects in America? It would be as illogical to claim that Congress has not the power to tax women who are not represented in Washington, or to lay customs duties in the territory of Alaska. Congress not only taxes the people of Alaska but legislates for this territory as well. In fact, the powers of the local legislature are so limited that the Governor in recent years has

repeatedly asked from Congress more local self-government for the people of Alaska.

What did the colonists mean by the illegality of taxation without representation? They did not want representatives in Parliament. The resolutions of the Stamp Act Congress which met at New York in 1765 stated that only the colonial assemblies in which they were represented had a legal right to tax them. But this was a new idea in the European system of government. In the English sense the American Colonies were represented in Parliament because each member of that body represented the whole of the Empire. For instance, such cities as Birmingham and Manchester also had no elected representatives in Parliament. Long years of experience in colonial government, aided by geographical isolation and neglect by the mother country taught the subjects in the new world a new meaning of representation. The two ideas came into direct conflict. English conservatism would not permit this new doctrine to exist. A compromise might have resulted because there were leaders in England who felt the justice of the colonial view. A stubborn king, George III, came into power in 1760 and forced the issue. His ministers, completely under his control, carried out his scheme of colonial government. King and ministers were hostile and cold to the right and justice of the claims of the subjects in America. It was not England but her king and ministers who brought about the American Revolution. If justice, instead of narrow views of legality and self-interest, had dominated the minds of the rulers in England, forcible separation might have been avoided.

King George V, speaking for the people of England in his address of welcome to the President of the United States recently, suggested the spirit in which this period of American History should be taught. "To you, not less than to us, belong the memories of our nation's heroes, from King Alfred down to the days of Philip Sidney and Drake, of Raleigh and Blake and Hampden and the days when the political life of the English stock in America was just beginning. You share with us the traditions of free self-government, as old as the Magna Charta." He might have added that we share with you, your heroes from Washington and Jefferson down to Lincoln.

Both England and America are determined that this spirit of justice and democracy shall prevail in settling the peace of the world.



## Kenneth Rand

BY HAROLD CRAWFORD STEARNS

Poets, great and small, are the saddest of mortals, I think. I use the word "sad" in a restricted sense: not to describe the petty grief born of thwarted hopes, or the weak sorrow anyone may experience over physical loss, but that ineffable, untrammelled tug at the heart serious thinkers feel when they scan life. Kenneth Rand, being a poet, was sad in all he did.

Born in the city, Kenneth's instincts were of the country; not the country of farms — oh, no; he could not have told a wheat-field from an upland meadow — but the country of open places, hills, winds, untrammelled sunsets, clean dawns. Brought up in the city, making the city his home, Kenneth's thoughts were continually wayfaring down dusty, romance-laden roads, stopping at wayside, gypsy fires, or riding back across the red years to join the heydays of his beloved Kit Marlowes, his roistering Francois Villons.

I believe his sadness and his mind's wanderlust explain his work.

When did Kenneth Rand first lisp in song? No one can say. I am positive that in early childhood he played with singing words, making picture-puzzles of them, piling them together as other children piled blocks. Surely at seventeen, when I first knew him at Andover, he had mastered the fundamentals of minstrelsy and was only waiting to master the fundamentals of life.

Some people, who cannot account for realism permeating an apparently romantic nature, may hold that Kenneth Rand was affected in stressing the gloomier, more cynical side of things. Similar phenomena are everywhere. Their explanation hangs on the simple truth that a comprehensive knowledge of mundane affairs often craves for an ideal state — and finds it only in imaginings.

"How far they would have gone!" is said of most poets who die in youth. I shall not use that supposition in regard to Kenneth. Instead, I shall remark, "How far he went in so few years." Are there many men of twenty-seven who can point to three volumes of inspired lyrics? Are there many men of twenty-seven who can bid the world good-bye with such a quietly heroic, such a poignantly challenging utterance as *Limited Service Only*?

When will Kenneth Rand's last song be sung? No one can say. Strange, but I feel that somewhere he is a youngster again, chiseling singing words and situations out of dreams and piling them one on the other as children pile blocks. He will make lovelier and lovelier poems, because, to paraphrase one we need not name, he will find better and braver dreams than ever he had on earth.

## "Limited Service Only"

(From the *Bellman*)

I am not one of those the gods' decision  
Has chosen for that highest gift of all —  
The sacrifice, the splendor, and the vision —  
To fight, and nobly fall:

And yet I know — what though it be but  
dreaming!

Should the day hang on some one last desperate  
hope,

I — I — could lead one reckless column  
streaming

Down some shell-tortured slope.

To face the shadow-hell of Death's own Valley  
With eyes unclouded and unlowered head —

Know, for an instant, one ecstatic rally

And then be cleanly dead.

KENNETH RAND, '10

## Vale, Kenneth Rand

(From the *Bellman*)

As school-boys, we would sit alone o' nights

Reading in Balzac, Omar, Stevenson,

Or throw the books aside and, one by one,  
Climb over shining schemes to dizzy heights.

In college, sometimes, we would slip away

From noisy class-room to some quiet inn

Where we could pledge in tankards cool and  
thin

The years we saw as gold scenes in a play. . .

Oh, Kenneth, how could dreams like ours be  
false?

Our Avalons, our bright Hesperides,

Our Ids, our islands washed by tropic seas  
All faded . . . faded . . . echoes of a waltz. . .

You go (O world he reaches, hold him dear!);

I stay, to tend the embers falling here.

HAROLD CRAWFORD STEARNS

## A Prayer

They go with ringing laughter on their lips,

They go with iron and glory in their hearts,

They go — our hope — down to the hungry  
ships,

And all the fields are lonely and the marts.

We cannot know the horrors they are near,

Nor dark and evil tides their might must  
stem . . .

O days, be fair! O nights, be sweet and clear!

O hours that creep toward peace, be kind to  
them!

HAROLD CRAWFORD STEARNS



## The Mallet Reserve

"In a summer when, again and again, the historic phrase, 'Franco-American troops', makes its appearance in the communiques, the distinction of being the most complete amalgam of the two armies belongs to that flying squadron of emergency transportation, that trundling troop of trucks, that charging company of camions, the Mallet Reserve.

"This organization consists of seven hundred five-ton trucks — American trucks driven over French roads, driven now by French, now by American drivers, officered by French and American officers, carrying French and American troops, French and American ammunition.

"The Mallet Reserve is so named because its commanding officer is Major Mallet of the French cavalry, and is called a reserve because it is attached to no army corps, but rather is held in reserve for emergency duty whenever a crisis in the war brings a crisis in transportation. This means that the interminable line of camions bearing the Mallet mark will invariably appear wherever things are hottest, that the trucks and their drivers know no rest from one year's end to the other.

"Thus, you saw them along the roads up Cambrai way last fall. When French troops were rushed into the gap during the German drive of March 21st, Mallet trucks carried them, and they were Mallet trucks which bore northward the French soldiers who made their sudden and startling appearance among the British in Flanders during the April fighting. The American troops and ammunition that were moved with a rush to the lines of the Chateau-Thierry front were transported, many of them, in the home-grown camions of the Mallet Reserve.

"The trucks themselves, if you examine them, tell many a story of transport under shell-fire, tell of machine gunners borne to the very rim of the battle so that the gunners need only drop from the camion, run across a field and start firing.

"The personnel of the Mallet Reserve number 3500. Of these, 1300 are Americans. Some of the Americans are alumni of the old American field ambulance; some of the officers began as ambulanciers with that group of volunteers who preceded the A. E. F. Some of the Americans who drive these trucks first learned their trade at the wheel of their own fast roadsters back home; some of them learned it in that company of lower East Side taxi-drivers who were forever appearing in the gang fights which used to excite New York when there were no greater fights to absorb its attention."

Lieut. J. B. Mackinlay, '14, is serving with the "Mallet Reserve".

## 2nd Lieut. R. H. Gamble, Killed at St. Mihiel, Praised as Hero

"It was September 12th, in the drive into the St. Mihiel sector. Our boys were just walking away with the Hun. Bob had charged with his platoon, not following, but leading them — just the kind of action everyone admires in an officer. I saw it myself and heard his men speak of it afterwards. It was in an attack on a Boche machine-gun nest that he fell, fighting for his God and country, a true soldier to the last. He was the most popular officer in his regiment. He was buried in the soldiers' cemetery near Bois St. Claude, a short distance southeast of the village of Vieville-en-Hay."

This is the tribute to a hero paid by a fellow-officer to 2nd Lieut. Robert H. Gamble. The statement is an extract from a letter just received from Lieut. Frederick S. Bryant, of the 11th Infantry, to which Lieutenant Gamble was attached.

Lieut. R. F. Phelan of Philadelphia, also of the 11th Infantry, in a letter that arrived simultaneously with the Bryant communication says:—

"Of course we had casualties — that is to be expected — but goodness knows it is a wonderful place to become a casualty.

"I saw numerous evidences of Yankee pluck and valor — one in particular which I will never forget — Lieut. Robert Gamble, of our A Company. Well, he died with his boots on, clutching his automatic revolver as he fell dead. He took a machine-gun nest — and just beyond him were two of the crew of the machine gun that got him across the chest."

Immediately after this drive in which Lieutenant Gamble was killed, the following telegram was sent by General Pershing and communicated to the men who took part in it:

"Signal Corps, United States Army.

"Telegram:

"Office of the G. in C. H. E. F.

"Sept. 15, 1918

"To Major General \_\_\_\_\_

"Commanding \_\_\_\_\_

"Please accept my sincere congratulations on the successful and important part taken by the officers and men of the third corps in the first offensive of the first American army on September 12, 13, and 14. The courageous dash and vigor of our troops have thrilled our countrymen and evoked the enthusiasm of our Allies. Please convey to your command my heartfelt appreciation of their splendid work. I am proud of you all.

"PERSHING

"7:30 p.m."

# On the Honor Roll



C. B. BECK '18  
Died Sept. 11, 1917



2D LT. R. H. GAMBLE '11  
Killed in action Sept. 13, 1918



1ST LT. LEONARD B. PARKS '05  
Died Oct. 29, 1917



PRIV. H. E. EARLY '20  
Died at Paris Island, S. C., Nov. 1,  
1918



PRIV. L. S. TENNEY '16  
Killed in action  
Aug. 20, 1918



2D LT. G. E. WARDEN '07  
Died at Ft. Sam Houston  
Jan. 27, 1918



PRIV. K. RAND '10  
Died Oct. 15, 1918



PRIV. S. E. HILL '18  
Died at Calais, France, July 4, 1918



CADET L. S. ALLEN '08  
Killed in accident, May 1, 1918

## More of Our Sacred Dead

"Cross the lifeless hands aright,  
The blood-stained locks in order lay,  
Speak never of a useless fight,  
But gaze a little, silent space  
On death's great dignity of face."

DUDLEY POORE, '13

**1st Lieut. Alexander Bern Bruce, 1911,** killed in action, August 17, 1918. Mr. Bruce went to France with the Phillips Ambulance Unit; when a call was made for volunteers to drive the ammunition lorries, he went with the majority of our unit to the more dangerous work. When his term of service had expired, he sought to enter the aviation and was given his commission after the usual period of training and was promoted to a first lieutenancy. Not satisfied with the ordinary work, he joined in the pursuit squadron. He met his death when in combat his plane was brushed by another and he fell almost two miles. He had managed to gain partial control, but was unable to avoid striking in a forest, where his machine crumpled and his neck was broken by the fall.

Bruce was a graduate of Phillips in the class of 1911. His years here were marked by his high standards of work and character, and these were maintained at Harvard. He was a member here of the Cum Laude Society and at Harvard of Phi Beta Kappa. On his graduation he returned to Phillips as instructor in Mathematics and Assistant in Chemistry.

Bruce was from his entrance to the Academy a singularly quiet lad, with large power of concentration on whatever he undertook; always open to the finer ideas and ideals of life. He had a well-directed stubborn streak that carried him to the very end of each undertaking. He was a clean-living, straight-thinking, modest and brave gentleman.

**Corporal Charles P. Gould, 1916,** was a fine lad, beloved by all his fellows. He met his duty gladly and went abroad with Company I, 107th Infantry, 27th Division. He was killed in action September 29, 1918, when his regiment was tearing through the Hindenburg Line near St. Quentin. He was shot through the head and died instantly. "It is at such a cost that Liberty, and Conscience, and Right are maintained. May we and coming generations value it."

**1st Lieut. Leland J. Hagadorn, 1913,** was graduated from Phillips Academy and then Sheffield Scientific School at Yale in 1916. He then held an important position with the Baldwin Locomotive Works and the Union Petroleum Company. He attended the first class at the Ithaca Ground School for Aviation and was selected as one of the ten honor pupils to go to France for air training. He was one of the first three American aviators to fly over Paris with planes bearing the American cockade. He was completing his course at Cazaux, France, when his machine broke and he fell to his death, February 23, 1918. "He knew no fear and was regarded by Americans and French alike as one of America's most splendid flyers," wrote the surgeon of his command. He was buried with full military honors. A French gentleman cut flowers from his garden and covered the casket of the boy who had died for him.

### LIEUT. LELAND J. HAGADORN

By V. L. K.

It isn't the fact of your dying —  
It's a risk they run who fly —  
It's the fact the cards were stacked, boy,  
And Death held aces high.

Your hand in play was open,  
But Death is never fair;  
You asked but an even chance to win,  
A chance that was not there.

**1st Lieut. William J. Hever, 1913,** served with distinctive courage and ability as 1st Lieutenant in the 305th Infantry, which saw hard fighting. He was killed in action in the glorious Argonne Forest Battle, October 5, 1918. His name is joined with that of the crowning military achievement of the U. S. Army in the battle of Liberty.

**2d Lieut. Robert H. Coleman, 1912,** entered the Aviation Service and was commissioned 2d Lieutenant. He sailed for France but was stricken with pneumonia at Brest and passed away October 8, 1918. Coleman was highly regarded at Andover and gave his life in the Andover spirit of service.



**1st Lieut. Harold Ludington Hemenway, 1910**, was born in New Haven, May 25, 1893. He was trained at the Hopkins Grammar School and at Phillips Academy for Yale, where he was graduated in 1914. He was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon and of Wolf's Head. At Andover he was an excellent student and athlete and was highly esteemed by all. In May, 1917, he went to Plattsburg for training and received his commission as 2d lieutenant. He sailed for France with the 104th Infantry October 3, 1917, and went into action February 5, 1918. He was at Chateau-Thierry, and of his conduct in that battle a comrade wrote: "Did Harold tell you of his volunteering to crawl through a field raked by machine guns to see if some troops that were supposed to meet us had arrived in the woods nearby; of discovering that the woods were full of Boche instead of Americans, and of getting out safely with two Americans who had volunteered to go with him, and did he tell you that he got his men out of a pocket with Boches on four sides of them?" He also fought at St. Mihiel and in other engagements. He was promoted to a 1st lieutenancy July 26th, and was in command of Company F thereafter. On October 20th he was wounded in action and succumbed on October 21, 1918. He will be remembered as a Christian gentleman and a noble soldier of humanity.

**2d Lieut. Edward Hines, Jr., 1917**, our boy of yesterday, has paid the supreme price for our lasting memory. He went abroad with the 4th Machine Gun Battalion and was soon in the fighting line. He wrote home: "I wish you all a happy Easter. We have been up in the front lines for nearly two weeks now, and, believe me, it is exciting. For four nights straight we were out digging emplacements, and every time a star-shell came we had to drop down in the mud and rain. The airplanes do their best to make life miserable and they succeed pretty well. We have become night-hawks." The "mud and rain" did what German shells could not do. He was taken ill, and in the hospital grew worse, until pneumonia set in and snatched his young life away on June 4, 1918. His Major wrote of him: "In all my service I never served with a more manly or gentlemanly officer than Edward, as his every action was an incentive to all of us to do good." He was buried at Chaumont.

"I'll pay the utmost toll,  
So this my life, become the great  
Adventure of my soul!"

**Captain John C. Phelps, 1902**, attended the Plattsburg Camp of 1916, and the O.T.C. at Madison Barracks where he was commissioned

captain in September, 1917. He went to Camp Dix, and in May, 1918, went overseas as captain, Company A, 309th Infantry. Little is known by his family of his subsequent activities. He was killed in action near Grand Pré, France, October 18, 1918. Our walls shall speak his name to generations of boys.

**Captain Herbert E. Rankin, 1905**, was trained at Albany Academy and at Phillips Academy, and was graduated at Princeton in 1909. He was an instructor in chemistry at that university for two years, and then traveled and studied for his doctor's degree abroad. On the outbreak of the war, he returned home and attended two Plattsburg camps and the O.T.C. at Madison Barracks. He was commissioned a 2nd lieutenant and sent to the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe. He went to France as captain, Battery C, 5th Anti-Aircraft Battalion. He was killed in action probably in November, 1918. The 1st Sergeant of his company wrote: "I am at a loss to express in mere words the sorrow of the members of the battery for the loss of their commander, whose slightest wish was their law. The men in future years will always regard the friendship of their dear dead comrade as one of the most beautiful memories of the past."

**Sergeant Herman Chambers Wilson, 1917**, entered Phillips in the fall of 1914, after several years of hospital work in his home city, Asheville, N. C. His work here was marked by faithful effort and by steadily increasing power. He played on the football and baseball teams, and in his second year was the pitcher. Among the students he was extremely popular and held one or two offices, the chief, the vice-presidency of the Society of Inquiry. When we declared war on Germany, he enlisted in the Marine Corps and was sent to Paris Island, S. C. Here he was at once made a corporal because of his training at Plattsburg, and despite his protests was kept at the task of training other recruits. When the third company of his training had been sent abroad, he made so vigorous a plea for active service that his request was granted. He was in the fighting soon after his arrival in France and had been promoted to a sergeancy in the 5th Regiment, Marine Corps. At what battle he received the wounds of which he died October 6, 1918, has not been reported. Wilson was older than the majority of boys in school, but never lost a boy's zest in living, and his unselfishness won the affection of all.

# On the Honor Roll



CAPT. F. R. SIMMONS '03  
Died in France Aug. 12, 1918



2D LT. J. R. CAREY, JR., '11  
Killed in accident Sept. 4, 1918



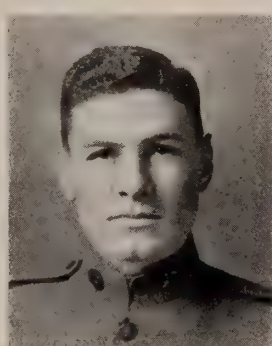
PRIV. G. W. MUELLER '08  
Died Oct. 4, 1918



1ST LT. C. M. CAVIS '14  
Died Oct. 4, 1918



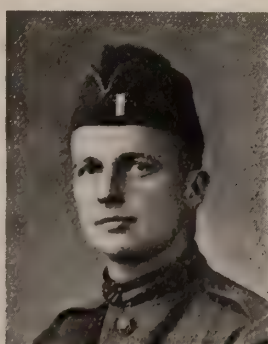
CADET W. B. HAGAN '17  
Died May 11, 1918



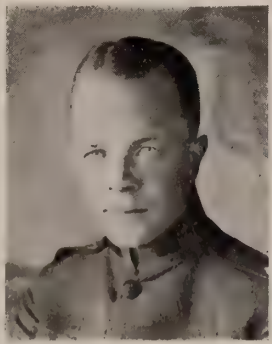
1ST LT. J. L. MITCHELL '13  
Killed in France, May 27, 1918



2D LT. EDWARD HINES, JR., '17  
Died in France, June 4, 1918



1ST LT. H. L. HEMINGWAY '10  
Died of wounds, Oct. 21, 1918



CAPTAIN R. T. ISETT '08  
Killed in flight, Sept. 21, 1918

**Kenneth Rand, 1910, Private Q.M.C.**

At Yale, where Rand went after graduating at Phillips, he was editor of *The Yale Literary Magazine* and graduated with honors. Three volumes of his verse were published before graduation and many other poems have appeared in various magazines. In another place we publish a poem found after his death in his uniform.

When the war came to us, Rand tried in vain to enter active service; he was rejected because of his defective eyes by every branch of service and also by the Canadian Army. At length he almost forced his way into the Quartermaster Corps and had been recommended for the Officers' Training Camp. He died from influenza and pneumonia, October 15, 1918, before the chance had come to him. Rand possessed a distinct lyrical power both in thought and in verse; his poems show his careful study of Greek metrics. His untimely death brings sorrow not only to his friends, but also to all who looked forward to his mature powers for the comfort and inspiration which such endowments as his can bring to the world.

**Hobart E. Early, 1920**, whose brother preceded him at Phillips, left school last September and enlisted in the Marine Corps. He was popular among his associates and the school, and manifested signs of leadership and of strong personality in the school activities. He was sent for training to the Marine Corps camp at Paris Island, S. C., where he died of pneumonia following influenza, November 1, 1918.

**2d Lieut. James Robertson Carey, Jr., 1911.** After a fine record at Phillips, where he was prominent both in his studies and socially, Carey entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University and graduated in 1914. He at once entered the Treasurer's Department of the Pennsylvania Railway Lines West of Pittsburg, and continued at that work until our declaration of war, when he at once enlisted. He was sent to the Officers' Training Camp at Ft. Niagara, N. Y., then to the Aviation School at Cornell, and later to Mineola. In October, 1917, he was sent to France and continued his training at Issoudan. He spent some time in Foggia, Italy, and in April of 1918 returned to Issoudan, received his commission, and entered active service. On September 4th, while flying to the front from the base, his machine collapsed; Carey fell to his death in the park of Châtillon-sur-Seine, in which town he was buried with both civic and military honors.

**Ensign Ammi Wright Lancashire, 1908,**

the only son of Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Lancashire of New York City, was born in Saginaw, Michigan, June 28, 1887. He spent one year at Lawrenceville and three years at Phillips, graduating in 1908, and from Yale Sheff in 1911. During the following summer and autumn he made quite an extensive trip on the other side, studying European conditions, especially with reference to business and banking, and upon his return he went into the Old Detroit National Bank. He was there a little over six months when he went into the Detroit Trust Company, where he was for a year. He then associated himself with his father in the investment business. In the autumn of 1915 he accompanied the war correspondent, E. Alexander Powell, on a trip to England and France. On July 5, 1917, he received a commission of Ensign, and was assigned to duty in the Cable Censor Department, New York City. He keenly felt that after the war, there would be two kinds of men — those who had bomb-proof positions, and those who had not, and in the spring of 1918 he applied for sea duty and was transferred on the sixth of June from the Cable Censor Department to the U.S.S. "Kansas". After a four months' training on the "Kansas" he was assigned to regular duty on that ship. While the ship was in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, he contracted the influenza which developed into pneumonia, and he passed away in the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, on September 27, 1918. Lancashire had the happy faculty of acquiring friends among all whom he met, and his loss takes from the world a mirthful spirit that will be greatly missed. His bequest to Phillips is recorded elsewhere in this issue.

**1st Lieut. William H. Taylor**, after almost three years at Phillips, left with the Phillips Ambulance Unit, volunteered for ammunition transport service, in which work he was appointed Adjutant in the French Transport Corps, and when his term of enlistment had expired, he enlisted in the American Aviation Service as a private, was commissioned Pilot and then 1st Lieutenant and later Flight Commander. He had the unique distinction of taking the first chase sent to the front by the American Army. On September 18th, while crossing the German lines, he saw that a French patrol was engaged with German planes; he dived through the intervening clouds only to be set upon by three Fokkers, and in the unequal contest he fell.

Lieutenant Taylor had two German planes to his credit and had been recommended for the American Distinguished Service Cross, and the French *Croix de Guerre* had been granted, but had not been received, at the time of his last flight.



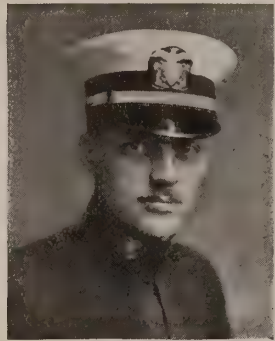
# On the Honor Roll



1ST LT. A. B. BRUCE '11  
Killed in action, Aug. 17, 1918



2D LT. ROBERT B. WHITTIER '17  
Died at Camp Devens,  
Sept. 24, 1918



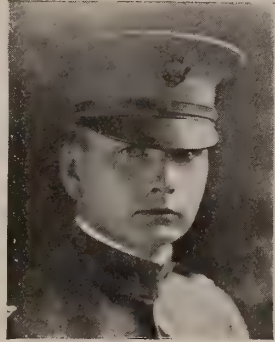
ENSIGN A. W. LANCASHIRE '08  
Died at Philadelphia,  
Sept. 27, 1918



1ST LT. W. H. TAYLOR '18  
Killed in action, Sept. 18, 1918



CORPORAL J. F. SEELYE '18  
Died at Camp Stuart, May 26, 1918



CAPTAIN H. E. RANKIN '05  
Killed in action, Nov. 1918



2D LT. S. FREEMAN '12  
Killed in France, May 10, 1918



1ST LT. L. J. HAGADORN '13  
Killed in flight in France,  
Feb. 23, 1918



1ST LT. P. D. GRIBBEN '00  
Died Feb. 13, 1918

**Chief Yeoman John H. MacCreadie, 1914**, joined the Navy and was assigned to the Brooklyn Navy Yard in the chemical laboratory, where he did great service in the investigation of food for the Navy. He died of pneumonia, December 7, 1918.

**1st Lieut. Douglas B. Green, 1900**, went to Yale from Phillips and was graduated with the class of 1904. He became a 1st Lieutenant in the famous 42d Division (the "Rainbow") and was in the thickest of the fighting. He was killed in action at Serpy, France, August 1, 1918.

**1st Lieut. Perry D. Gribben, 1900**, was early in the war and became 1st Lieutenant in the Aviation Service. Untimely death came to him at St. Paul, Minn., February 13, 1918.

**1st Lieut. Roswell Hayes Fuller, 1913**, went from Phillips to Yale where he was graduated in 1917. He was 1st Lieutenant A. S., 20th Aero Squadron. The brief report available says he was killed in a fight with German planes over German territory, September 29, 1918.

**Cadet William B. Hagan, 1917**, captained a baseball team at Stone School and later played hockey on the Phillips team. He went abroad before we entered the war and served for six months with the American Ambulance. He then returned and tried to enter the aviation service, but was refused. Undaunted, he went to Canada and joined the R. A. F. "I had to put my hand on the Bible and swear in the king's name, but this did not bother me when I thought that after all it was for the one big cause." He was at the Long Branch ground when he was attacked by influenza and breathed his last on May 11th. While abroad, before an attack, he wrote: "If my time comes before yours, don't worry, Dad, just feel proud that you are the father of a son who gave his life willingly for this great country, France, and the great Allied cause."

**2d Lieut. Errol D. Marsh, 1910**, came to Phillips from the Westboro schools, and was here but a short time. Later he entered Dartmouth College and spent three years there. He joined the Plattsburg camp and was commissioned there. He was summoned to active duty with the 76th Division at Camp

Devens, and went abroad with the division. He was transferred to the 319th Infantry, 80th Division, and saw active fighting. He was killed in action November 2, 1918.

**George E. Dresser, 1917**, was one of Phillips's best. He was of first rating as a scholar, an athlete, and a man. Life seemed to open before him with its richest promises. He joined the Andover Ambulance Unit and went to France, serving with distinction. Later he enlisted in the Tank Corps and was killed in action, September 27, 1918. Dresser was a strong member of the football team while at Phillips.

**Stewart Flagg, 1893**, was living in France at the outbreak of the war. He at once volunteered to aid the wounded and served for nine months in a hospital. He then joined the Harjes Ambulance Formation and served through the Verdun campaign, in the Vosges, and in the Champagne sectors. He was cited three times for bravery. When we entered the war, Mr. Flagg enlisted as a private in the Ambulance Service. "He was injured during the offensive of July last, and was thought to have recovered, but died suddenly December 13, 1918. He was also a veteran of the Spanish War. The French war department bestowed on him the *Croix de Guerre* and the *Fourragere*."

"Ambulance Driver, Stewart Flagg—an American volunteer for the duration of the war; a man of duty, of the greatest calmness and devotion, under all circumstances without fear, absolutely disdaining all dangers, has particularly distinguished himself during the attacks of March and December, 1916, in a very exposed section, by taking away the wounded under an intense bombardment."

**1st Lieut. George Minot Cavis, 1914**, spent three years at Phillips, and afterwards entered Dartmouth. He left college to assist his father in his business. In December, 1917, he enlisted in the Coast Artillery Corps, having previously passed through the Harvard R.O.T.C. course with high rank. He received his training and commission at Fort Monroe, Virginia. Several months of work at Fort Andrews as an instructor were followed by his promotion to the rank of 1st Lieutenant. He was sent to Camp Devens for advanced training, and there contracted influenza, from which pneumonia developed, and his death followed on October 4, 1918.

**1st Lieut. Paul Wamelink Wilson, 1904**, was thirty-three years old. He had trained at the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison and had received a commission of 1st Lieutenant in the Field Artillery. He was sent to Camp Grant, at Rockford, Illinois. Last February he was transferred to the 312th Cavalry at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. He had made a splendid record, standing the highest among all the officers in the mathematical test, and he had been made Judge Advocate of the general court. Soon his command was to be sent overseas. To his friends one of the sad things is that his life had to be sacrificed on this side, when he was so ready and so able to serve his country abroad. Lieutenant Wilson was educated at Asheville School and at Andover. He was in the class of 1907 at Yale Sheffield Scientific School, and was a member of the St. Elmo Club. Before entering the army he had been in business with his father in New York in the New York Trap Rock Company. He was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun at Fort Sheridan, September 12, 1918.

**George W. Mueller, 1908**, entered Yale Law School after leaving Phillips. He was on the editorial board of the *Yale Law Journal*. He was later engaged in the real estate business at Atlantic City. He entered the Navy and soon succumbed to pneumonia, October 4, 1918.

**2d Lieut. Stuart Freeman, 1912**, was graduated from the Berkeley, Cal., Ground School in October, 1917, and in November he went to France. He received his "wings" in March, 1918, as Military Aviator, and was commissioned 2d Lieutenant on the day he was buried. He was killed in a railroad accident in France, May 10, 1918. His many friends will mourn him.

**Levi S. Tenney, 1916**, went to Yale after graduation at Andover, but left college in 1917 and entered the National City Bank, New York. He joined the 7th Regt., N. Y. State Militia, which became the 107th U. S. Infantry. In May, 1918, he went to France in the 27th Division, which joined the British forces in Flanders. He was killed in his first battle, August 20th, which he entered with a

fearless and light heart. His companions speak of his constant cheerfulness.

**2d Lieut. Robert B. Whittier, 1917**, attended Phillips Academy for three years and then entered the National Security Bank of Boston. He entered the service and was in training at Camp Devens as 2d Lieutenant, M Company, 301st Infantry, when he was taken sick with pneumonia and died September 24, 1918. He won the respect, confidence, and love of his comrades.

**Cadet Lloyd Seward Allen, 1908**, studied in Washington and at Phillips before going to Yale (Sheffield) where he was graduated in 1910. Later he engaged in instruction at the Evans School, Mesa, Arizona, and then turned to business in construction work. He was a member of the famous Cavalry Squadron A, of New York, and went with it to the Mexican border. He became interested in airplane construction and developed several improvements. Enlisted in aviation and went to Princeton and Dallas, and finally to Wilbur Wright Field at Dayton, Ohio. Here he met his death in a flight accident, May 1, 1918.

**2d Lieut. Gus Evans Warden, 1907**, went to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where he was taken ill and died January 27, 1918. After leaving school he went to Lafayette College and pursued the engineering course. He took up mining engineering and later entered the service of the Erie Railroad. He enlisted in the Aviation Service and was training at Kelley Field when stricken with pneumonia. His commission was given him while in hospital.

**Stanwood Elliott Hill, 1918**, had been a student of the Huntington School, and captain of its eleven, before coming to Andover. He went abroad with Company A, 14th Engineers (Railway), July 29, 1917, and was one of the first American soldiers in front-line trenches, back of Arras. In the German offensive of March, 1918, when they broke the English line, these American Engineers refused to go back, and helped to stop the Boches. In this gallant fight young Hill was commended. In June Hill suffered from influenza but returned to Headquarters on July 2d. Fever set in, and he died July 4th at Calais. He was buried with full military honors.



**Captain Frank R. Simmons, 1903**, went to Yale from Phillips, graduating with the class of 1907. He then studied architecture at the M. I. T., and after some office experience in Providence, went to Paris for further study, gradually turning to work in water-colors and in oil. At the outbreak of the war, his knowledge of French and French ways made him immediately valuable. He was soon engaged by Major (now General) Churchill for service with him. He was instrumental in evolving the system of intelligence on which depended the successful cooperation of the American forces with the French. He was commissioned a lieutenant, and in February last a captain of the Intelligence Division. He was in charge of the American mission of the Inter-Allied Bureau in Paris, and was appointed to the General Staff of the Army, and was about to be a major. Later he was sent to Bordeaux on a mission and contracted pneumonia of which he died, August 12, 1918.

**Corporal Julius F. Seelye, 1918**, thought that "men should be willing to get right into the trenches", and so enlisted as a private, June 18, 1918. He went to Camp Syracuse and then to Camp Hill, where he was made a corporal. He was stricken with pneumonia, and passed away at the hospital at Camp Stuart, on May 26th. His superior officers bear witness to his strength of character.

"Think of him faring on as dear  
In the love of There as the love of Here.  
Think of him still as the same, I say,  
He is not dead — he is just away."

—James Whitcomb Riley

#### **French Army Citation of Lieut. Alden Brooks, '01**

Extract from the Order of Citation No. 17.

"General Maurin, commanding the Artillery of the Ninth Army, cites by order, of the Artillery of the Ninth Army, the "Sous-Lieutenant Brooks (Alden) of the third group of the 81st Regiment of Artillery of the Line.

Enlisted in the Foreign Legion and passed into the Artillery, he has rendered, in his group, the greatest service as observer, giving proof, in difficult circumstances, of much courage and remarkable presence of mind.

Detached to the General Staff of the regiment to serve as agent of liaison, with the American Unit, he exerted himself to the



GEORGE XAVIER McLANAHAN, '92  
Died at Baltimore, October 20, 1918

utmost. He acquitted himself perfectly during the days of the 15th and 16th of July, 1918, in missions particularly difficult, with which he was charged."

He was given the *Croix de Guerre* with a silver star.

#### **1st Lieut. Harold R. Buckley gets D.C.S (now Capt.,) '18**

"First Lieutenant Harold R. Buckley, pilot, air service, 95th squadron. For extraordinary heroism in action near Perle, France, August 10, 1918. Lt. Buckley was on a patrol protecting a French biplane observation machine, when they were suddenly set upon by six enemy planes. Lt. Buckley attacked and destroyed the nearest, and the remainder fled into their own territory. He then carried on with his mission, until he had escorted the

allied plane safely to its own aerodrome. A bronze oak leaf, for extraordinary heroism in action, near Neville, France, and Bourcuilles, France, September 16-27, 1918. Lt. Buckley dived through a violent and heavy anti-aircraft and machine-gun fire and set on fire an enemy balloon that was being lowered to its nest. On the next day while leading a patrol, he met and sent down in flames, an enemy plane while it was engaged in reglage work."

#### **Lt. James Knowles, '14, Decorated**

The Commander-in-Chief, in the name of the President, has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to First Lieutenant, James Knowles, Jr., Ninety-fifth Aero Squadron: "For extraordinary heroism in action near Mont Faucon, France, October 9, 1918." While on a voluntary patrol over the enemy's lines, Lieutenant Knowles observed three enemy Fokkers attacking one of our balloons. He unhesitatingly attacked, and in a bitter combat that lasted five minutes, he succeeded in bringing one of the enemy planes down in flames and driving off the others.

#### **War Medal Conferred by Aero Club of America, on Ensign Sturtevant, '12**

The foreign service committee of the Aero Club of America, has conferred its war medal on Ensign Albert D. Sturtevant, '12, who was killed in an air battle in February, 1918.

#### **Citation of Major Henry W. Hobson, '10**

"Major Henry W. Hobson, 356th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near St. Mihiel, France, September 12, 1918. Within ten minutes after the beginning of the advance at five a. m., Major Hobson was twice wounded, once in the shoulder by a machine gun bullet and once by shrapnel in the leg. Being in command of the assault battalion and realizing the importance of its operations, he continued to accompany and direct his command throughout the day, notwithstanding his wounds, which caused him great pain and difficulty of movement. At halts he had to be assisted to lie down and get up by his adjutant; nevertheless, he remained on duty until the fighting of the day was over."

#### **Ensign Ammi W. Lancashire, '08, Bequeathes \$20,000 to the Academy**

Ensign Ammi W. Lancashire, '08, died of pneumonia, September 27, 1918. The Academy will have added impetus through the generosity of the high-spirited young naval officer,

who makes future generations of students his grateful debtors. The following letter is self-explanatory:—

November 19, 1918

My dear Mr. Stearns:

Although Ammi's will will not be probated until the 5th of December, I thought it would be of interest to you to know that it contains the following paragraph:

"In fond recognition of the many benefits that I acquired during my student years at Andover, I hereby give and bequeath to the trustees of Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, the sum of \$20,000, to be used by such trustees in such way or in such manner as to them seems most advisable."

Ammi always had the highest regard for Andover, which means, of course, yourself and your associates. He had talked with me on more than one occasion about his ambitions in connection with Andover, and therefore it was no surprise that I found he had made a provision for Andover in his will.

Sincerely yours,  
J. HENRY LANCASHIRE

#### **Christmas Organ Recital**

"A Christmas organ recital was given in Phillips Academy Chapel on last Sunday afternoon, at 4.30 o'clock, by Carl Pfatteicher, director of music of the academy.

Mr. Pfatteicher has given a great many excellent organ recitals since coming to Andover several years ago, and his playing on Sunday was of the usual high order. The offertory on *Adeste Fideles* by Guilmant, and the prelude on the same Christmas hymn by Dethire, were played in a way that gave evidence of the masterly technique possessed by the organist, while the sympathy and delicacy of his interpretations were especially illustrated in Goller's *Silent Night! Holy Night!* and Brahms's *Lol How a Rose E'er Blooming*.

In the remodeled and enlarged organ Mr. Pfatteicher now has an instrument by which he can interpret his art more fully than before. That he did not overlook the possibilities of mutation, registers, by his inclusion in the specifications of several of these stops, is very gratifying to those of us who like a certain amount of brilliancy of tone in ensemble work. The voicing of the string tones and softer reeds is pleasing and artistic, and the beautiful set of cathedral chimes add much to the instrument.

In an editorial which appeared in the *Townsmen* last week, the editor spoke of the way in which Andover is indebted to Mr. Pfatteicher, and as we listened to the recital last Sunday, we could not help thinking that the debt was to be an ever-increasing one."

## LETTERS FROM OUR BOYS

**Lieutenant Robert C. Paradise, '14**, a member of the 12th Aero Squadron, tells of the battle of Chateau-Thierry:

"I went into the University Union the other day and there was old Al Ames sitting in the Yale Bureau, with his big laugh and cheer the same as usual. We had dinner together and I learned all the latest home news.

"We have been moving on an average of once a week and have been so unsettled that it has been hard to write, although there is always time for a letter.

"We went all through all of the Chateau-Thierry fight, the first big offensive the Americans carried out, and it was a wonderful affair. Our boys showed the greatest courage, and took advantage of the first battle in the open since the war started, to show the Hun a taste of what America will do in the future. We in the aviation are able to help a good deal, for the advance was so rapid and open that by flying low we were able to see and report on the whole fight. Time and again we would fly down and locate our front line troops when Headquarters didn't know where they were. By being able to do this we probably saved our boys from being shelled by their own batteries. It was a beautiful sight to us, for the little beauty there is in this war lay out before us. We saw the cavalry going up, the doughboys attacking, the bursting shells, the transport and in fact the whole battle. Of course, it wasn't like a sight-seeing tour, for we were always shelled by anti-aircraft when high, and machine guns tried to get us when we were low. We often flew at only a hundred feet, and then the Hun scout plane was generally waiting for us. My plane was shot down three times, but I came out of it without a scratch.

"After that attack was over we went *en repos*, for we were pretty tired and had lost a few men, and then came up to this front which is pretty quiet.

"It is most encouraging for us now and must be even more so for you at home. The Hun is on the move backwards for the first time since the Battle of the Marne and shows no sign of stopping. First the Franco-American forces forced him back as he never was before, and now the English are doing even more, and when they are stopped I imagine the Americans and French will hit him again. It looks as if we can give him a scrap all the time now, and Germany can't lose a hundred thousand men every two weeks and still hit back.

"We are all very content over the present situation and can hardly wait for the daily papers. It looks as if it were our year, for the

English harvest is the best in fifty years and France's is tremendous. I don't know how France harvests her grain, for you never see many working in the fields. Here and there a few old women and young children, and now and again one sees an old man, and perhaps a soldier on leave, but the work is done and all the wheat is stacked. I don't believe the Allies will be hard up for food this year."

**Frank L. Quinby writes:**

Sept. 11

"The French War Department is rapidly learning the value of sports and has started eight schools of instruction for French officers in eight widely scattered points in France. The course runs two months for each section of officers at each center, and after they are finished they will be much the same, I judge, as our athletic officers in our army. Seven other Americans and myself will run these courses, and the work will be responsible, for what we teach we hope will be the foundation of all the future sport in France, not only in the army but in the schools, etc. We will thus be in very close touch with the French Government. I thought you might be interested to know of the movement. I understand also that the sports taught will be all American games; baseball will be the most important because the French Government believes that baseball includes all the elementary things the men need for coordination of eye, body, legs and hands, and also the teamwork and fun they need. This is not only for the war but for all the future.

"I have been in a small French village ten miles from the front, and, though the sector was a quiet one, and personally I have had no hairbreadth escapes or thrills, I have seen a good deal of the war and its direct and indirect results. I was the only American in the village, which was held for a short time by the Germans, when they invaded the Louvain sector in 1914, and I have spoken with many there who have seen terrible things. I got very close to the children and the civilians, as also the many *poilus* we had from time to time, and made many good friends. I have been with gun crews, and many villages full of troops, and had many interesting experiences, and know what a bomb or torpedo dropped from an airplane sounds like and the damage it does; but it is a curious fact that though with the French army all this time I have never seen a wounded Frenchman coming from the front, but have lately seen many American wounded just returned a few hours from the trenches.



"The news this morning is magnificent. America may well be proud of her boys out there. The only danger now is that they are so eager that they outdistance the barrage sometimes and go too fast, but it's a good fault and bodes no good for Kaiser Bill and his Gott.

"I ran into Fred Daly one day; he was passing through our village in his auto."

#### **Mott B. Ross, '16, writes:**

"The drive has been on just a week, and the report here is that the Germans can't be found. They certainly left in a hurry, wherever they went. The Americans deserve all the credit that is given them and then some. Of all the wounded we saw, there was never a complaint or a worry except that it would take time before they could get back into the fight again. *Bon soldat!*

"Our base has moved up considerably, but we no sooner get settled than we are way behind times. Many of the towns where we have stations are under fire in the morning and safe enough for a field hospital in the afternoon. Our ambulances keep close to doings all the time, however, and our stretcher-bearers and officers are doing fine work in front of them.

"This town was in the hands of the Germans only a day or so ago, and there are plenty of signs which show that those who did leave left in a hurry.

"The artillery barrage of the Allies didn't leave an inch of this land healthy for even a mouse. There are holes everywhere; some large enough to make a good garage, if they only had a roof.

"There is some riot when the mail comes in. If you could see it you would know what the letters from home mean to us.

"German prisoners by the hundreds have been marched through here during the last few days. One of our fellows saw three women machine-gunners march through. A couple of the fellows who saw them captured said that they had their machine gun in a tree. One woman worked the gun and three relayed the belts of cartridges to her. The Americans shot the gunner, but none too soon.

"Eddie hasn't got his motorcycle yet, but expects it some day. He thinks that he has cooties, but I guess it's imagination. My trouble is mice, which get in the blanket and play around my feet. Eddie and I have been sleeping together lately and have now rigged up a couple of stretchers which feel like feather-beds. We have slept in and on everything from a couple of rocks to a straw stack. I'll be happy with a blanket in the coalbin when I get back."

#### **Lieut. David E. Meeker, '09, writes:**

"I am writing this down in a cellar by candle light. Have been at the very front for about a week looking over the war, and it has been intensely exciting. At first it scares one nearly to death. It is impossible to describe my first sensation when Fritz started raining down shells on the trench in which I was sitting—but when about fifty shells have landed near you and you are still all right, you rather get used to it. Have not had my boots off for six nights. Shell-fire is hard to be reconciled to, and war is not exactly pleasant, but there is something about it which holds one's interest."

#### **Lieut. H. W. Church (Faculty) writes:**

"Yesterday I had a trip which was really the experience of a lifetime. As the censor won't permit names I shall have to omit these and only give the general details which I am sure would have interested you as much as they did me twenty-four hours ago. As you know, the Germans are now beating a retreat back to the Rhine. Well, we have had reports turned in about hordes of Russian, Italian, etc., prisoners turned loose by the Germans and who were terrorizing the natives; and our office also should have received some official documents from some of the retreating forces. So yesterday, our Colonel, with permission from headquarters, took two autos up through the lines and I was lucky enough to go along. We passed through all the old shot-up towns in the old No Man's Land on both sides, and were the first Americans to go through the German lines and the almost deserted towns beyond. Trenches, wire, and 'pill-boxes' were everywhere, and in one spot we had to make a big detour across the fields and wind around among the entanglements because the highways, and especially the streets of the towns, are so full of debris as to be impassable in places. The 'pill-boxes' are concrete, about six feet deep, and project only about a foot above the surface of the ground and are covered with earth and turf, so as to present poor targets at a little distance. At last we struck a larger town where we saw, way up the main street, an old woman with a big French flag; nearby on a little square was a small statue of Joan of Arc, which she had also adorned with a French flag. She and an old man were the only people in the whole place. Then as we went farther on we met more and more French people in the villages. Wherever we stopped, they came crowding about waving hats and cheering—we were the first friends they had seen in four years—and insisted on shaking hands, and in one place presented the Colonel with a big bunch of flowers. Of course, they had their flags up everywhere. But the

towns were sad and desolate-looking places. Still sadder was another sight — the crowds of ex-prisoners on the way to our lines. At the top of one hill we could see for several miles straight ahead, and the road was black with Italians, Russians, etc., all wandering along with canes and bundles and boxes and bags tied all over their shoulders. At first they mistook us for the Boche and gave us rather black looks, but when they saw who we were, they began to cheer all along. We stopped and told them to keep moving on into the American lines where they would be clothed and fed. We even met three little groups of Americans turned loose by the departing Germans. They looked rather cold and hungry, and we were able to give them rations and bring six back to our lines on the return trip. At last we caught up to the *Deutschers* and saw the depleted Pioneer Regiment — the German rear guard, moving in good order with men and teams 'nach Deutschland'. They were in fine condition in every way and looked almost as though they were starting a war instead of finishing one. The men at the front must be much better fed than the people at home, from all reports. The fields behind the German lines were full of war gardens planted by the troops, and it seemed as though cabbages were everywhere. I suppose the prisoners are living on these and water 'en route' to us. One American prisoner showed me a large-sized slice of brownbread, about an inch and a half thick, and told me that was one day's prisoner rations. Not much like the Phillips Inn fare! Neither is ours, either, for that matter, but we are not badly off. In fact, the American army seems to be marvelously well cared for, and it's a big feat to get all of these supplies over and distributed. Our brand of weather here is rather poor. There is lots of drizzle and cold, which is a bad combination. I have renounced looks, and am wearing the warmest things I can find. My latest acquisition is a pair of French shoes with the finished side within and heeled with iron horseshoes, and with armored toes. They sound like a regiment moving over the cobblestones. The rest of my outfit harmonizes with the shoes. Not much like the fancy outfit that left Broadway! Of course, the real soldiers are the infantry and the young officers who have been occupying the trenches. They deserve all the credit, or at least most of it."

**Capt. Harold R. Buckley, '18, writes:**

Nov. 15

"I haven't written you for quite a while, but there's one thing I've got to tell you first of all and that is that the first of November I was promoted to a captain. I wish I could

run into Allan now. I'd make him come to attention and salute, believe me. I know where he is, or was, rather, a couple of weeks ago, and I'm going to try and see him. He is about eighty miles from my camp, but it's an awfully hard place to get to.

I suppose you are glad that the war is over and I'm still living. Well, you have nothing on me. I had my doubts at times, as I saw my friends get killed one by one. Of the twenty aviators in my squadron who started out at the front with me, there are only five left including myself. And others who joined later have been killed, too.

I don't know when I'll get home. Not for three months anyway, although I think the 1st Pursuit Group will be among the first to go, because they were the first to go to the front and have done by far the best work. Now that it's all over, I'm terribly anxious to get back.

I'll bet Allan is as sore as the devil that he never got to the front. He may have at that, but I doubt it very much.

There isn't much more to tell you, unless you don't know that I am an "ace" with five official victories to my credit. My squadron has five aces. Down here I don't do anything but eat and sleep and take walks. I'll write again as soon as there is any dope."

**2nd Lt. Sydney Thayer, '15, writes:—**  
July 10.

"The Belleau Woods is at last ours, and the glory of the taking belongs to the marines and the marines alone. I was in two attacks against machine guns in two days, and how I ever came through, God only knows. It was horrible and I want to forget it all as soon as possible. It was 'men against material,' and our boys were better than Fritz's machine guns.

"A funny thing happened the night before we came out. I took three men out on a reconnoitering patrol to get information for the intelligence officer, as to what work the enemy was doing. Well, we prowled around just outside of Fritz's lines and got all the dope we wanted and started back.

"We were almost back to our lines when a shot from a German rifle rang out. It seemed almost under my feet. I flopped flat on my face, as I thought some Heinie was sniping from close up.

"It turned out that one of my men had picked up a German rifle as a souvenir when we were in their lines, and was trying to unload it while walking. Of course it went off and scared me and the two others.

"All he said was 'Dat's all right, lieutenant, I was just seeing how she was woiking.'



"It's great fun to go out on patrol with about two or three other men and sneak around and listen to the Fritzies talking. Of course, you know this is all open warfare we have been having, and there are no trench systems or big belts of barbed wire. You never can tell when you are in your own lines or Fritz's, unless you can see your own men, and 'no man's land' is 'any man's land.'"

"I have to tell you another little story while on this question. It may sound fishy, but I swear it's true. After the second attack we made, I was sleeping peacefully in a deep hole, dug in sandy kind of soil. I was awakened by a stream of sand pouring down on my face, and knew someone was walking near the edge of the hole, causing the soil to pour in. I almost swore at him, but something told me to keep quiet.

"The figure moved out on the road about fifteen feet in front of the hole and was bending over looking at something. It was very dark and I thought it was some fool marine looking for souvenirs. I got sore and hollered out:

" 'Hey there, Jack, get the hell back in your own lines, or one of your own men will be bumping you off.' The figure straightened up and replied, 'Vass?'

"Then I saw my mistake and proceeded to rectify it, by giving Mr. Fritz a 'lead cocktail' with my 'gat'. Poor chap was lost and thought he was in his own lines. He had two grenades on his belt, so it was quite lucky I saw him first. In his pack I found a woman's night gown, two hand-embroidered towels and a civilian pair of pants with a French trade mark, and still they say Germans don't loot French towns! He'll never loot another French town, as he lies just where he dropped, unless someone buried him, which is unlikely.

"The artillery fire is the worst of all. Those big shells are awful things to duck and you don't have time to duck the small ones. I lived for four days in a little culvert under a road that ran between Lucy and Torcy, and and big 8-inch shells from our own batteries used to roll along over our heads. They seem to go awfully slow and make a loud 'swishing' sort of noise in the air.

"Some machine gunman from the south was in a hole next to mine and he was lying on his back listening to them roll over us. All at once an extra big one went over. The gunman listened for a long time and then:

" 'Hey, Sarge (I was a gunnery sergeant then), I swear I heard the conductor ringing up the fares on that one and the brakeman said "Next stop, Berlin".'

"Those are the little things that keep you going in this war. You got to take it all as a big joke, and I've seen men laughing till I

thought they'd split at the funny position one of their mates was in when he jumped in their hole just as a 'whizz-bang' lit about five feet away from them and almost wiped them out.

"It's a great old 'guerre' all right, and I wouldn't know what to do if it ever stopped."

July 11.

"Here we are 'out' again, and I hope this time it will be for some time. Our division has certainly done its little bit and everybody wants a good rest and some leave. I have had no leave since being in France, twelve and a half months.

"Well, I am here, but God only knows how I got through, and I never will understand it. I've had men on my right and left killed with machine gun bullets, and never got wounded myself, although my canteen was half shot away. Now when they come that close, it's time to start figuring whether you're human or not.

"A corporal in the company had half his back torn off with shrapnel, lying in the hole next to me, and the worst I got out of it was having my pack ruined, which was lying outside the hole and being covered with dirt.

"Sid Gest had his rifle, which was on the parapet of his little dugout, knocked into a thousand pieces, and never got a scratch. Oh, it's a great old war and if I ever get back to the States and hear a tire blow out, I suppose I'll dive into the nearest manhole just out of habit.

"Once when we were in support I was sitting talking to some fellows and I heard a big one coming. I dove feet first into the nearest hole and lit squarely on someone. He cursed me, and I promptly told him to go to hell and then some. Found out later that it was an army captain who was up to look the position over.

"Those little breaches of military etiquette don't make any difference in this war, and as he had a sense of humor, we had a good laugh over it afterwards."

July 13.

"I suppose you know that the French people look on us as the saviors of Paris, and they may well do so, as the day we went in to relieve the French, the Boche had advanced seven kilometers, driving the French before them.

"They were ahead of their artillery and were coming in droves, expecting to be in Paris in about three days. Well, they hit us and bounced back just as fast as they had come.

"One of our machine gun companies, the Eighth, had just got up and had their guns placed, covering a road and the field along



side of it. On came the Boches in a disorganized mob, not expecting any resistance. Our men waited coolly until they came out in the open, then they turned loose.

"The slaughter must have been horrible. The Boches left the road and started across the field for cover in a little woods, just where some more of our guns were. They got the same greeting there, and everywhere they turned, they ran into a machine gun. From what Captain Fay, of the eighth company told me, not one of them got away.

"Still they kept coming, and just as things began to look a little bad for us, our artillery got up and turned loose. To my dying day, I'll bless those boys of the Twelfth Field Artillery. They heard we were in the lines with no support, and they worked like fiends for a whole day without a let-up.

"A perfect hail of shrapnel met the Boches all day, and our guns roared continuously. That was when we stopped them. Then came the job of pushing them back.

"We were living on bread, sugar and water, and a little canned 'monkey meat.' The woods were full of Boches and machine guns, which seem to be their one best bet.

"Well, it's a long story, and we paid an awful price, but the result was, we drove them back eight and a half kilometers on an eight-kilometer front, took all kinds of machine guns and material, 1600 prisoners, and God knows how many we killed."

July 25.

"Here we are out of the lines again. I say 'again,' because since I wrote you last, we took another little trip in trucks, riding all night, hiked the best part of the next day to the Villers-Cotterets forest, rested there until about 10 o'clock that night, nothing to eat, etc., hiked up to the line that night, over the top at 4.25 a. m. and at the end of two days' scrapping, we had driven Fritz twelve kilometers, taken five batteries of artillery, machine guns and more than 3000 prisoners. A pleasant little week-end, *n'est ce pas?*

"This is the drive you have been reading about in the papers, where the Allies have been trying to close the Soissons to Rheims salient, thus cutting off the Crown Prince's army, which is causing all the trouble around Chateau-Thierry, Bois de Belleau, etc., where we were before.

"We attacked as shock troops with the First division, United States, First division of Moroccans and the Twenty-ninth division, French infantry, forming the Twentieth army corps of the French army. Tanks, French cavalry and British armored cars also took part, so it was a merry little party.

"Let me state that when it comes to offensive fighting, those Moroccans are there with the goods. They walk along under fire as if they were on Broadway, and fear isn't in their dictionary. Most of them are negroes, and I will have a great respect for all 'gentlemen of color' from now on."

**Lt. Arthur I. Boyer, '20, writes:—**

Grove Military Hospital, London,  
November 16, 1918

"Please don't tell Georgie Hinman I'm here — he'll think I'm 'swinging the lead' to get out of his Latin class, or something of that sort! I can sit up only a few minutes, so this must be a short note; but something happened today, something so strange that I must write you about it.

"You see I can't walk just now, and my left arm is quite stiff, so all I can do is to hang around and, for once in my life, to think occasionally. A fellow was moved up from another ward just now, and placed in a bed beside mine. He was coming from the 'Theatre' (operating room), and was just getting his senses back. I was half asleep, sort of dreaming, dreaming of last year's Andover-Exeter game, but enough awake to be conscious of his presence. I had had a similar 'trip' and wanted to see someone else come out and hear what he might say. Remember, I was still dreamy, and at that game, when I heard him start — it was like a long groan at first, and then — 'Andover!' just as plain as that. Maybe I didn't wake up! What he said afterwards, I won't write, for obvious reasons, but his first word made me his pal. Soon he forgot that it hurt, and I forgot that it hurt, and we covered every inch of the ground from Brothers' Field to the Bookstore, yes, — for I can safely tell you now — we went even as far as Lawrence! It is all strange, particularly as he's the only other Yank here, is also a lieutenant in the R. A. F., and he 'got his' in almost the same way that I did.

"This is a 'dizzy' letter, I know, but I had to cut it short in obedience to — well, never mind her name, but she's a good nurse."

**1st Lt. William B. Wheeler, '01, writes:—**

November 11, 1918

"It is twelve o'clock and the armistice has been declared for one hour. Marseilles (where I happen to have been sent for a few days) is mad with delight.

"A few moments ago, I was standing in the large square where our band was playing the French national hymn. Thousands were singing, and I was joining in with the rest, never realizing what I was singing, until directly behind me, I heard another voice

singing the same words. I looked around and saw another officer standing there, and we both were singing with all our strength, 'Old Andover is Champion!' Strange, wasn't it? We shook hands, and then the crowds moved and parted us.

"The thought came to me that perhaps (in my case at least) it wasn't so strange after all, for I was singing of that place where the seeds were planted of right and justice, of fairness and cleanness, in short of what goes to make a gentleman. It was only following out the principles taught at Andover that made me give up a perfect wife and home and business, to come over here to do my bit; so it was perfectly natural that in the great hour of Victory, those words, so many years forgotten, should come back to me!"

**1st Lt. Fred J. Daly, '07, writes:—**

October 29, 1918

"They are putting their best against us, but they are not good enough to stop our doughboys. I don't believe any troops could go faster in this region than our troops are going now. I hate to think what would have happened last spring but for the Yanks. Their attacks, without baggage, and many times with no coats or hats, sleeves rolled up, yelling like madmen, made the Boches give up by hundreds and thousands. They never saw such fighting before.

'Bill, the Murderer' ought to feel quite pleased each night, when he thinks what he and his people have done in this world. There ought to be a public execution of him and his followers after the war. If they charged admission, I believe the proceeds would support the hospitals of the Allies for some years to come, but I doubt if there is space available to accommodate the crowd that would desire to attend the event. I would stand in line a long time to get my ticket."

**Franklin H. Horton, '18, writes:—**

September 18, 1918

"We then joined this bunch and the second night in camp we went up to the front, and lay in the woods for a few minutes. All this time I was thinking that we were miles from any German, then all of a sudden, the most wonderful barrage started and that continued for about eight hours and then we went over the top. The barrage was so terrible, that by the time we got up to the German lines, no Germans could be found, so we ran on and all they did was to hold up their hands and come to us as prisoners. We couldn't shoot them, as we hadn't the heart to see those young kids, most of whom had rather be taken prisoners than to fight. Of

course, a few snipers were around and machine gunners that put up a little fight, and we killed them, but we took most of the others prisoners.

"We smashed ahead taking what we came to, and you should see the towns we took, completely shot to pieces, not a wall of a house left standing. The Germans in back of the front lines had a regular home, small cement houses built in the hills with electric lights, hot and cold water, and the dug-outs were large enough to hold whole companies of men, and all of them were bomb-proof, but they just don't want to fight. They are sick of it and it is the officers that make them, and is the only reason for the continuation of this war, but as soon as Metz is taken, the war will be ended, for we can shell the Rhine Valley from Metz, and when the people in Germany know we are so near there will be something doing. As it is now, the people do not know that their men are losing, but they will soon realize the fact.

"When those o'd shells are going over your head and hitting all about you, believe me, you think of all the bad things you ever did in your life and wonder when your time is coming."

October 25, 1918

"The artillery threw over a smoke screen so the Germans could not see. We kept going all the time, dropping shells as we went, and as the golden rays of the morning sun broke through the light gray clouds and shone across the shell-torn fields, it made me think of the stories of the battles I have read in history. After covering the field, we started through the woods with the machine guns plugging at us and with airplanes dropping all the hell on us they could.

"We reached our objective and have dug in and now we are in reserve for the rest of the division, as they are advancing into a nearby town which is their objective. Early this morning the Germans threw over a barrage mixed with gas so we have to sit here with our gas masks on — more hell. There has been a continual shower of shells all the morning, but as yet I am O. K."

**2nd Lt. Henry W. Dwight, '14, writes:—**

October 23, 1918

"Today I went over the lines for the first time, and I had quite an initiation. The 'Archies' (anti-aircraft guns) were sure good today, and all the time we were over in Germany, the black puffs of smoke were appearing all around us.

"We managed to outguess them all the time, though several came so close that we could hear them explode — a sort of deep grunt.



One Hun scout got on our tail, but I dived, and the observer got two guns firing on it, and it turned away. When we got back and landed on our own airdrome, we found two holes in our wings, and out of one we took a piece of H. E. (high explosive) shell, which "Archie" had shot up at us.

We had it cut in half, and the observer and I each have half. It sure is some souvenir of my first trip over the lines. Although the Boche were out to stop us, darned if they could, and we accomplished our mission. So you see, that, although the life is somewhat exciting, it is safe enough!

This is just a note to let you know that your young son is at last an active worker at the front, and is enjoying every minute of the life. I wouldn't want to be back in the S. O. S. for anything just now. I may after a good fill of the front, but for the present I feel very war-like."

#### Major Bartlett H. Hayes writes:—

Nov. 12th

On the night of the 9th I was called up and ordered to report at once to Division Headquarters. There I received orders for an attack at 8 a.m. This meant writing orders and preparing to move up to the front. We reached our new headquarters at 7.40. After getting things started at Headquarters, I went up to an observation post. In the fields I could see our troops moving forward, follow the progress of the men in the woods from the sound of the machine guns and from the red rockets sent up by the Huns, and watch our supporting battalion go by me across the meadow at the bottom of the hill and enter the woods.

Suddenly three Hun planes appeared out of the fog and opened up with their machine guns on the men in the fields. For ten minutes they kept this up and then chased back to their rear. Of course they had located our lines, obtained all the information they needed, and gave it to their artillery. In a few minutes Hell broke loose, and shells began to drop on all sides. Why our casualties were so slight, or how any man came out, is something I cannot understand. High explosive shells, 155's and 210's, would strike, and rocks would fly one hundred or more feet in the air. Shrapnel were bursting everywhere, and from different parts of the woods one could hear, only too distinctly, the steady rattle of machine guns. Reports began to come in showing that our men had practically reached one of their objectives four kilometers away.

The night of the tenth was a repetition of the previous night, heavy shell-fire, practically no sleep, and great worry because we could get

no definite information as to what was going on. On the eleventh at 8 a.m. we received word that all fighting would cease at 11 o'clock, but that in the interim we were to make as big an advance as possible. The fog was so thick that it was impossible to see anything, but telephone connection was excellent, and reports kept coming in, stating that it was impossible to advance because of the terrific shell fire. We did not have to be told this; it was only too evident from the tremendous din. Our artillery blew up what it could in the neighborhood of our first objective, but could not reach the enemy guns that were giving us so much trouble from the rear. Finally at eleven o'clock everything suddenly stopped, and deep silence ran up and down the front. It was dramatic, to say the least, and very hard to realize that it was all over. Searching parties were immediately sent out to comb the woods for the dead and wounded. Bavarian troops opposite us wanted to fraternize with our men, but orders were strictly against this. They sent back some prisoners they had taken and also gave us some valuable assistance in locating the dead. They had packed up everything ready for evacuation.

Along towards evening I walked to a town named Haudimont, a mere shell, where we had our first-aid station. Suddenly a turn in the road brought the enemy lines into view, and up and down as far as we could see, laterally and in depth, the horizon was a mass of red, white, and green star-shells and rockets. The Bavarians were celebrating. I noticed a small group carrying something; I found that the thing was a dead man. The poor lad was laid down beside three others, and the chaplain in charge told me that all four bodies had just been brought in from the woods. This was the same little, slight, and peaked chaplain that had carried Major Wood, mortally wounded, from the woods and borne him through that hell of shells. I don't know what his name is, but he certainly is a minister in the truest sense of the word. I turned back up the road and took one last look at the lines. The rockets were still going up; it was a wonderful sight, but I could not rejoice. I could only think of those poor lads and of their families. Probably they had lost their lives after the armistice had been signed. I felt crushed; *c'est la guerre*.

#### Leverett S. Gleason, '16, writes:—

"Well, I am no longer at the front, but rather, as the French say, *"en repos"*. But I can not say I care so much about this repos.

You must have read of the accomplishments of this division, 101st F. A., and although I



have often attempted a letter, my efforts have borne little fruit. After having been relieved from one front, and after having seen continuous service for six months on many and various fronts, we entrained, without knowing our destination, but feeling more or less certain that we should be allowed to take things easy for a time. It was very close to the Fourth of July, and American troops were to parade in Paris on that date. We at last came into a station of one of Paris's most wonderful suburbs, Noray le Sac, and we stopped. The betting was a thousand to one that we were going to Paris. Can you imagine what that meant to me? Paris the immortal; Paris the city of my dreams! Could it be true that at last I was to visit the place which I had never dared to hope to see! I could picture myself seeing all the places I had so often read about. In my dreams, my immediate surroundings were completely forgotten. Paris! Paris! Paris!

Suddenly, with a harsh jerk, I felt myself losing my balance. What! Yes, the train was on its way again! I could not describe what went through my mind in those few moments. But one forgets in the Army, and Paris was in the background of my mind when we once more entered the area of "whizbangs" and gas masks.

Well, a ream of paper could not contain a day's happenings in the ensuing two weeks. But I can tell you that when, one cold July morning, about an hour and a half before dawn, we started the thing, none of us hoped for such marvelous results as occurred. I will never, never forget those two weeks. They were wonderful and happy; nauseating and fearful; glorious and over-awing, in every way. It seemed as if most all the major sensations of life were blended into those days; all but love, and yet the whole thing was for love, the love of right. It is for that we are fighting.

It was early evening, and we were moving up forward again. After the strain we had been under for several days, everyone was more or less shaky. With the firing battery only, we were wending our way along a road which only a few hours before, the Huns themselves had travelled. And such a road! So full of shell-holes that constant detours were necessary, so crowded with traffic that Broadway would seem like a country lane in comparison, and scattered all over the place was every manner of war equipment, — rifles by the thousand, Boche tin hats and gas masks, clothing, machine guns, rifle cartridges by the million, and even cannon, so hasty was the flight. And on every side a terrible stench arose, that of decaying bodies. Boche prisoners were being marched back, and a constant stream of

ambulances was going and coming at a furious rate of speed.

One incident was really amusing to me in its horror. At a crossroads were lying several dead horses and men, well along in the state of deterioration. The odor was so bad that, without exaggeration, I was gagging from nausea. Right there, in this place of all places, stood a luxurious limousine broken down. The chauffeur was striving in vain to encourage the car to go again. What a plight! And who, of all people, do you suppose was sitting in the car? GENERAL —!

The villages which we passed through, had been so demolished by our fire, that the streets were impassable from fallen masonry. Ruin, destruction, death on every side. The Boche had felt just once again that America's prowess was in the balance, and I feel quite certain that the Crown Prince has no love for New Englanders."

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1st Lt. Warren M. Fiske, '11, writes:—

Nov. 21

"Now that it is over, it has been wonderful, and our troops fought a winning fight through the whole advance. From the first day we were put into the line, about the middle of August, until the day of the signing of the armistice, we (314th F. A.) were never relieved, but fought as Divisional Artillery for three different divisions, and were honorably mentioned twice in dispatches. Captain Brown was taken sick and evacuated to the hospital October 7th, and I took command of the battery on that date and am still in command. I am the only officer left with "E" battery out of the five officers who started into the fight. I have been with the battery right through the entire fight, in command, and am the luckiest devil you ever saw. The very first German shell I ever heard when I first arrived on the front three months ago, was the one that came nearest to getting me. It burst right beside a road where the battery halted as it was coming up to position at the front, and I was with Captain Brown at the head of the battery. I had just got off my horse, to rest a bit by walking, when the shell burst right beside me, and one fragment went through my roll, which was on the horse's back, and another went through the saddle. I thought then if Fritz came that near getting me with the first shell, I did not stand a chance in the world of coming through; but I am still here while so many of the poor devils have gone, although I had a bunch of narrow shaves, as has everyone who stuck around the front very long."

## WAR RECORD

1859

EMERSON, EDWIN E. Inspector of Shoes and Leather, Q M C.

1885

PRATT, WALTER L. Sec. Y M C A, France.

ROPES, JAMES H. District Educational Director, Collegiate Section, N. E. Dist., S A T C.

1890

MOORE, FRED W. Major Q M C.

1891

SMITH, HARRY M. 1st Lt. U. S. Guards, Ft. Adams.

1892

FOOTE, ARTHUR E. Major Inf., Division Exchange Officer, Camp Devens, Mass. Ordered in December to Office of 3rd Asst. Sec. of War, Washington, D. C., for duty there.

THOMPSON, AUGUSTUS P. Capt. Amer. Red Cross, France.

1893

ADAMS, ALVA B. Major, Office of Judge Advocate General, Washington, D. C.

DRAKE, JOHN B. Hotel Div. Chief, Protective League, Under Dept. Justice, Bureau of Investigation.

\*FLAGG, STEWART. Amer. Amb Ser. *Croix de Guerre* Died in France, December 13, 1918.

HARKNESS, ROBERT B. Exec. Asst. Chemical Sec., Aircraft Production.

HOLT, HARRISON J. Capt. Amer. Red Cross, France.

RUSSEL, THEODORE F. 1st Lt., Amer. Red Cross, England.

1894

HUME, ROBERT S. Bureau of Administration, War Trade Board, Washington, D. C.

PRENTISS, JOHN W. Lt.-Colonel, U. S. A. Chief of Facilities Dept., Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Div., General Staff, Washington, D. C.

WILLIAMS, ALBERT R. Capt. Ord. Dept. Camp Johnston, Fla.

1895

CARLETON, PHILIP G. Major U. S. A. Judge Advocate. France.

HARRINGTON, JAMES T. Capt. M. C. Surgical Consultant in Evacuation Hosp. 6 and 7, A E F.

1896

ARNOLD, H. S. Major, M. C. Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

ASKEW, R. KIRK. Lt.-Colonel Ord. Dept.

BURNHAM, MELVIN P. Capt. M. C. Camp Kearny, Cal.

CHURCHILL, MARLBOROUGH. Brigadier General, Chief of Intelligence Div., General Staff. The Italian Government conferred on him the order of Commander of the Crown of Italy in October. Now in France with the President's commission. The French Government has bestowed on him the order of Officer of the Legion of Honor.

HINMAN, WALTER H. Major, Ord. Dept. Inspector of Ordnance, Remington Arms Co.

1897

FREUND, SANFORD H. E. Director of Clearance Div., U. S. Employment Service, Dept. of Labor. Representative of the War Labor Policies Board, Facilities Div., War Industries Board, Washington, D. C.

1898

McCURDY, SIDNEY M. Capt. M. C. Surgeon 18th Inf. Cited for conduct in Marne Salient July 18-22, 1918.

WICKERSHAM, JOHN H. Lt.-Colonel, Engineers. U. S. A. A E F.

1899

MEYER, CARL E. 1st Lt. M. C. Camp Greenleaf, Ga.

1900

BUTKIEWICZ, THOMAS A. 2nd Lt. Amer. Amb. Corps, A E F. *Croix de Guerre*.

CHITTENDEN, GERALD. Capt. School of Military Aeronautics, Univ. of Texas.

CLARK, KILBURN D. Major, 3d Batt'n 330th F A. A E F.

\*GREEN, DOUGLAS B. 1st Lt. 42d Div. Killed at Sergy, France, August 1, 1918.

SCHENCK, R. P. Major, Q M C. Office of Quartermaster General, Operations Div., Washington, D. C.

1901

WHEELER, WILLIAM B. 1st Lt. Q M C. A E F.

1902

GREELY, JOHN N. Colonel, General Staff, Regulars. Chief of Staff of the 1st Div. A E F.

\*PHELPS, JOHN C. Capt. A Company 309th Inf., A E F. Killed in action near Grand Pré, France, October 18, 1918.

REED, PHILIP L. Major, Gas Defense Div., Chemical Warfare Sec., Hdq., Boston.

1903

ROBBINS, FRANCIS L., Jr. Lt.-Colonel Ord. Dept. Assistant to Chief of Artillery Div., Office of Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.

1904

BELL, HOWARD W. Training for F A, Camp Taylor, Ky.

WATERWORTH, WILLIAM, JR. Chief Q M, Naval Aviation, Great Lakes Training Station.

\*WILSON, PAUL W. 1st Lt. 28th Trench Mortar Batt. Died of gunshot wound at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

1905

\*RANKIN, HERBERT E. Capt. C A C, Batt. C, 5th Anti-Aircraft Batt'n. Died in France.

WALKER, MELVIN H., JR. Capt. M. C. 301st Amb. Corps, 301st Sanitary Train. A E F.

1906

FARSON, WILLIAM. Ensign U S N R F. Office of Cable Censor, N. Y.

LANIGAN, CHARLES L. 1st Lt., 102d F A. A E F.  
SMITH, GILBERT M. Cadet A S. Carruthers Field,  
Ft. Worth.  
WAKEMAN, HARWOOD L. Ensign U S N R F. Block  
Island, R. I.

## 1907

BURNSIDE, FRED ENOS. Asst. Paymaster,  
U S N R F. Puget Sound, Wash.  
DALY, FREDERICK J. 1st Lt. T M 500, B C M,  
Paris.  
GOSS, JOSEPH M. Private 347th F A. A E F.  
HOLLOWAY, CORNELIUS E. 2d Lt. Inf., Camp  
Grant, Ill.  
RAYMOND, DONALD A. 1st Lt., 14th Div., H A.  
\*WARDEN, GUS E. 2d Lt., 20th Engineers. Died  
January 27, 1918.  
ZUNDER, MONROE F. 2d Lt., Sanitary Corps, Base  
Hosp. 128, Camp Sevier, S. C.

## 1908

DINES, COURTLAND S. U. S. N. O T C, Pelham  
Bay, N. Y.  
FREEMAN, STUART F. 2d Lt. F A. Instructor at  
Camp Taylor, Ky.  
MILLER, VILROY C. 1st Lt. A G Dept. A E F.  
\*MUELLER, GEORGE W. U. S. Naval Training  
Station, Cape May. Died of pneumonia, October  
4, 1918.  
\*RAMAGE, ALFRED H. 2d Lt. A S. Garden City.  
SHANNON, GERALD A. Capt. 5th Army Corps  
Hdq. A E F.  
STEINER, HAROLD A. 2d Lt. A S., 184th Aero  
Squadron.

## 1909

ARNOLD, STANLEY B. In employ of U. S. Army,  
Washington, D. C.  
BEDDALL, T. H. 1st Lt. 399th Engineers. *Croix de  
Guerre*.  
HUNT, MARTIN C. C A C School, O T C. Ft.  
Monroe.  
MEEKER, DAVID E. 1st Lt. 26th Inf. A E F.  
PARTRIDGE, STANLEY. Capt. Q M C.  
REILLY, JAMES A. Major A S. Chief Supply  
Officer. Personal Assistant to Major-General  
Patrick. Zone of Advance, A E F. A P O 706.  
ROBINSON, EDWARD T. Balloon School, Waterloo,  
Neb.

## 1910

COLWELL, PAUL A. Private Co. 25, 7th Batt'n,  
153d Depot Brigade, Camp Dix, N. J.  
DEMING, GUY S. Capt. A S. Construction Co. 12.  
A E F.  
DONWORTH, CHARLES T. 1st Lt. 4th Co., 166th  
Depot Brigade, Inf. Camp Lewis, Wash.  
DUNLAP, JEFFERSON M. Major U S A. A E F.  
GAY, NELSON. Ensign U S N.  
\*HEMINGWAY, HAROLD L. 1st Lt. 104th Inf. A E F.  
Died of wounds, October 21, 1918.  
HOBSON, HENRY W. Major 356th Inf. A E F.  
Distinguished Service Cross, for heroism in  
action near St. Mihiel, September 12, 1918.

KASTOR, ROBERT N. Capt. Inf. Instructor C O T S  
Camp Gordon, Ga.  
KIRKBRIDE, ROBERT. Training at Great Lakes  
Training Station.

\*MARSH, ERROL D. 2d Lt., 319th Inf., 80th Div.  
Killed in action, November 2, 1918, in France.

PARADISE, SCOTT H. 2d Lt. Q M C. Supply Pur-  
chase Organization in England.

\*RAND, KENNETH. Private Q M C, Washington,  
D. C. Died of pneumonia, October 15, 1918.

SMITH, CLERITON H. Private, Battery B, 1st Regt.,  
1st Brigade, H A. Camp Jackson, S. C.

STANLEY, GEORGE P. 2d Lt. F A. School of Fire,  
Fort Sill, Okla.

STERNBERG, HAROLD S. S. Private D Co., 41st  
Batt'n, 20th Engineers. A E F.

## 1911

ANSCHUTZ, EDWARD B. 1st Lt. Hdq. Co., 16th F A.  
A E F.

\*BRUCE, ALEXANDER B. 1st Lt. A S. Killed in  
action in France, August 17, 1918.

\*CAREY, JAMES R. Cadet A S. Killed in accident  
October 10, 1918.

CASTLE, KARRICK M. 2d Lt. F A, Fort Sill.

COOKE, THOMAS T. 2d Lt. A S, Ellington Field,  
Texas.

ELLIS, CLARENCE M. Training in F A, Camp  
Taylor, Ky.

FISKE, WARREN M. 1st Lt., Battery E, 314th F A,  
80th Div. A E F.

GATES, GAYLORD M. 2d Lt. Inf. Camp Lee, Va.

GIFFORD, RAYMOND M. 2d Lt. F A. Aerial Ob-  
server.

HULBERT, CHAUNCEY P. Sergt., Hdq. Troop, Div.  
12, Camp Devens.

JEWETT, FRANKLIN F. 2d Lt. A S. Reported miss-  
ing in action September 15, 1918.

MILBURN, THOMAS Y. Capt. Ord. Dept. A P O  
717, France.

PIERCE, CARROLL E. Priv. U S A Reg. A E F.

PIERCE, HAYWARD. Priv. A Company, 318th En-  
gineers. A E F.

PRATT, PROCLOE. Corp. 2d Regt. Motor Mechanics.  
A E F. A P O 702.

ROGERS, DUDLEY T. 2d Lt. A S.

## 1912

BELL, MALCOLM L. Ensign U S N R F. Hingham,  
Mass.

CARLETON, FRANCIS C. 1st Lt. F A. Instructor,  
Camp Taylor, Ky.

\*COLEMAN, ROBERT H. 2d Lt. A S. Died of pneu-  
monia at Brest, France, October 10, 1918.

COOK, SIDNEY A. 1st Lt. Q M C. Motor Truck  
Supply Train 402.

COOKE, JOHN W. 1st Lt. Dental Corps. A P O 714.

CROCKETT, JOSEPH W. Sec. Y M C A. Wakefield  
Rifle Range, Mass.

DARLING, ARTHUR B. Ensign U S N.

\*FREEMAN, STUART. 2d Lt. A. S. Killed May 10,  
1918, in France.



- GRAFTON, HARRY C., JR. U S N. U. Brown Univ. Aide to Commandant.
- HOLMES, ROBERT A. Cadet A S. Taylor Field, Ala.
- LADD, WHITNEY W. 2d Lt. Inf. (Reg.). Camp Gordon.
- LARGE, FRANK E. Cadet Aviator, U S Marine Corps. Philadelphia.
- McBRIDE, JOHN A. Priv. M Co., 30th Inf. Wounded in action October 10, 1918.
- MANNING, FREDERICK J. 2d Lt. F A. Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.
- MANNING, SAMUEL B. 1st Lt. 5th Trench Mortar Batt., 5th Art. Brig. A E F.
- MURCHIE, HARRIS F. 2d Lt. A S. Aero A Pilot. Taliaferro Field, Texas.
- PEREZ, ANGELO. 2d Lt. C A C.
- \*PFAFFMANN, JOHN S. Cadet Aviator, A S. Killed in accident in France, July 21, 1918.
- PIERCE, SYLVESTER S. Ensign U S N.
- PORTER, ELBERT S. Boatswain's Mate 1st Class, U S N.
- RIGGS, CARROLL G. Capt. 62d Brig. C A C. *Croix de Guerre*.
- WILLIAMS, AMORY L. 2d Lt. 318th Engineers (Sappers). A E F. A P O 777, France.
- 1913
- BALDWIN, HOWARD MCA. 1st Lt. A S.
- BREEDING, HOWARD B. Capt. H A. A E F.
- BROWN, WILFRED J. Ensign U S N R F. Bureau of Operations, Washington, D. C.
- BULLIVANT, STUART L. Capt. Batt. F, 103d F A. Cited for meritorious service in action.
- DICKEY, WILLIAM L. 1st Lt. Inspection Sec. Equipment Div. S C.
- \*FULLER, ROSWELL H. 1st Lt. A S. Killed in action September 29, 1918.
- GREENE, RICHARD L. 2d Lt. (Reg.). Batt. A, Military Police, Camp Jackson, S. C.
- \*HAGADORN, LELAND J. 1st Lt. A S. Killed in flight in France, February 23, 1918.
- HAHN, WILLIAM R. Ensign U S N. Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.
- HAWLEY, C. KENT. Private U S N A C. Northern Bombing Group, Field of G H Q. B E F.
- \*HEVER, WILLIAM J. 1st Lt. 305th Inf. Died of wounds October 5, 1918, Argonne Forest.
- LINDSLEY, HENRY D. 1st Lt. F A.
- MACMILLAN, JOHN H. Major 163d Brig. F A. A E F.
- MARTINEZ, JOHN S. In A S
- SHELDON, CHARLES M. Capt. F A. A E F. Returned.
- SHELDON, WILLIAM W. 2d Lt. F A.
- SMITH, MAURICE R. 1st Lieut. Co. 5. 3d Balloon Squadron, S R C. A E F.
- TUCKER, WALDO L. 1st Lt. 351st F A. A E F.
- VAUGHAN, GORDON. Sergt. Q M C. Camp Quartermaster, Camp Devens, Mass.
- WATSON, HAROLD. 2d Lt. Q M C. A E F.
- WHITE, EDWARD R. Lt. (J. G.) U S N R F.
- WILEY, JACK S. Capt. U S A. Instructor at Camp Grant, Ill.
- 1914
- AMES, ALLAN M. Lt. (S.G.) U S N Aviation.
- ARCHBALD, JOSEPH A., Jr. 2d Lt. F A. Camp Funston, Kansas.
- \*BALCH, RAYMOND T. 1st Lt. R A F. Killed in accident in England, May 25, 1918.
- BURGES, PHILIP W. Sergt. Hdq. 103d Field Signal Batt'n.
- \*CAVIS, GEORGE M. 1st Lt. C A C, Camp Devens. Died of pneumonia, October 4, 1918.
- CLARK, LANGDON W. Coxswain U S N R F. Discharged for physical disability. Enlisted Private U S A, 153d Depot Brig., Camp Dix.
- CONVERSE, ROB ROY S. Flight Lt. A S. A E F Captured by the Germans.
- COOKE, RICHARD C. Lt. (J. G.) U S N R F.
- DeCAMP, MIDDLETON. Major F A. Instructor at Camp Taylor, Ky.
- DRAYTON, WILLIAM B. Sergt. F A. Camp Jackson, S. C.
- GRAB, FREDERIC D. Private F A. A E F.
- HATCH, AZEL F. Capt. F A.
- \*LOVETT, ROBERT M., Jr. 2d Lt. E Co. 103d Inf. Killed in action July 18, 1918.
- LUNT, DUDLEY C. Ensign, U S N.
- \*MACCREADIE, JOHN H. Chief Yeoman U S N R F. Brooklyn Navy Yard. Died of pneumonia December 7, 1918.
- MACKINLAY, JOHN B. 2d Lt. Q M C. M T Co. 364. A E F.
- MITCHELL, HART. 2d Lt. P Co. 4th Devel. Div. Camp Devens, Mass.
- RATTRAY, EDWIN D. 2d Lt. F A. School of Fire, Fort Sill, Okla.
- SNELL, RAYMOND F. 1st Lt. 301st F A. A E F.
- STUART, CHARLES BARNES. Capt. Batt. E, 331st F A. A E F.
- THOMPSON, ROBERT D., Jr. Capt. F A. 3d Brig. F A R D. Camp Taylor, Ky.
- TWOMBLY, ALEXANDER H. Lieut (J.G.), U. S. N.
- WHITWORTH, EDWARD M. Private A Co. 23d Engineers. A E F.
- WINTERS, EDWARD J. Capt. 6th Co., Sep. Batt'n H A. Quantico, Va.
- 1915
- ALLEN, THEODORE F. Private U S N R F. C. Yale University.
- AMBLER, SAMUEL S. 2d Lt. F A. Proving Grounds, Md.
- BOONE, G. THOMAS. Lt. (J.G.) U S N.
- BREWSTER, BENJ. Y. 2d Lt. Batt. C, 312th F A. A E F.
- BURTON, JOHN M. Corporal, I Co. 4th Prov. Regt., 156th Depot Brig. Camp Sevier, S. C.
- FELLOWES, EDWARD A. 1st Lt. U S Marine Corps
- FINE, HARRY B. 2d Lt. F A.
- FITCH, ROBERT C. 2d Lt. C A C. A E F.
- GRUENER, LEOPOLD. 2d Lt. F A.

- HAMILTON, LORENZO. 1st Lt. F A. Instructor in Field Artillery at Yale University.
- HEELY, ALLAN V. 2d Lt. F A.
- HERRON, CHARLES F. Priv. U S N F R C. Yale University.
- JONES, OSWALD R. 2d Lt. F A. Camp Taylor, Ky.
- MAKEPEACE, RODERICK F. 2d Lt. F A. Fort Sill.
- MILLER, ARTHUR F. Private, A Co., 104th Field Signal Batt'n. A E F.
- MOONEY, JOSEPH W. Private, Hdq. Co., 14th Regt. Railway Engineers. A E F.
- MURDOCK, GEORGE P. 2d Lt. F A. Batt. D, 62d F A. Camp Jackson, S. C.
- NEWTON, ROBERT P. Capt. U S A. West Point, Ky.
- NICHOLS, CHARLES E. Private U S N R F C. Yale University.
- OTIS, G. WEBSTER. Corporal, 17th Engineers.
- PAINTER, JOHN H., JR. Private Q M C. Motor Truck Co. 482. Camp Mills, N. Y.
- PARSONS, T. HOMANS. Lt. (J. G.) U S N.
- RODMAN, CLIFFORD. Lt. (S. G.) U S N A C. Pensacola, Fla.
- SCHELL, FREDERIC B. U S N Steam Engineering School, Hoboken, N. J.
- SHEEHAN, THOMAS J. 1st Lt. F A.
- SHEPARD ROBINSON. Private A Co. 301st Field Signal Batt'n. A E F.
- STEIN, ALAN N. 2d Lt. F A. A E F.
- STOKES, W. E. D., JR. Lt. (J. G.) U S N R F. Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I.
- THAYER, SYDNEY. 2d Lt. 17th Co., 1st Batt'n, 5th Regt. U S Marine Corps. A E F. Wounded. *Croix de Guerre*.
- WILLIAMS, WENTWORTH. Capt., G Co., 2d Development Batt'n Inf. Camp Devens, Mass.
- WOLFE, CLIFFORD W. Reported taken prisoner by Germans about August 1, 1918.
- YOUNG, HERBERT F. Gas Defense Service, Med. Dept. Philadelphia.
- 1916
- ALEXANDER, EDWARD J. 2d Lt. 25th F A, Camp McClellan, Ala.
- \*BARTLETT, GORDON. Corporal, D Batt. 17th F A. A E F. *Croix de Guerre*. Died of wounds, Sept. 17, 1918.
- BEARDSLEY, CLARK S. 2d Lt. F A
- BEILENSON, LAURENCE W. Sergt., 19th Inf. Sent to O T C one month before armistice.
- BUXTON, STUART C. Corporal, Batt. C, 321st F A. A E F.
- DANIELS, OSBORNE. Private U S Marine Corps. Paris Island, S. C.
- DINES, EUGENE T. Private F A. Yale University.
- DODSON, HOWARD C. Private, Trans Ser. U. S. S. *Middlesex*.
- FLINT, WILLIAM A. Am. Amb. S S U 585. *Croix de Guerre*.
- FLYNN, FRED T. Naval Aviation, Pensacola, Fla.
- GOULD, SIDNEY D. Private S A T C, Princeton University.
- HUSTED, JOHN. Ensign U. S. N.
- LANCASTER, EARLE. Amer. Amb. Field Service, Sec. 638 Convois Autos. A E F.
- LIVERSIDGE, HERBERT E. Private, 25th Co., C A C. Fort McKinley, Me.
- McKINSTRY, EDWARD L. O T S Naval Training Station, Pelham Bay, N. Y.
- PETERS, CLARENCE H. Cadet A S. On coast of Ireland eight months.
- QUIRIN, JOHN H. 2d Lt. F A. Fort Sill.
- SAWYER, DOUGLAS B. Private U S Marine Corps, 376th Co., Batt'n P. Paris Island, S. C.
- SLOCUM, JAMES H., JR. Lt. (J. G.) U S N. Pelham Bay, N. Y.
- SLUTZ, LOUIS G. 1st Lt. A S. A E F.
- SMITH, NORMAN R. 2d Lt. R G A. Italian Ex. Forces, Italy.
- \*TENNEY, LEVI S. Private, L Co., 107th Inf. Killed in action on British Front, August 20, 1918.
- WEST, DAVID B. Capt. F A.
- 1917
- BARNES, RICHARD D. U S Marine Unit, Harvard University.
- BLODGET, GEORGE L. U. S. Army School of Aerial Photography, Rochester, N. Y.
- BRADLEY, C. HARVEY. Private, U S Marine Corps. Wounded at Soissons, France, in July, 1918.
- CLARK, ALFRED M. Naval Aviation, Yale S S.
- COHEN, ALVIN F. Training for U S N A at Aviation Camp, Key West, Fla.
- COOK, GEORGE E. Training for F A, at Camp Taylor, Ky.
- \*DINES, DONALD C. Private U S Marine Corps. Killed in action in France October 5, 1918.
- DOEHLE, HERBERT H. Cadet A S. A E F.
- \*DRESSER, GEORGE E. Tank Corps. Killed in action September 27, 1918.
- EATON, JAMES H. Served in Italy with Ambulance Service, receiving the Italian War Cross "for bravery under fire". Enlisted in the R A F and is training in Scotland.
- HAPGOOD, POWERS. Private, Harvard S A T C.
- HART, RAYMOND D. O T S 28th Co., Camp Lee, Va.
- JOYCE, THOMAS H. Returned from France October, 1917. Cadet A S, Carruthers Field, Ft. Worth, Texas. Injured in crash July 2, 1918.
- KILBORN, WILLIAM T. 2d Lt. F A. A E F.
- LUNT, ALISON S. 2d Lt. F A. Fort Sill, Okla.
- MEYER, WILLIAM H. 2d Lt. F A. A E F.
- MILLS, RODNEY H. 2d Lt. F A.
- MOORE, WARREN S. Ensign U. S. N.
- O'CONNELL, THOMAS W. Cadet A S, Ellington Field, Texas.
- PAYSON, HENRY M. Ensign, U. S. N.
- POLLOCK, JAMES A., JR. Private, Wagon Co. 4, 23d Engineers. A E F.
- REID, FREDERICK L. U S N. Wounded by shrapnel from U-Boat. In hospital since September 26, 1918.
- VARS, ADDISON F. Ensign U S N R F.

WANAMAKER, PERCY W. Private 1st Detachment  
S A R D. A E F.

WETHERBEE, GEORGE B. Yeoman, U S N.

WINTERS, ADOLPHUS H. Corporal, U S Marine  
Corps. Paris Island, S. C.

1918

BUCKLEY, HAROLD R. Capt. Pilot A S, 95th  
Squadron, A E F. U. S. Distinguished Service  
Cross for heroism in action near Perle, France,  
August 10th. Also Bronze Oak Leaf for heroism  
at Neville and at Boureuilles, September 16-27,  
1918. American "Ace".

GOODWIN, HENRY M. Private U S N R F. Brest,  
France.

GRAVES, LEWIS L. Private Q M C. Fuel and  
Forage Dept., N Y.

HEILNER, VAN CAMPEN. Private, U S N.

HEWETT, GEORGE H. Private, S A T C, Dartmouth  
College.

HIGLEY, WALTER M. Private, S A T C, Columbia  
University.

\*HILL, STANWOOD E. Private, A Co., 14th Engin-  
eers. Died at Calais, France, July 4, 1918.

HORTON, FRANKLYN H. Private, 74th Co., 6th  
Regt., 2d Div., U S Marine Corps. A E F.  
Gassed in Argonne Forest, October 31, 1918.

HUSSEY, EDWARD J. Cadet A S.

KIBBE, EVAN A. Private, A Co. 303d Batt'n Tank  
Corps. A E F.

KNOWLES, ROBERT T. C O T S for F A, Camp  
Taylor, Ky.

MONEYPENNY, JAMES A. Private, 78th Co., 6th  
Regt., 2d Div., U S Marine Corps. A E F.

MOOREHEAD, SINGLETON P. Private, Naval Unit,  
Harvard University.

PARSHLEY, JOHN E. O T C, Oakland, Cal.

SMITH, CHARLES H. Private, S A T C, Harvard  
University.

\*TAYLOR, WILLIAM H. 1st Lt., Flight Commander,  
A S. Killed in action at Etang de Lachaussée,  
near St. Mihiel, September 18, 1918.

THOMAS, FERLYS W. 1st Lt. F Batt., 39th C A C.  
Ft. Worden.

VAILLANT, GEORGE C. Private, Naval Unit, Har-  
vard University.

YAWGER, FOSTER C. U S N A S, Pensacola, Fla.

1919

BROWN, WILBURT S. Private, U S Marine Corps.  
A E F.

DOLE, C. MINOT. O T C, 39th Co., 72d Batt'n  
Inf. Camp Lee, Va.

FRESNEDA, ANTONIO M. Private, 156th Depot  
Brig. Camp Jackson, S. C.

GIBSON, GEORGE B. Private, U S Marine Corps.  
Hdq. Detachment, Paris Island, S. C.

LITTLEFIELD, CHARLES G. Cadet, R A F.

SHELTON, MURRAY. Capt. F A.

TUGGLE, THOMAS L. Great Lakes Naval Training  
Station.

WOOD, S. B. CAMPION. Private, Motor Trans.  
Corps. Camp Wheeler, Ga.

1920

BOYER, ARTHUR I. 2d Lt. R A F. Injured in  
accident in England.

EUDY, HARRISON. Private, S A T C, Dartmouth  
College.

GROSS, GORDON. Private, U S Marine Corps.

MACDONALD, RODERIC N. Private 10th Co., 1st  
Road Regt., Motor Trans. Corps. Camp John-  
ston, Fla.

SAWHILL, JOHN M. 1st Lt. A S. Injured in accident  
in France, January 4, 1918.

SAWYER, A. EARL. Sergt. 101st Engineers, 26th  
Div. A E F. Ordered to B Co., 4th Engineers  
Training Regt., Camp Humphreys, Va.

WILLIAMS, LAURENS A. 1st Lt. R A F (Canadian).

#### FACULTY

FREEMAN, ARCHIBALD. American Red Cross. Head  
of Bureau of Medical Research Library, Paris.

LILLARD, W. HUSTON. Capt. U. S. A. Adjutant  
General's Office.

STACKPOLE, MARKHAM W. Promoted and trans-  
ferred as Base Chaplain, American Base Hdq.,  
Marseilles, France. A P O 752.

STEARNS, FOSTER W. 1st Lt. 16th Inf. Wounded  
in action near St. Mihiel, about Sept. 21, 1918.

#### The Society of Inquiry

It may be a satisfaction to graduates to have recalled to them, and of interest to parents and friends to learn more specifically, just what the Society of Inquiry stands for. In the words of the Constitution of the Society it is clearly and splendidly set forth. "The objects of this association shall be: To create, maintain and extend throughout the school life a strong, high, moral sentiment; to bring students into a personal relation with Jesus Christ as Divine Saviour and Friend; to build them up in Christian character; and to lead them to affiliate themselves with some branch of the Christian Church."

In carrying on the work of the Society, it is a guiding principle of the officers and advisors of the Society, always holding these objects in mind, to shape its activities in accordance with the opportunities of each period of the school year.

Through the fall term just past, the emphasis has been chiefly upon the Sunday evening meetings, and upon the linking up of the new boys with the Society. The spirit shown in these meetings has been very encouraging. Four of these meetings were conducted wholly by the members themselves and six were addressed by speakers. The average attendance has been about sixty. This does not include the meeting addressed by Commander Thomas Mott Osborne in the chapel, attended by some two hundred of the student body.







CLASS OF 1918 AT ARCHAEOLOGY BUILDING

Almost every Sunday evening, preceding the regular meeting, there has been a social gathering before the fire in the reading-room of the Peabody House. The monthly singing at the county jail at Lawrence is being continued, as in past years. On Thanksgiving Eve the Society, helped by the school, gave a very successful entertainment in the gymnasium.

During the winter term weekly Bible classes are to be conducted. It is hoped that a large enrollment may be secured.

### Friendship House

For seven years the school has been carrying on its educational work among the Lithuanians of Lawrence. Last year, owing to war conditions, the attendance at the classes fell so low that it was decided to discontinue the work, temporarily.

A new plan of social service has been decided upon by the school for this year. The plan is to localize the work on Andover Hill. Its central idea is to enable a much larger number of boys than in most social service plans, to participate in a service to other boys. To this end a house adjoining the campus has been rented and furnished, and to it groups of boys from different institutions will be welcomed, each group for a week's stay. This Friendship House will be in charge of a resident secretary, Mr. Andrew Crafts of Harvard.

Every opportunity will be utilized to pro-

mote a friendly intercourse between the students of the Academy and the boys of these groups. Inasmuch as the plan was adopted by the student body, by an almost unanimous vote, it is expected that a very large number will desire to take a scheduled opportunity to come into touch with these groups. There will be indoor and outdoor games, lessons on banjo and mandolin, informal debates and forums. The boys of the groups will be invited to attend various meetings within the school.

The groups have been chosen with the purpose of rendering the largest possible amount of good, both to the groups themselves and to the members of the school. The following are the expected guests, and their dates: January 15-22, The Kurn Hattin Homes, Vermont; January 27 to February 2, the Lawrence Y.M.C.A., Boys' Department; February 17-23, the South End House, Boston; from February 26 to about March 5, it is hoped that the school may welcome as its guests a group of convalescent soldiers from General Hospital No. 10, Boston.

There will be ten in each of the four groups. The guests will eat at the Dining Hall, and will use the gymnasium and swimming pool during the mornings. The activities of Friendship House will be directed by a committee composed of two members of the faculty, the president of the Student Council, and a member of the school at large. The expenses of Friendship House will be met almost wholly from the collections at the vesper services.



### **Honoris Causa**

EX-PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT LEADING THE PROCESSION  
AT THE GRADUATION OF HIS SON,  
ARCHIBALD B. ROOSEVELT, JUNE 13, 1913.

## OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

## A LIST OF P. A. MEN HOLDING COMMISSIONS

REVISED BY C. H. FORBES FROM REPORTS TO JANUARY 1, 1919

## THE ARMY

## MAJOR-GENERALS

Parker, James, '70

Sharp, Henry G., '76

## BRIGADIER-GENERAL

Churchill, Marlborough, '96

## COLONELS

Greely, J. N., '02

Lloyd, C. R., '96

Murphy, F. T., '93

Scranton, R. M., '85

Stimson, H. L., '83

## LIEUT.-COLONELS

Askew, R. K., '96

Bayne, H. A., '88

Bingham, H., '94

Chamberlain, J. J., '90

Covin, W. B., '93

Graves, H. S., '88

Greenway, John C., '92

Hotchkiss, H. S., '97

Howe, T. D., '00

Joy, H. B., '83

Kilpatrick, J. R., '07

Park, R., '02

Prentiss, J. W., '94

Robbins, F. L., Jr., '03

Schauffler, W. G., '82

Wickersham, J. H., '98

## MAJORS

Abbott, G., '98

Adams, A. B., '93

Alger, F. M., '96

Arnold, H. S., '96

\*Beal, H. W., '94

Burbank, M. A., '99

Carleton, P. G., '95

Chittenden, G., '00

Clark, K. D., '00

Clarke, T. B., '96

DeCamp, M., '14

Dove, P., '92

Dunlap, J. M., '10

Du Puy, C. M., '04

Elting, A. W., '93

Fletcher, H. B., '03

Foote, A. E., '92

Fuess, C. M., Faculty

Fuller, S. L., '94

Goldsmith, C., '92

Greene, E. C., '96

Greenway, James C., '96

Hinman, W. H., '96

Hobson, H. W., '10

Howell, J. A., '93

Loomis, A. L., '05

McLean, H. H., '09

MacMillan, J. H., '13

Makepeace, W. D., '92

Moore, F. W., '90

Park, E. A., '96

Parke, C. R., '83

Pope, S. D., '96

Reed, P. L., '02

Reilly, Jas. A., '09

Royce, A. B., '11

Schenck, R. P., '00

Seymour, L., '83

Smith, H. M., '92

Smith, L. B., '90

Stuart, C. B., '04

Tracy, E., '92

Wyer, H. G., '93

## CAPTAINS

Andrews, A. E., '02

Appleton, D., '13

Archbald, H., '99

Armstrong, S., '10

Bacches, F., '09

Bacon, H. S., '89

Balldridge, H. M., '13

Bates, R. W., '07

Benner, R. S., '95

Bentley, E. S., '10

Breeding, H. B., '13

Brown, N., '12

Bruff, A. J., '99

Buckley, H. R., '18

Bullivant, S. L., '13

Burnham, M. P., '96

Burroughs, E. R., '94

Cannon, G. S., '99

Carey, H. D., '14

Carpenter, R. J., '07

Cartwright, B., '03

Clement, G. N. H., '01

Cochran, M. M., '00

Cox, R. E., '11

Cranmer, W. H. H., '03

Daniels, R. A., '12

Darr, L., '01

DeLoach, J. E., '00

Deming, G. S., '10

Douglas, M., '96

Drinkwater, A., '96

Dulany, G. W., '95

Dunn, D. W., '08

Eames, L. W., '05

Eaton, R. G., '88

Erving, H. B., '04

Ewell, R. H., '99

Fairbanks, R. M., '01

Feeney, J. W., '13

Foster, C. A., '98

Freeman, S. F., '08

Galpin, P. C., '06

Gile, R. D., '08

Gardner, R. A., '08

Gilfillan, D. M., '08

Gillen, J. B., '07

Gleason, C. W., '16

Greely, A. W., '09

Hall, L. S., '09

Hall, P. T., '98

Hamerslag, R. J., '11

Harbison, A. W., '12

Harrington, J. T., '95

Hatch, A. F., '14

Henry, B., '96

Higgins, W. B., '14

Hincks, C. C., '07

Hobbs, H. H., '06

Holt, H. J., '93

Husted, J. W., '14

\*Issett, R. P., '08

Jameson, J. W., '97

Jenkins, H. J., '16

Johnston, S. C., '94

Kastor, R. N., '10

Kohler, H., '10

Lansing, E. S., '14

LeBoutillier, T., '96

Lillard, W. H., Faculty

Lindenberger, I., '94

Lucas, W., '11

Luce, D. S., '95

Lund, F. B., '14

Lynn, T. H., '06

McCurdy, R. A., '03

McCurdy, S. M., '98

McDevitt, E. W., '98



McKay, R. G., '07  
 McLennan, J. H., '11  
 Maddox, K., '93  
 Marsh, A. F., '07  
 Milburn, T. Y., '11  
 Morehouse, R. H., '04  
 \*Morrison, P. G., '12  
 Newton, R. P., '15  
 Newton, R. S., '01  
 Nielson, W. W., '14  
 Otheman, R. C., '04  
 Partridge, S., '09  
 Perin, O., '00  
 Perrin, H. B., '03  
 Perrin, L. W., '04  
 Perry, C. E., '96  
 Phelps, J. C., '02  
 Phipps, H. C., '99  
 Pierce, E. B., '09  
 Pigott, W. T., '07  
 Pittman, E. W., '09  
 Platt, W., '08  
 Potter, J. T., '90  
 Potter, N. R., '99  
 Potter, P. S., '95  
 \*Rankin, H. E., '05  
 Richardson, G., '01  
 Riggs, C. G., '12  
 Roberts, H. G., '96  
 Robinson, T., '11  
 Roosevelt, A. B., '13  
 Schultze, E. C., '88  
 Scott, H. N. L., '02  
 Seabury, M. A., '05  
 Shannon, G. A., '08  
 Sheldon, C. M., '13  
 Sheldon, L. B., '01  
 \*Simmons, F. R., '03  
 Smith, F. B., '93  
 Smith, S. K., '10  
 Snyder, F., '11  
 Stuart, C. Barnes, '14  
 Sutherland, R., '11  
 Taylor, J., '12  
 Thayer, L. I., '11  
 Thompson, A. P., '92  
 Thompson, J. D., '09  
 Thompson, M. W., '13  
 Thompson, R. D., Jr., '14  
 Thomson, P. W., '98  
 Thornton, J. C., '04  
 Thrall, G. C., '96  
 Thwing, F. W. Butler-, '09,  
 British  
 Townsend, F. deP., '92  
 Twombly, E. B., '08  
 Vander, Veer, A., '96  
 Walker, M. H., Jr., '05  
 Waterworth, J. B., '04  
 West, D. B., '16  
 White, W. H., '96

Whitney, W., '13  
 Wiley, J. S., '13  
 Williams, A. R., '94  
 Williams, W., '15  
 Winters, E. J., '14  
 Wishard, D. M., '01  
 Witherbee, S. H., '07  
 Woolley, K., '13  
 Wortham, H. F., '10  
 York, E. H., '08

## FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Abbott, J. R., '10  
 Anschutz, E. B., '11  
 Armour, D. C., '13  
 Armstrong, N., '15  
 Arnold, D. C., '05  
 Bacon, L. W., '13  
 Bacon, W. T., '02  
 Baldwin, H. M., '13  
 Barnes, E. M., '01  
 Bates, A. T., '13  
 Beddall, T. H., '09  
 Belding, J. E., '92  
 Bennett, R., '15  
 Black, R. L., '99  
 Blackall, G. B., '11  
 Blank, H. M., '13  
 Brainerd, J. B., '15  
 Brooks, S., '06  
 Brown, F. W., '12  
 Brown, J. F., '12  
 \*Bruce, A. B., '11  
 Bulkley, R. G., '11  
 Burchard, H. W., '09  
 Bushnell, S. K., '10  
 Carleton, F. C., '12  
 \*Cavis, G. M., '14  
 Chaffee, C. C., '12  
 Chalifoux, H. L., '05  
 Chamberlain, C. V., '04  
 \*Chapin, E. A., '14  
 Church, H. W., Faculty  
 Clark, P. J., '12  
 Clarkson, P. M., '11  
 Converse, R. R. S., '14  
 Cook, Sidney A., '12  
 Cooke, J. W., '12  
 Daly, F. J., '07  
 Davis, E. L., '13  
 Davis, R. S., '11  
 Daugherty, F. M., '10  
 Denman, M. S., '11  
 Dennett, R., '17  
 Dickey, W. L., '13  
 Dodge, M. L., '11  
 Donnelly, T., '16  
 Donworth, C. T., '10  
 Doyle, H. B., '18  
 Dunn, O. R., '08  
 Dustan, E. B., '10  
 Dyke, N., '12  
 \*Eadie, H. F., '15  
 Elwood, L., '15  
 English, H. K., '11  
 Evans, H. T., '12  
 Fallows, C. S., '01  
 Farrell, R. J., '13  
 Fessenden, R. K., '10  
 Fisher, R. T., '08  
 Fiske, W. M., '11  
 Franchot, C. P., '06  
 Francis, J. D., '15  
 Freeman, E. W., '09  
 French, G. D., '05  
 Frissell, S. D., '04  
 \*Fuller, R. H., '13  
 Gerhard, A. H., '94  
 Gesner, J. M., '08  
 Gile, A. B., '14  
 Goodlet, J. G., '12  
 Gould, J., '13  
 Gregory, E. S., '13  
 \*Green, D. B., '00  
 \*Gribben, P. D., '00  
 \*Hagadorn, L. J., '13  
 Hall, R. N., '07  
 Halle, S. J., '08  
 Hamilton, L., '15  
 Harbison, H., '10  
 Harmon, W. C., '12  
 Hartley, E. W., '13  
 Haskell, C. deF., '04  
 Hayes, M. J., '10  
 \*Hemingway, H. L., '10  
 \*Hever, W. J., '13  
 Hewett, C. F., '14  
 Hickok, C. V., '07  
 Hill, L. T., '12  
 Janson, D. A., '10  
 Jones, M. F., '08  
 Judkins, J. B., '09  
 Kimber, W. T., '07  
 Kinney, O., '14  
 Kitchell, A. F., '05  
 Knowles, J., '14  
 Knox, G. G., '08  
 Koop, H. J., '11  
 Lanigan, C. L., '06  
 Lanius, P. B., '09  
 Lawrence, C. W., '12  
 Levering, E. W., '03  
 Lindsley, H. D., '13  
 Littlefield, C. G., '12  
 Loeb, W. L., '12  
 Lucas, C. M., '13  
 Lynde, E. H., '12  
 McCune, W. R., '03  
 Magee, J. M., '95  
 Malcolm, D. C., '12  
 Malcolm, J. L., '08  
 Manning, S. B., '12  
 Marshall, C. R., '12

Martin, C., '10  
 Martin, J. H., '03  
 Medlicott, A., '13  
 Meeker, D. E., '09  
 Meyer, C. E., '99  
 Miller, V. C., '08  
 Moore, K. L., '10  
 Moore, W., '14  
 Moorehead, L. K., '14  
 Morrison, S., '11  
 Morrison, S. W., '13  
 Newton, F. M., '95  
 Palmer, W. E., '11  
 Paradise, N. B., '14  
 Paradise, R. C., '14  
 \*Parks, L. B., '05  
 Pastorius, W., '12  
 Patton, F. F., '08  
 Pirnie, W. B., '11  
 Platt, L., '03  
 Prass, P. N., '07  
 Preston, O., '94  
 Ranier, J. A., '06  
 Raymond, D. A., '07  
 Raymond, J. M., '12  
 Redman, G. L., '09  
 Reilly, John S., '11  
 Reynolds, J., '03  
 Rhodes, W. F., '16  
 Rice, W. G., '10  
 Ripley, R. L., '11  
 Ross, Z. C., '07  
 Royce, H., '14  
 Russell, F. G., '13  
 Russell, T. F., '93  
 Sargent, D. G., '08  
 Sawhill, J. M., '20  
 Seaverns, E. D., '07  
 Sheehan, W. J., '13  
 Shelden, A., '09  
 Shepard, F. B., '12  
 Slutz, L. G., '16  
 Smith, H. M., '91  
 Smith, M. R., '13  
 Snell, R. F., '14  
 \*Spencer, D., '13  
 Stebbins, J., '12  
 Stern, H. R., '99  
 Stewart, J. W., '16  
 Stickney, H. B., '99  
 Stokes, F. B., '07  
 Stokes, H. W., '05  
 Stone, Van Z., '12  
 Stover, H. L., '12  
 Swartout, R., '93  
 Swihart, H. D., '10  
 Taylor, F. W., '18  
 Taylor, J. H., '09  
 \*Taylor, W. H., '18  
 Taylor, W. O., '11  
 Thomas, F. W., '18

Thompson, B. V., '13  
 Thurston, T. K., '07  
 Titcher, B., '13  
 Tucker, W. L., '13  
 Wallingford, D. K., '12  
 Warner, D. A., '10  
 Warren, K., '10  
 Wheeler, W. B., '01  
 White, H. McC., '12  
 White, W. P., '06  
 Whittlesey, M., '13  
 Williams, L. A., '20  
 Wilson, D. S., '01  
 Wilson, E. V. K., '08  
 \*Wilson, P. W., '04  
 Woolverton, W. H., '09  
 \*Wright, J. M., '18  
 Young, H. M., '17

## SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Alexander, E. J., '16  
 Allen, P. B., '13  
 Ambler, S. S., '15  
 Apgar, E. P., '07  
 Archbald, J. A., '14  
 Armstrong, W. J., '92  
 Ashley, T., '16  
 Atchison, T. C., '11  
 Baker, E. W., '13  
 Baker, N. D., '11  
 Bailey, B. H., '12  
 \*Balch, R. T., '14  
 Bartlett, A. L., '09  
 \*Barton, L. C., '01  
 Beardsley, C. S., '16  
 Bishop, R. R., '16  
 Blumenthal, A. F., '13  
 Bonnie, R. P., '07  
 Boyer, A. I., Jr., '20  
 Brainerd, J. B., '14  
 Brewster, B. Y., '15  
 Brooks, A. (French), '01  
 Brophy, F. C., '13  
 Brown, C. M., '10  
 Burnham, E. W., '09  
 Burnham, H., '10  
 Bush, R. A., '11  
 Butkiewicz, T. A., '00  
 Caldwell, J. H., '08  
 Campbell, R. H., '12  
 \*Carey, J. R., '11  
 Castle, K. M., '11  
 Clark, C., '04  
 Coleman, R. H., '12  
 Colman, J. H., '14  
 Colt, R. G., '03  
 Conlon, D. F., '09  
 Conroy, H., '16  
 Cook, R. S., '13  
 Cooke, T. T., '11  
 Corry, F. C., '15  
 Corse, I. P., '15  
 Corwith, N., '13  
 Covell, B. S., '14  
 Coxe, E. B., '15  
 Crane, P., '17  
 Crane, W. B., '16  
 Crawford, J. W., '14  
 Crossman, E. G., '13  
 Crowell, D. J., '10  
 Curran, M. J., '16  
 Dain, J. M., '07  
 Demere, R. M., '10  
 Doron, J. W., '18  
 Drew, J. A., '15  
 Duby, L. K., '14  
 Dulaney, W. H., '13  
 Dunbaugh, F. M., '13  
 Dunbaugh, G. J., Jr., '14  
 Dunham, A. P., '14  
 Dwight, H. W., '14  
 Emerson, J. E., '16  
 Ewing, F. B., '02  
 Farrar, R. J. H., '13  
 Farson, I. S. N., '10  
 Fine, H. B., '15  
 Fitch, R. C., '15  
 Foster, H. G., '10  
 Foster, K. C., '15  
 Foulkes, H. T., '07  
 Freeman, E. W., '08  
 Freeman, H. B., '07  
 Freeman, S., '12  
 Frost, C. P., '14  
 Gamble, C., '16  
 \*Gamble, R. H., '11  
 Gates, G. M., '11  
 Gault, J. M., '17  
 Gibson, J. B., '12  
 Gifford, R. M., '11  
 Gomes, W. R., '09  
 Gordon, A. R., '11  
 Greene, E. B., '14  
 Greene, R. L., '13  
 Greenough, J., '11  
 Gross, H. R., '11  
 Gruener, L., '15  
 Gulliver, H. S., '12  
 Hager, J. F., '17  
 Harbster, G. B., '09  
 Hay, R. G., '12  
 Heely, A. V., '15  
 Hemingway, D. H., '10  
 \*Hines, E., '17  
 Holloway, C. E., '07  
 Hopkins, I. G., '15  
 Hotchkiss, R. S., '16  
 Howbert, V. D., '10  
 Howe, E. J., '12  
 Hubbell, S. B., '04  
 Humbird, J. S., '04  
 Hunter, E. C., '11  
 Ingersoll, J. A., '08

Jewett, F. F., '11  
 Jones, O. R., '15  
 Keeline, R., '13  
 Kilborn, W. T., '17  
 Killam, L. L., '10  
 Kimball, R. M., '10  
 Kneisley, A. G., '13  
 Koop, H. J., '11  
 Kreisler, C. H., '14  
 Ladd, W. W., '12  
 Lestrade, H. J., '14  
 \*Lovett, R. M., '14  
 Lunt, A. S., '17  
 Mackinlay, J. B., '14  
 McMahon, L. T., '14  
 Makepeace, R. F., '15  
 Mallory, J. H., '05  
 Manning, A. H., '98  
 Manning, F. J., '12  
 Marsh, E. D., '10  
 Martin, W. P., '16  
 Mead, H. G., '12  
 Meyer, W. H., '17  
 Middlebrook, L. S., '11  
 Mills, R. H., '17  
 Milne, D. D., '12  
 Mitchell, H., '14  
 Moore, H. T., '14  
 Moore, W., '15  
 Morrison, J., '08  
 Morse, B. C. J., '17  
 Mortimer, C. M., '13  
 Murchie, H. F., '12  
 Murdock, G. P., '15  
 Murphy, G. C., '08  
 Northridge, G. W., '18  
 Nute, H. H., '12

Paradise, S. H., '10  
 Parsons, G. F., '06  
 Parsons, W. V., '91  
 Peck, A. W., '08  
 Pomeroy, B. C., '13  
 Pratt, H. T., '11  
 Pratt, W. E., '14  
 Preston, Jerome, '15  
 Preston, J. H., '15  
 Quirin, J. H., '16  
 Ralston, W. J., '04  
 Ramage, A. H., '08  
 Randall, D., '15  
 Rattray, E. D., '14  
 Reid, K. A., '14  
 Reid, R. H., '13  
 Reynolds, K., '10  
 Rogers, D. T., '11  
 Selden, J. K., '12  
 Sharp, J. H., '15  
 Shedden, R. F., '17  
 Sheffield, W. P., '11  
 Sheldon, W. W., '13  
 Sherman, D. W., '08  
 Simmons, J. A., '14  
 Smith, C. H., '17  
 Smith, C. H., '14  
 Smith, D. W., '17  
 Smith, G. M., '01  
 Smith, W. H., '12  
 Spear, S. S., '14  
 Spare, A. R., '15  
 Spencer, E. H., '10  
 Stanley, G. P., '10  
 Stein, A. N., '15  
 Steiner, H. A., '08  
 Stephenson, M. L., '06

Stevens, J. P., '15  
 Stevens, R. T. B., '17  
 Sullivan, W. A., '13  
 Talmage, F., '18  
 \*Tetley, E. F., '13  
 Thayer, S., '15  
 Thomas, C. L., '15  
 Thompson, G., '10  
 Tolles, S. H., '08  
 Tooker, '07  
 Townson, H. C., '14  
 Tweedy, D. N., '08  
 Volk, H. F., '13  
 \*Warden, G. E., '07  
 \*Wasgatt, H. C., '16  
 Waters, L. A., '16  
 Watson, H., '13  
 \*West, J. P., '13  
 Whitfield, H. D., '94  
 Whittlesey, R., '11  
 Wilcox, H. D., '94  
 Williams, A. L., '12  
 Williams, A. R., '94  
 Wilson, V. H., '08  
 Wood, W. H., '06  
 Woodward, W. F., '09  
 Wright, D. K., '14  
 Wright, S. B., '15  
 Zunder, M. F., '07

## CHAPLAINS

Bacon, A. C., '00  
 Boynton, E. C., '03  
 Boynton, N., '75  
 Howard, J. M., '05  
 Marvin, W., '75  
 Stackpole, M. W., Faculty

## NAVY

## COMMANDER

Jordan, J. N., '04

## LIEUTENANTS

Ames, Allan M. (S. G.), '14

Boone, G. T., '15

Casey, W. R., '11

Clark, E. H., '97

Cooke, R. C., '14

Day, O. A., '96

Fellowes, E. A., '15, 1st Lt.

## Marines

Humphrey, C., '04

Moore, J. L., '96

Morse, H., '11

Nixsen, H., '07

Ocuppaugh, E., '12

Parsons, T. H., '15

Pitzipio, G. O., '00

Rodman, C. (S. G.), '15

Shepard, H. B., '12

Slocum, J. H., '16

Stokes, W. E. D., Jr., '15

Stork, W. B., '89

Twombly, A. H., '14

Waddell, J. E., '11

White, E. R., '12

## ASSISTANT PAYMASTERS

Blumenthal, R. G., '13

Root, L. F., '07

Silver, E., '13

## ENSIGNS

Adams, W. H., '16

Arnold, C. B., '10

Babcock, C. W., '00

Baker, G. F., '13

Barker, A. C., '13

Bell, M. L., '12

Blackall, F. S., '13

Blanding, A. C., '07

Bradford, L., '10

Brayton, J. S., '13

Bressler, J. T., '15

Brown, W. J., '13

Burns, D. F., '17

Burnside, F. E., '07

Carpenter, J. S., '13

Casselberg, H., '12

Cone, M. H., '09

Crumb, W. B., '15

Darling, A. B., '12

Dillman, D., '14

Dyer, J. E., '17

Early, H. M., '15

Farson, W., '06

Gay, N., '10

Goodhue, L. C., '07

Hahn, W. R., '13

Hoeflich, R. N., '10

Hogg, F. T., '13

Holton, A. E., '12

Hunter, H. A., '14

Ireland, R. L., '15

Jewett, G. F., '15



Jones, G. G., '10	Neily, R. B., '15	Taylor, M., '14
Jones, G. M., '04	Oliphant, G. W., '05	Thomas, H. B., '16
Kissam, R. B., '10	Owen, K. B., '12	Torrey, W. W., '15
*Lancashire, A. W., '08	Palmer, W. F., '13	Vars, A. F., '17
Loughran, R. H., '08	Payson, H. M., '17	Wakeman, H. L., '06
Makepeace, C. S., '12	Perlman, J. B., '10	Waller, B., '06
Marceau, T. C., '13	Poole, P., '14	West, P. E., '19
Metz, P. F., '12	Pratt, H. C., '15	Weston, B., '16
Mitchell, O. M., '17	Reynolds, S., '15	White, J. W., '13
Moore, W. S., '17	Richardson, A. D., '13	Whittemore, F. N., '14
Mudge, W. F., '13	Smith, R. W., '15	Wright, W. C., '14
Murphy, C. H., '02	Strecker, S. M., '16	Wrigley, P. K., '16
	*Sturtevant, A. D., '12	

## CROIX DE GUERRE

Armour, D. C., '13	Eaton, J. H., '17 (Italian)	Paradise, R. C., '14
*Bartlett, G., '16	*Flagg, S., '93	Plow, R. H., '14
Bates, R. W., '07	Flint, W. A., '16	Rice, W. G., '10
Beddall, T. H., '00, with star	Hall, C. B., '11	Riggs, C. G., '12
Brooks, A., '01, with star	Hinkle, E. F., '95, Montenegrin	Roosevelt, A. B., '13
Buck, H. S., '12	Larrabee, L. H., '15	Thayer, S., '15
Butkiewicz, T. A., '00	MacDonald, M. W., '15	Weber, J. M., '17
Conroy, H., '16	Miller, M. R., '17	Witherbee, S. H., '07
Day, H. B., '11	Paine, L., '14	Woolverton, W. H., '09

## U. S. DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

Buckley, H. R., '18, with Bronze Oak Leaf	Hobson, H. W., '11 Knowles, J., '14
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\* Died in Service.

## SUMMARY

ARMY	NAVY
2 Major-Generals	1 Commander
1 Brigadier-General	22 Lieutenants
5 Colonels	3 Assistant Paymasters
16 Lieutenant-Colonels	69 Ensigns
43 Majors	—
147 Captains	GRAND TOTAL
140 First Lieutenants	711 Officers
196 Second Lieutenants	30 War Crosses
20 Chaplains	

## Athletics

Andover lost the annual Exeter football game on the home field by a score of 26 to 7. Exeter's speedy, aggressive, well-balanced team outclassed the Blue as a football machine, but the latter made a splendid fight from start to finish, holding back their powerful rivals by sheer grit and at times seriously threatening the Exeter defense. For Andover the stars on the offensive were Captain Adams and Neidlinger, while on the defense P. Wilson, Davis, and Whipple were most noteworthy.

Andover's one score occurred at the outset of the second quarter. Adams sprinted fifty-eight yards from the ten-yard line at the kick-off and then Adams, Neidlinger, and Dann covered the remainder of the distance in a series of brilliant runs. Eddy kicked the goal.

All school athletics were hard hit last fall by war conditions, but the Andover football team seemed to receive more than its share of adversity,—if it be adversity to furnish soldiers to the army. Three successive captains left school to enter the service. There were three volunteer faculty workers during the season, of whom Dr. Page and Mr. Benton were both ill for three weeks. There has been no regular football coach since the beginning of the war. We have been on a war basis and have paid the price of war with our sports, among other costs.

The lineup of the teams:

ANDOVER	EXETER
Williams, l.e.	r.e. O'Neil
Strong, l.t.	r.t. Hobson
H. Smith, l.g.	r.g. Cogan
E. Wilson, c.	c. Smith
Davis, r.g.	l.g. Jonnasson
Whipple, r.t.	l.t. Goodell
Eddy, r.e.	l.e. Luman (Capt.)
Adams (Capt.), q.b.	q.b. Barry
P. Wilson, f.b.	f.b. Emery
Dann, l.h.b.	r.h.b. Gilroy
Neidlinger, r.h.b.	l.h.b. Kennedy

Under the leadership of Captain Fletcher the soccer team won two out of four games. Andover defeated a town team by 2 to 0 and won by 4 to 0 from a makeshift team from Harvard's various military and non-military departments. The game with the Chinese team of Greater Boston was lost by 5 to 2, and the annual Worcester Academy contest, the principal game of the season, was captured by the visitors by 2 to 1.

Prospects for hockey during the winter term seem excellent. A renewal of basketball interest is promised, as Mr. Roth and Mr. Tower of the faculty have under their tutelage a promising squad. It is hoped to develop basketball this year into a prominent winter activity.

## Professor Clifford H. Moore Acting Harvard Dean

Clifford Hershel Moore has been appointed acting dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, replacing Professor Charles Homer Haskins, who is one of the four Harvard professors sailing to attend the peace delegation.

## Society Grades—Fall Term, 1918

A G X	74.75
F L D	73.09
A U V	71.36
P L S	70.41
P A E	68.50
P B X	67.43
K O A	64.93

## Obituaries

1846—Henry Loomis, son of Henry and Sophronia Frink Loomis, was born in that part of Springfield now called Chicopee Falls, January 19, 1829, and graduated from Yale in 1851. He studied theology in Yale Seminary and in German Universities. His pastorates were in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Minnesota, and New York. He died in Middletown, N. Y., June 25, 1918.

1848—Benjamin Tucker Cummings, son of John and Elizabeth Cummings, was born in North Dartmouth, January 15, 1834. He was a farmer and whaling merchant, and died in Geneseo, N. Y., September 9, 1917.

1854—George Hartford Stoddard, son of Hartford and Sarah Taft Stoddard, was born in Upton, March 21, 1834. He became a farmer in his native town and was a selectman and a member of the school committee in Upton. He died in Worcester, September 2, 1918.

1859—Melvin Brown, son of Addison and Catherine Babson Griffin Brown, was born in West Newbury, August 13, 1841, and graduated from Harvard in 1863. He was a lawyer and a real estate dealer in Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Brown died in that city December 1, 1918.

1859—Oliver Franklin Swift, son of Oliver Cromwell and Eliza Robinson Swift, was born in Falmouth, April 25, 1840. He was quartermaster sergeant in the 6th Massachusetts Regiment during the Civil War, and for ten years was a lumber merchant in Oshkosh, Wisc. Then until 1895, he was a manufacturer of hardware in Buffalo, N. Y. Many years of his later life he spent in Europe and in different localities in New England. Mr. Swift died in Montclair, N. J., July 21, 1918.

1859—Augustus Zabriskie, son of Abraham Oothout and Sarah Augusta Pell Zabriskie, was born in Hackensack, N. J., March 5, 1845, and

graduated from Princeton in 1863, and from the Harvard Law School in 1866. He practiced his profession in Jersey City, N. J., and resided in Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y. He died recently.

1863—Frank Cleaves, son of Daniel and Marcia Tucker Cleaves, was born in Saco, Me., February 25, 1845. He became a clerk and died September 21, 1917.

1865—William Henry Lawrence Lee, son of Benjamin Franklin and Jane Riker Lawrence Lee, was born in New York City, October 31, 1848, and graduated from Yale in 1869, and from the Columbia Law School in 1871. He was president of the Pine Hill Realty Company and was a pioneer in the development of Bar Harbor, Me. Mr. Lee was a lawyer in the city of New York, where he died November 13, 1918.

1871—Hempstead Washburne, son of Hempstead and Adele Gratiot Washburne, was born in Galena, Ill., November 11, 1851, and graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1875. He studied in Bonn, Germany, and practiced law in Chicago. He was a Master in Chancery of the Superior Court, Cook County, Ill., City Attorney of Chicago, and was elected Mayor of Chicago in 1891, serving one term of two years. Mr. Washburne died in Chicago, April 13, 1918.

1871—Roswell Whitmore Weld, son of Stowell Leverett and Avis Ludentia Whitmore Weld, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., August 12, 1853. He became a wholesale dealer in granite and marble for interior decoration, with offices in Chicago, Ill., in which city he died October 8, 1917.

1872—George Wallace Forsyth, son of Robert Alexander and Charlotte Pierson Williams Forsyth, was born in Newburgh, N. Y., April 6, 1854. He died in New York City, June 23, 1918.

1877—Charles Fremont Bunker, son of Samuel and Martha French Bunker, was born in North Anson, Me., August 1, 1856. He was in the grain commission business and also dealt in mining stock and in real estate in Portland, Ore., and died in Monrovia, Cal., March 19, 1916.

1887—Edward Arthur Baldwin, son of Charles and Louisa McArdle Baldwin, was born in Princeton, Ill., June 27, 1868, and was a member of the Yale class of 1890. He engaged in finance and died May 7, 1918.

1887—Allen Lincoln Clark, son of Joseph Bourne and Carrie M. Allen Clark, was born in Newtonville, October 12, 1868, and graduated from Amherst in 1891. He was an editor of the *Omaha World-Herald* and First Reader and Christian Science practitioner, First Church, Omaha, Neb. Mr. Clark died August 13, 1918.

1891—Campbell Mithoff Chittenden, son of Henry Treat and Katherine Mithoff Chittenden,

was born in Columbus, O., April 6, 1874, and was a member of the Yale class of 1898. He attended the Ohio State University Law School, was a member of the Ohio Volunteer Cavalry in 1898, and practiced law in Columbus. He died in Columbus, March 22, 1916.

1892—George Xavier McLanahan, son of George William and Helen Spencer Day McLanahan, was born in New Hamburg, N. Y., July 26, 1872. He graduated from Yale in 1896, and from the Harvard Law School in 1899. He also took the degrees of L. C. M., and D. C. L. from the School of Law and Diplomacy of the George Washington University. He was senior partner in the law firm of McLanahan and Burton in Washington, D. C., and was a trustee in several institutions, and was deeply interested in the work of the Y. M. C. A. and in other religious activities. His loyalty to Andover was far-reaching and many-sided, and he served as president of the Reunion Board. His son Duer, was a member of the Phillips class of 1917. Mr. McLanahan died in Baltimore, Md., October 29, 1918.

1892—Horace Kibbe Turner, son of Rodolphus Kibbe and Ella Kibbe Turner, was born in Quincy, Ill., December 9, 1872, and attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with the class of 1895. He was a successful producer of art subjects for schools and colleges. Mr. Turner died in South Wellfleet, June 9, 1918.

1894—Daniel Dow Schenck, son of Schuyler Charles and Harriet Dow Schenck, was born in Toledo, O., December 9, 1875, and was a member of the Sheffield class of 1897. He was president of the Toledo and Indiana Railroad, president of the S. C. Schenck Coal Company in Chicago, and agent of the Delaware and Lackawanna Coal Company in Toledo. He died in that city October 12, 1918.

1897—Robert Rudd Whiting, son of Newton Francis and Katherine Rudd Whiting, was born in New York City, September 15, 1877, and was a member of the Princeton class of 1901. For five years he was on the staff of the *New York Sun* and wrote several books. He was editor of one department of *Everybody's Magazine* and later editor of *Ainslee's Magazine*. Two of his sons have been in Phillips during the present year. Mr. Whiting died in Darien, Conn., October 15, 1918.

1898—Edward Woods Hunt, son of Edward Manley and Janey Woods Hunt, was born in Chicago, Ill., January 11, 1880, and graduated from Sheffield in 1901. He was a metallurgical engineer in the west, in Japan, China and Korea. At one time, he was secretary of the Birmingham, Ensley and Bessemer Railroad of Birmingham, Ala. He was also agent of the Coca Cola Company at Guatemala City, Guatemala. Mr. Hunt died in New York City, September 25, 1918.



1900—Douglas Bannan Green, son of David Bright and Catherine Priscilla Brooke Green, was born in Pottsville, Pa., June 26, 1881, and graduated from Yale in 1904, and from the New York Law School in 1906. He was an attorney-at-law at 100 William street, New York City, and was 1st Lieut., Co. H. 168th Infantry. He died in France, August 2, 1918, of wounds received in action.

1902—John Case Phelps, son of William George and Caroline Ives Shoemaker Phelps, was born in Binghamton, N. Y., June 29, 1883, and graduated from Yale in 1906. He was a lawyer in Binghamton and became a Captain of Co. A., 309th Infantry. He was killed in action October 18, 1918.

1904—Chester Peter Siems, son of Peter and Josephine Gleason Siems, was born in St. Paul, Minn., November 4, 1884, and graduated from Sheffield in 1907. He became chairman of the Siems-Carey Railway and Canal Company which undertook the construction of large enterprises in this and other countries. Mr. Siems died in New York City, October 23, 1918.

1904—Paul Wamelink Wilson, son of Myron Henry and Pauline Wamelink Wilson, was born in Cleveland, O., July 12, 1885, and was a member of the Sheffield class of 1907. He was with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., secretary-treasurer of the Electric Respirone Co. of Cleveland, secretary-treasurer of the Haverstraw Crushed Stone Co., of New York City. He was 1st Lieut. 28th Trench Mortar Battery, and died at Fort Sheridan, Ill., September 12, 1918.

1905—Herbert Edward Rankin, son of Edward Watkinson and Catherine Bogart Putman Rankin, was born in Albany, N. Y., April 15, 1887, and graduated from Princeton in 1909. For two years he was an assistant in Chemistry in Princeton University and then matriculated at Gottingen, Germany, as a candidate for the degree of Ph. D. He was Captain of Battery C., Fifth Anti-Air Craft Battalion, A. E. F. Killed in action probably in November, 1918.

1908—George Barr Curwen, son of Charles Frederick and Ada Louise Perkins Curwen, was born in Salem, June 30, 1888, and was a member of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology class of 1911, in the Metallurgical Engineering Course. He died February 1, 1918.

1908—Frank Dana Kendall, son of Charles Edward and Sarah Ireland Kendall, was born in Winchester, August 3, 1887, and engaged in the retail lumber business in his home town. He was a member of the 357th Aero Squadron and died of pneumonia at Garden City, N. Y., October 14, 1918.

1908—Ammi Wright Lancashire, son of James Henry and Sarah Wright Lancashire, was born in Saginaw, Mich., June 28, 1887, and

graduated from Sheffield in 1911. He engaged in business in New York City, and became an ensign in the U. S. Naval Forces and was attached to the battleship Kansas. He died of pneumonia in Philadelphia, September 27, 1918.

1908—George William Mueller, son of Frederick John and Annie Marie Myers Mueller, was born in Meriden, Conn., April 9, 1888, and graduated from the Yale Law School in 1911. He was an attorney-at-law in Springfield and enlisted in the U. S. Naval Reserve Force. He died of pneumonia at Cape May, N. J., October 4, 1918.

1908—George Melvin Osgoodby, son of Alfred Bell and Florence Fletcher Osgoodby, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., August 26, 1891, and graduated from Princeton in 1912. He studied law at the Albany Law School and practiced his profession in Rochester, N. Y. He died in that city, October 25, 1918.

1909—Francis Theodore Bennett, son of William Lyon and Frances Theodosia Welles Bennett, was born in New Haven, Conn., October 22, 1888, and graduated from Yale in 1913, and from the Yale Law School in 1915. He practiced law in New Haven and was elected to the Connecticut Assembly. He died in New Haven, December 11, 1918.

1909—Lucian Platt, son of Walter Brewster and Mary Perine Platt, was born in Baltimore, Md., January 28, 1892, and graduated from Sheffield in 1912. After two years post-graduate work at Yale, he was with the New Jersey Zinc Company, then with the Kennecott Copper Corporation in Alaska. He was a 2nd Lieut. in the Engineer Corps, and died of pneumonia at Camp Humphreys, Va., October 9, 1918.

1910—Harold Ludington Hemingway, son of James Smith and Louise Watson Ludington Hemingway, was born in New Haven, Conn., May 25, 1893, and graduated from Yale in 1914. He was connected with the New Haven Savings Bank and later was in charge of the Connecticut office of Esterbrook and Company, bankers, of Boston. He was 1st Lieut. Co. F. 104th Infantry, and died of wounds received in action October 21, 1918.

1910—Errol Dwight Marsh, son of Dwight Foster and Clara Ayres Marsh, was born in Ware, July 19, 1889. He was a Lieut. in the 319th Infantry, and was killed in action, November 2, 1918.

1910—Kenneth Rand, son of Alonzo Turner and Louise Casey Rand, was born in Minneapolis, Minn., May 8, 1891, and graduated from Yale in 1914. While at Andover and during his college days he gave his attention to writing and had published several volumes of verse. He was serving in the Quartermaster Corps in Washington, D. C., and died of pneumonia in that city, October 15, 1918.

1911—Alexander Bern Bruce, son of David and Carrie Wainwright Bruce, was born in Seattle, Wash., May 3, 1894, and graduated from Harvard in 1915. For two years he was an instructor in Phillips and in April 1917, he sailed with the Phillips ambulance unit and then he enlisted in the Lafayette Escadrille. At the time of his death he was a lieutenant in the 1st pursuit squadron, American aerial forces. Lieut. Bruce was killed in action August 17, 1918.

1911—James Robertson Carey, Jr., son of James Robertson and Carrie Hampson Carey, was born in Salem, O., May 11, 1893, and graduated from Sheffield in 1914. He was connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad and was living at Sewickley, Pa., He was a 1st Lieutenant in the U. S. Air Service and was killed in an airplane accident, September 4, 1918.

1911—Robert Howard Gamble, son of Robert Grattan and Frances Eaton White Gamble, was born in Narbeth, Pa., January 17, 1893, and graduated from Yale in 1915. He was in the freight department of the Pennsylvania Railroad and became a 2nd Lieut. 11th Infantry, and was killed in action in France, September 13, 1918.

1911—Harris Emory Tindel, son of Adam and Sarah Williams Tindel, was born in Eastport, Me., August 20, 1892, and was a member of the Yale class of 1916. He was vice-president of the Tindel-Morris Steel Company of Eddystone, Pa. He died October 12, 1918.

1912—Robert Henry Coleman, son of John and Susan Norton Coleman, was born in Louisville, Ky., February 15, 1894, and graduated from Yale in 1915. He then entered the Harvard Law School. He was a Lieutenant in the U. S. Air Service, and died of pneumonia in Brest, France, October 8, 1918.

1912—Thomas William Enwright, son of John Joseph and Mary Elizabeth Cullinan Enwright, was born in Amesbury, December 1, 1889, and was a member of the Yale class of 1916. He entered business in Spartanburg, S. C., and later in New Haven, Conn., and died in that city October 18, 1918.

1912—Phillips Garrison Morrison, son of John Lincoln and Jane Hill Morrison, was born in Merrimac, March 22, 1894, and graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1916, in the electrical engineering course. In June 1917, he was commissioned First Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, and went to the Frankford Arsenal in Philadelphia. In January, 1918, he was promoted to be Captain and transferred to the Aberdeen Proving Grounds in Maryland. He died of pneumonia at this latter place, October 12, 1918.

1913—Roswell Hayes Fuller, son of Frank Revilo and Laura Hayes Fuller, was born in

Chicago, Ill., December 16, 1895, and was a member of the Yale class of 1917. He was First Lieutenant 20th Aero Squadron, A. E. F. Lieutenant Fuller was killed in action September 29, 1918. At the time of his death, he belonged to the Third Pursuit Group, 93d Aero Squadron.

1914—George Minot Cavis, son of Karl Gordon and Bella Dana Grudy Cavis, was born in Bristol, N. H., December 7, 1896, and was a member of the Dartmouth class of 1918. He died in Bristol October 24, 1918.

1914—William Joseph Hever, son of James and Elizabeth Kennedy Hever, was born in New York City, January 1, 1891, and was a member of the Harvard class of 1917. He was First Lieutenant, 305th Infantry, and died October 5, 1918, of wounds received in the Argonne Forest.

1914—John Harland MacCreadie, son of John and Lila Frances De Bertram MacCreadie, was born in Lawrence, April 29, 1893, and entered Princeton. He was Chief Yeoman in the U. S. Navy, and died December 7, 1918.

1914—Harry Taylor Moore, son of Stephen and Clara Wood Moore, was born in New Rochelle, N. Y., March 12, 1894. He was a Lieutenant in the 307th Infantry, and died of pneumonia at Camp Upton, N. Y., November 30, 1918.

1916—Gordon Bartlett, son of Samuel Colcord and Fanny Slater Gordon Bartlett, was born in Tottori, Japan, March 12, 1898, and entered Dartmouth with the class of 1920. He was a Corporal in the 17th Field Artillery and won the *Croix de Guerre*. He died of wounds September 17, 1918.

1916—Charles Philip Gould, son of John Sidney and Luella Frances Gulick Gould, was born in Eureka, Kans., October 2, 1897. He was in the 107th Infantry, and was killed in action, September 29, 1918.

1916—Sherman Harris Sanborn, son of William Sherman and Eula Maude Tuttle Sanborn, was born in Belmont, August 31, 1895, and entered Cornell. For a year and a half he had been engaged in chemical research work for the United States Government and was plant chemist at the Melco Chemical Co., Bayonne, N. J. He died in Newark, N. J., October 13, 1918.

1916—Levi Sanderson Tenney, Jr., son of Levi Sanderson and Louise Alice Todd Tenney, was born in Glen Ridge, N. J., June 15, 1897, and was a member of the Yale class of 1920. He was attached to Co. L, 107th Infantry, and was killed on the British front on August 20, 1918.

1917—Donald Corprew Dines, son of Tyson Swinney and Katherine Manzey Dines, was born in Denver Colo., December 2, 1898, and was a member of the Yale class of 1921. He was



with the U. S. Marine Corps, and died October 5, 1918.

1917—George Eaton Dresser, son of George and Lillie Henrietta King Dresser, was born in Chicopee, July 24, 1898. He was in the Tank Corps and was killed in action, September 27, 1918.

1917—Harry Campbell Preston, son of Ernest Johnston and Marie Campbell Preston, was born in Chicago, Ill., July 24, 1897. He was a First Lieutenant (Observer) of the 20th Aero Squadron, First Bombardment Group, First Army, A. E. F., and was killed in action within the German lines, north of Verdun on September 26, 1918.

1917—Herman Chambers Wilson, son of William Hilliard and Hattie Elizabeth Chambers Wilson, was born in Asheville, N. C., October 15, 1890. He was a sergeant in the Marine Corps and died of wounds, October 6, 1918.

1918—William Porter Shurtleff, son of Merrill and Emily Porter Shurtleff, was born in Lancaster, N. H., April 28, 1898, and entered Dartmouth with the class of 1921. In the summer he went to Campton, N. H., to learn the lumber business and while attempting to board a car he slipped and fell, receiving injuries that caused his death a few hours later on June 29, 1918.

1918—William Henry Taylor, Jr., son of William Henry and Nellie Grace Barker Taylor, was born in Scranton, Pa., December 6, 1898. He was Flight Commander in the Aviation Corps, and was killed near St. Mihiel, France, September 18, 1918.

1921—Hobart Evans Early, son of Thomas Melville and Mattie Craven Early, was born in Medford, August 13, 1898. He enlisted in the Marine Corps and died at Paris Island Training Station of pneumonia, November 1, 1918.

## Personals

1889—Rev. James Donald Cameron is pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Antrim, N. H.

1899—Rev. Irvine Goddard is rector of Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church at La Grange, Ill.

1899—William Poyntell Johnston is president of Laird and Company, investment bankers, Wilmington, Del.

1900—The Macmillan Company announce the publication of "The Study of English" by Douglas Gordon Crawford.

1904—Andrew Linn Bostwick and Miss Margaret McKittrick Jones were married in Washington, D. C., August 10, 1918.

1904—Henry Gibbs Ellis and Miss Margaret Cloyes Haight, were married in New York City, November 20, 1918.

1905—John Harper Mallory and Miss Mabel Louise Wiske, were married in Port Chester, N. Y., November 4, 1917.

1905—Henry Noyes Otis has an article in the October number of the *Atlantic Monthly* entitled "The Rigger".

1909—Charles E. Martin is with the Visayan Refining Company at Opon Cebu, Philippine Islands.

1912—Lieut. Phillips Bradley and Miss Rebecca Pickering were married in Salem, November 18, 1918.

1919—John Howe Field, Jr., and Miss Hertha Morton Fletcher were married in Andover, December 12, 1918.

## Lieut. Ludwig Moorehead '14, writes:—

November 11, 1918

We knew it this noon, but it wasn't until about three o'clock this afternoon that the bells began to ring, and the boys began to shout in the streets; since then, even this slow old town has aroused itself to a pitch I didn't dream it was capable of showing. Lights are blazing for the first time since the early Gotha raids, flags are out on every house, fireworks are being set off in the square, and the streets are jammed with crowds of people and singing soldiers. American dough-boys and poilus go tearing down the line, arm in arm, singing the Marseillaise, and happy families cluster at the corners watching the lively scenes. France has a right to rejoice, if any country ever did. Of course everybody says, "How I should like to see Paris or New York this evening!"

Is the German revolution a real revolution, and will it accomplish anything for the people, or will their inbred obedience to authority get the better of them, and preclude all possibility of a real change? The situation, the world over is too tremendous for words; there, and in Russia and Austria-Hungary, what is going to happen? Is there going to be a great advance, or a great slump? I should think that historians, who have studied the causes of the war, and the evolution of governments before the war would almost go mad with interest and desire to appreciate everything that is happening, to realize what it is all leading to, and to try to foresee the future of even a year hence. However, I don't imagine that there are so very many brains in the world that are intelligently appreciating events. It would be stupidly simple to say that to appreciate them all, would be impossible; of course, it can't be done.

Why worry? The greatest fight of the world has been won. To try to appreciate it, I like to think, painful as it is, of the discouraging outlook for the Allies eight months



ago, and even last July. I used to think that this talk about Americans getting here just at the critical moment was one more example of how we love to tell the world about ourselves, but I'm convinced that if anything ever happened in the nick of time, our advent as fighting men (not men training behind the lines) did, and that it turned the most tremendous trick that has ever been raked in by any nation. Some day it will make a dramatic story in history, when they get far enough away from things to look at them as a whole, and have all the dope on the subject, after powers have lost a little of their pride, and are willing to tell of blunders that were made. Then the world will better realize, I think, how many times its fate balanced where a breath more either way, would have decided it differently.

I managed to get the war, school, and town out of my head yesterday afternoon, and we trotted out through the loveliest country imaginable. Thirty kilometers we went, and got back mud-bespattered, very tired, but as the school theme says, having had a great day. Indian summer reigns some few days in eastern France as well as in Andover, and yesterday was one of them. The little villages under the smooth, green hills, never snuggled more peacefully in their valley-meadows, than they did then. Their tile roofs were ruddier than ever, and the moss growing on them was more sulphur yellow and green than it ever has been. We rode back into the sunset. The city (Langes) stood out on its great escarpment in profile, as if it had no depth, but were cut from purple-gray cardboard, and set there against the flaming sky, high above every other feature of the horizon. We scarcely spoke to each other for miles, as we rode toward it, gazing at the massive bulk of the cathedral towers and the slender pinnacle of St. Martin's, rising above the level of the ordinary buildings. Just as it was fading, a black, hawk-like airplane streaked across above the town, then over the fields before it, looking for a place to alight, and then, the day finished, swooped down to earth for the night. It was all good for any man after being cooped up in the walls of this city for a week.

It is too bad they could not have held up the armistice until the armies had pushed the Boche out of France. It would not have been very long, I'll bet. Still, that would not have made very much difference in the long run, and although I am fully convinced that every day the war might have continued, would have seen a nobler United States, no one has any right to wish that France and England should have to lose a man more than necessary to get

justice. They certainly put the screws to the Hun.

Cheer up, you won't have to knit any more socks, and flour won't be a treasure much longer, I guess."

### Wander Songs

#### TO-DAY

A quiet road and the deep dust  
And nowhere to go but on, on;  
A fire at night and a hard crust,  
A dream and a song at dawn.

A roof is the thing when storms blow  
And silver and gold make light load,—  
But where can my singing dreams grow  
So fair as along the road?

#### TO-MORROW

A little house is all I ask,  
(I see its shadow in the fire),  
To dream by day my only task,  
To dream by night my one desire.

The roses kindle on its walls  
And choke the gravel garden-walk,  
Where robbin sings and bobwhite calls  
And happy children laugh and talk.

A wee, white house, all mine! Just wait;  
Some night when God regrets my scars  
He'll lead me gently to its gate  
And put on guard a crowd of stars.

HAROLD CRAWFORD STEARNS

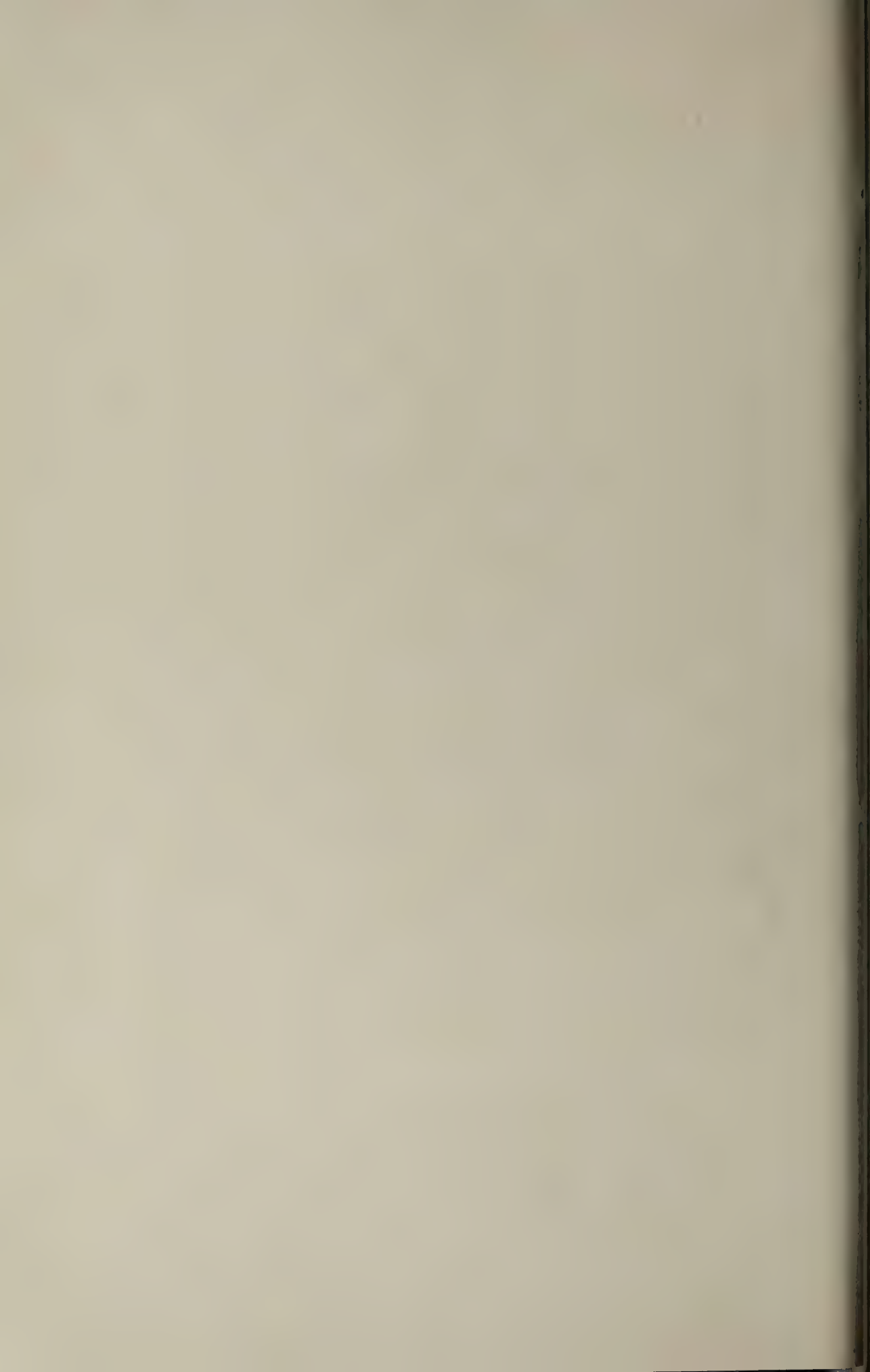
### Chapel Preachers—Winter Term

Jan. 12	Morning, Rev. Dr. Hugh Birkhead Vespers, Dr. Birkhead
Jan. 19	Morning, Dean Charles R. Brown Vespers, Dean Brown
Jan. 26	Morning, Rev. A. Sidney Lovett, Jr. Vespers, Rev. Ralph Harlow
Feb. 2	Morning, Rev. Dr. Arthur H. Bradford Vespers, Dr. Bradford
Feb. 9	Morning, Rev. Dr. John Timothy Stone Vespers, Dr. Stone
Feb. 16	Morning, Professor William Lyon Phelps Vespers, Professor Phelps
Feb. 23	Morning, Rev. Vaughan Dabney Vespers, Principal Stearns
Mar. 2	Morning, Principal Lewis Perry Vespers, Rev. Howard J. Chidley
Mar. 9	Morning, Bishop Edwin H. Hughes Vespers, Bishop Hughes
Mar. 16	Morning, Rev. Boyd Edwards Vespers, Mr. Edwards















# **THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN**

**PUBLISHED BY PHILLIPS ACADEMY  
ANDOVER MASSACHUSETTS**

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**Volume XIII      Number 3**  
**April, Nineteen Hundred Nineteen**

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## **SPECIAL ARTICLES**

**Andover's Coming Victory Commencement**

**The Complete Roll of Honor**

**A Proposed New Memorial Building**









MAJOR GENERAL HENRY GRANVILLE SHARPE, '76  
Commanding General, Southeastern Department, U. S. A.

# THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

ISSUED FIVE TIMES A YEAR IN JANUARY, MARCH, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER

## PHILLIPS ACADEMY ANDOVER MASSACHUSETTS

CLAUDE M. FUESS,  
EDITOR

HORACE M. POYNTER  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER DEC. 28, 1913, AT THE POST OFFICE AT ANDOVER, MASS., UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUG. 24, 1912  
ACCEPTANCE FOR MAILING AT SPECIAL RATE OF POSTAGE PROVIDED FOR IN SECTION 1103, ACT OF OCTOBER 3RD, 1917.  
AUTHORIZED ON JULY 8, 1918

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VOL. XIII.

APRIL, 1919

No. 3

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### EDITORIAL

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So far as the direct effect on Phillips Academy is concerned, the war was ended with the signing of the armistice. At the opening of the winter term military training was discontinued, it being felt by the authorities that such instruction is valuable mainly as an emergency measure and does not belong in a school like Andover during times of peace. Those boys who, during the autumn, had enlisted, one by one secured their discharges, and several, to the number of twenty or more, have returned to resume their studies. There are still, however, some matters of importance to consider as part of the aftermath of war. The coming Commencement will be observed as a celebration in honor of Andover men in service and in memory of the Phillips boys who gave their lives to the cause. We are hoping to have the largest, the most enthusiastic, and the most significant exercises ever held on Andover Hill. To this end every alumnus is to be asked to return, if only for a few hours, to take part in the program. Men who have been in service will be requested to wear their uniforms. A full announcement of the plans, in detail, will be found elsewhere in the *Bulletin*, and special invitations will later be sent out to all concerned. There will never be a more

fitting occasion for displaying our respect for the Andover men who were enlisted on the side of righteousness.

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Naturally the question of some form of permanent monument to Andover's heroic dead has already been brought up for discussion, and, at the suggestion of a group of our prominent alumni, plans have been drawn for a Memorial Building containing a large Assembly Hall and recitation rooms. Those who are at all familiar with the school in recent years need no proof that this is probably its greatest need. We are still obliged to hold lectures and public entertainments in the Stone Chapel, a structure certainly not intended for such gatherings, and capable of holding, when all the students are present, only a very limited number of guests. The proposed new building will have an auditorium which will accommodate comfortably at least a thousand people and ought to afford ample space for even the most extraordinary occasions. The sketches, moreover, call for a number of commodious recitation rooms, which should give a pleasing change from the dingy and eternally dust-covered woodwork in Pearson Hall. Furthermore the present Main Build-

ing is in such condition that its use for recitation purposes may, before many months become hazardous. The suggested site, west of Main Street near the northern end of the old running track, is far enough from the thoroughfare to prevent disturbance by trucks and street-cars, and, if the building is located there, the Academy will be centralized more than before on the Hill itself. With the completion of such a building many of the pressing administrative problems now confronting the Principal and his assistants will be eliminated. A distinguishing feature of the preliminary designs is a tower in front of and detached from the main structure, in which will be placed tablets commemorating Phillips men in service, but especially those who gave their lives in the cause of liberty.

The dignified and appropriate character of such a Memorial Building will certainly appeal,—indeed has already appealed,—to many graduates, and particularly to the families of those to whom it will be dedicated. It is far from being the purpose of the *Bulletin* to solicit funds for even the best of projects; but the fact remains that the comprehensive scheme thus roughly outlined can be made possible only through the continued generosity of many who have already shown themselves ready to further the Academy's welfare. It will pay everyone to inspect carefully the plans, which are printed on another page of this issue of the *Bulletin*.

The editor wishes to make one last desperate and vigorous appeal to all former members of the school for their war records. The Trustees have decided that, for the sake of timeliness, it is wise to have the memorial volume, *Phillips Academy in the Great War*, ready

for distribution on Commencement morning. This project can be completed successfully only if every man who has been in government service sends in *at once* the important facts about himself: the date of his enlistment, his grade or rank, with successive promotions, his military or naval honors, and the date of his discharge or release from active duty. It is important to note that a man enlisted in a college Student Army Training Camp is just as much a part of the military establishment as a battered veteran of the Rainbow Division. A soldier enrolled in a Central Officers' Training School, but blocked by the armistice from securing his commission, should also be on our list. We want to be able to name every Andover man who has worn our uniform. If you know of anybody in service who has not been mentioned in the *Bulletin*, simply send us his name, and we will make every effort to get in touch with him. Every Phillips man is proud of the history of his school during this war; and pride, if nothing else, should lead everybody to forget modesty and help in making the list accurate and complete.

In the meantime the list of Phillips men holding commissions and the additions to the War Record will be held up until another number of the *Bulletin*, when a complete report will be published and sent to all alumni.

There are some, perhaps, who have felt that modern warfare, with its scientific application of physics and chemistry to the killing and maiming of men, has made battles undramatic.

"Farewell, Romance!" the Soldier spoke;

"By sleight of hand we may not win,  
But scuffle 'mid uncleanly smoke

Of arquebus and culverin.

Honor is lost, and none may tell

Who paid fair blows. Romance, farewell!"



But those who have attended to the exploits of Phillips men, on land and sea and in the air, know that their gallantry and courage in action equals the legends of the days of chivalry. Sergeant John L. Ross, '15, standing on watch at his post through the long night in the midst of a furious gas attack, while his comrades lay around him helpless; Lieutenant Lester C. Barton, '02, carrying back seven of his wounded soldiers, one by one, through a hell of shells and shrapnel, and finally, his task ended, falling dead in his own dugout; Lieutenant Roswell H. Fuller, '13, fighting alone and desperately against a group of pursuing German Fokkers, and bringing his plane back uninjured: these episodes are but typical of scores of stories which are constantly coming to our notice. Boys whom we knew here as quiet, unimpressive fellows have fought like Berserkers. Older men, who before the war had settled down in comfortable homes, have shown in the trenches a spectacular bravery, like those who fought "far on the ringing plains of windy Troy". When all these tales are collected, they will form a second *Book of Golden Deeds*, of which every American who reads them will be proud.

If you want a job well done, let a busy man do it. When the editor of the *Bulletin* left in the spring of 1918 to enter the army, he asked Professor Charles H. Forbes if he would be willing to take the burden of the magazine on his shoulders. "Surely, if I can help," was the reply. And so for three issues he assumed charge of the publication,—not with half-hearted, effervescent enthusiasm, but with vigor and zeal; and readers during the past year know how much brilliance and originality his clever mind has lent to its editorials. Furthermore

he made his own the responsibility of maintaining the War Record,—a thankless, uninspiring, never-ending task,—and devoted many long hours to seeking out Andover men in service,—all this to top a schedule already full. The many graduates who have written in appreciation of Professor Forbes's wit and wisdom will be glad to hear that he who called himself modestly the "Acting Editor" will continue to contribute to these pages. As one who has always looked beyond the confines of his own subject, beyond narrow conceptions of school routine, towards

The light that never was, on sea or land,  
The consecration, and the poet's dream,

Professor Forbes is one of the clearest interpreters of the mission and purpose of Phillips Academy.

Trees should be among a school's most treasured possessions. Many attributes of an old institution can be created by money or labor, but trees can be made only by Nature, and her fellow-laborer, Time. So it is that the stately elms or far-reaching oaks on a campus are symbolic of stability and permanence, for only schools which reach far back into the past can produce them. The Elm Arch on Andover Hill is in many respects the most characteristic part of the landscape. When but a few of the present buildings were standing, Squire Farrar set out his young elms, and, with a foresight altogether rare, so placed them that they would form a noble entrance to his Seminary.

Generations of boys have watched the buds unfold themselves in spring, until the whole arch is a waving mass of green and the leafy branches form a massive cathedral aisle. Many a soldier far away in France has thought with pleasant

recollection of that arch as he remembered it. Its symmetry, its majesty, its matchless beauty, have become traditional among Andover men. For, after all, no trees will ever be more lovely than our New England elms. Our vines,

perhaps, are not like those of New College or St. John's, and our lawns, smooth-shaven though they be, cannot equal those of the Cambridge backs; but in trees Andover has no rival, in the old world or the new.

### A VICTORY COMMENCEMENT

The Commencement exercises in June, 1919, will be devoted especially to the honoring of Andover men who have been in service, and it is expected that the gathering on the Hill will be the largest for many years. The particular guest of the week will be Mr. Montague J. Rendall, Headmaster of Winchester School, England, who has been invited by Principal Stearns to visit Phillips Academy and who will spend at least three weeks in this country. Mr. Rendall, as the Headmaster of the oldest of the English public schools, — Winchester was founded in 1376 by William of Wykeham, — will be warmly welcomed at Phillips Academy, the oldest of the great American preparatory institutions. This is the first occasion on which one of the English Headmasters has been able to be present at an Andover Commencement. Mr. Rendall will speak at the Alumni Dinner, and will also give an evening talk in the Stone Chapel during the preceding week.

Several changes in the program for Commencement week will be carried out this year. The Baccalaureate sermon on Sunday, June 8th, will probably be preached by the school minister, Lieutenant Markham W. Stackpole, Chaplain of the 102d Field Artillery, who has been on leave for eighteen months with the American Expeditionary Forces. The Potter Prize Speaking contest, formerly held on Commencement morn-

ing, will take place on Tuesday evening, June 10th. The regular festivities will begin on Thursday, June 12th, with the Class Day program in the afternoon, followed by an organ recital in the chapel at five o'clock. In the evening will come the usual class reunion dinners. A new feature this year will be a Faculty reception to alumni of the school, relatives of members of the graduating class, and other invited guests. This will be held, in all probability, in the Peabody House. Its object will be to allow all the visitors of the week to meet informally for chatting and dancing.

On Friday morning the Commencement exercises will be held, preceded by the customary march through the Elm Arch to the chapel. At ten will come the address to the Cum Laude, or high scholarship society, followed by the awarding of prizes and diplomas. At twelve there will be a special Memorial Service in honor of the seventy-five Andover men who gave their lives to their country. At this time Dr. Stearns will give a brief address.

The dinner at one o'clock will be, as usual, in the Gymnasium. It is hoped that among the special guests, besides Mr. Rendall, will be Major General Henry G. Sharpe, Major General James Parker, Brigadier General Marlborough Churchill, and other distinguished officers of the army and navy. Addresses

will be delivered by representatives of the older and younger alumni in service. After the dinner will come the usual society teas, and, in the evening, the June promenade for members of the Senior Class.

Reunions will be held this year by the classes of 1914, 1909, 1904, 1899, 1894, 1889, 1884, 1879, 1874, and 1869. Plans will be presented for these by the various class secretaries. Quarters will be provided by the Trustees for all visiting Alumni. Graduates should note that the Harvard and Yale commence-

ments are slated for the week following, and it will therefore be possible for Andover men to attend the reunion on the Hill and go from there to either Cambridge or New Haven.

It is hoped that this Commencement, because of its many interesting features, will be largely attended. Andover men who have been in the military or naval service, are urged to wear their uniforms, and thus to make the occasion in every respect, a "Victory" Commencement.

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#### A WAR MEMORIAL IN BOOK FORM

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The Trustees have authorized Dr. Claude M. Fuess of the Academy teaching staff to prepare a memorial volume, to be called, in all probability, *Phillips Academy in the Great War*. This book, which will be published by the Yale University Press, will, it is hoped, be ready for distribution on Commencement morning, on the occasion of the big war reunion now being planned for June. Two editions will be printed: a regular edition, in gray boards with blue cloth back, which will sell for \$2.50; and an *édition de luxe*, in blue leather, at \$5.00. Advance orders received to date seem to indicate that a large edition will be necessary to supply the demand.

In about three hundred pages the book will present an introductory chapter on the part played by Phillips Academy in the events from August, 1914, to November, 1918; short accounts and pictures of each of the seventy-five Andover men who gave their lives to their country; a special list of those who received decorations or honors; a history of the Andover Ambulance Unit; and as complete a record as can be compiled of every Andover man who has been in government service. Anyone having in his possession interesting letters or photographs related in any way to Andover men in the army or navy is urged to send them at once to the editor, Claude M. Fuess, Andover, Massachusetts.



## MAJOR GENERAL HENRY G. SHARPE, P. A., '76

BY EMMETT HAMILTON

Major General Henry G. Sharpe, of the United States Army, was born in Kingston, N. Y., on April 30, 1858. He has a strain of French and of Dutch blood in his veins, and his family is one of the oldest in the state. His father was General George H. Sharpe, who served during the Civil War on the staff of General Grant, and was in after life his intimate friend.

General Sharpe attended Phillips Academy, from 1873 to 1875, a member of the class of 1876, leaving there to go to Rutgers College, from which place he went to the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y. Upon graduation in 1880, he entered the line of the army, but soon after resigned, and was later appointed a Captain in the Subsistence Department by President Arthur. In 1895 he attained his majority, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War was made a Lieutenant Colonel and was ordered to Chickamauga Park as Chief Commissary of the Army concentrating there for the invasion of Cuba and Porto Rico, and went as Chief Commissary of the Division under General Brooke, which invaded Porto Rico. Later on he served a tour of duty in the Commissary General's Office, going from there to the Philippines as Chief Commissary of that Division. He reached the grade of Colonel in 1901, and upon the promotion of Commissary General John F. Weston in the fall of 1903, succeeded to the leadership of the Sustenance Department.

In 1907 he went abroad to make an exhaustive study of the supply systems of European armies, visiting England, France, and Germany. This trip bore excellent fruit and was of assistance in the present war, as it resulted in arrangements to send officers to the Ecole de l'Intendance, the famous French Military School. These officers also attended military maneuvers and gained valuable information regarding supply in the field, and were of material assistance when an American Army went to France because they were familiar with the organization of the French Army and acquainted with a large number of the officers.

While stationed at St. Louis in 1892 his first book appeared — *The Art of Subsisting Armies in War*. This production was followed by an essay on *The Art of Subsisting Armies in the Field as Exemplified During the Civil War* which won the gold medal prize offered in the contest of the Journal of the Military Service Institution of the United States. Fol-

lowing this was the translation from the French of C. H. Aubry — *The Supply of the Armies of Frederick the Great and Napoleon*. In collaboration with Capt. H. F. Kendall, U. S. Army, he translated *Notes on the Supply of an Army During Active Operation*, by O. Espanel. In 1905 appeared his notably work — *The Provisioning of the Modern Army in the Field*. This work is now used by supply officers of the British Army, and is employed in the course of instruction in the famous military school at Aldershot, England. He has also published a critical paper on *Subsisting Our Field Army in Case of War with a First-class Power*.

When the present Quartermaster Corps was established in 1912, by the consolidation of the Quartermaster, Subsistence, and Pay Departments, he assumed charge of the Supplies Division of the Quartermaster General's Office, and afterwards was for months acting Quartermaster General, until his appointment to the chiefship in the fall of 1916.

The United States declared war against Germany in April, 1917. In that trying time—without precedent or parallel in history—General Sharpe with calmness and foresight laid the foundation and prepared the way to meet the problems of the great world war, creating all the organizations dispatched abroad for the purpose of receiving and forwarding the supplies, and reclaiming and repairing supplies damaged or worn.

The large and finely equipped Quartermaster School at Jacksonville, Fla., was established by him in order that it might be available and ready when the thousands of officers at the training camps should graduate and go to the Jacksonville school to get their special training in Quartermaster work, which was so essential to their equipment and efficiency, and produced such effective results. In order to simplify the supply and maintenance of motor trucks, the Standard B truck was designed and produced by the officers of the Quartermaster Department. The adoption of this Standard truck, English officers of experience consider to be a great achievement, as it reduced the number of types of trucks in use, with an enormous reduction in the number of spare parts to be kept in stock for effecting repairs.

In the summer of 1917 General Sharpe had the honorary degree of Master of Science conferred upon him by Rutgers College. The honor was peculiarly gratifying, not alone because he had been a student at Rutgers, but also because of the fact that his father, the late

General George H. Sharpe, was the most distinguished alumnus of that institution to enter the Civil War, and his grandfather, Hon. A. Bruyn Hasbrouck, was for years president of the same college.

The supply department has been a life work with General Sharpe, to which he has devoted years of thought and effort as theorist, author, and administrator. His experience includes among other things a tour of duty in every section of the country and every field of activity—in the line where soldier life is at close range, in the field in active campaign, in charge of purchasing and supply depots, as Commissary General and Quartermaster General, all of which afforded the widest administrative opportunities.

Nearly a year after war was declared by the United States, the Secretary of War established a War Council to advise and assist him, and appointed General Sharpe a member, relieving him of administrative duties. And in the summer of 1918, the Secretary of War recommended his appointment as a Major General in the line of the Army, and provision was made by Congress to carry out the recom-

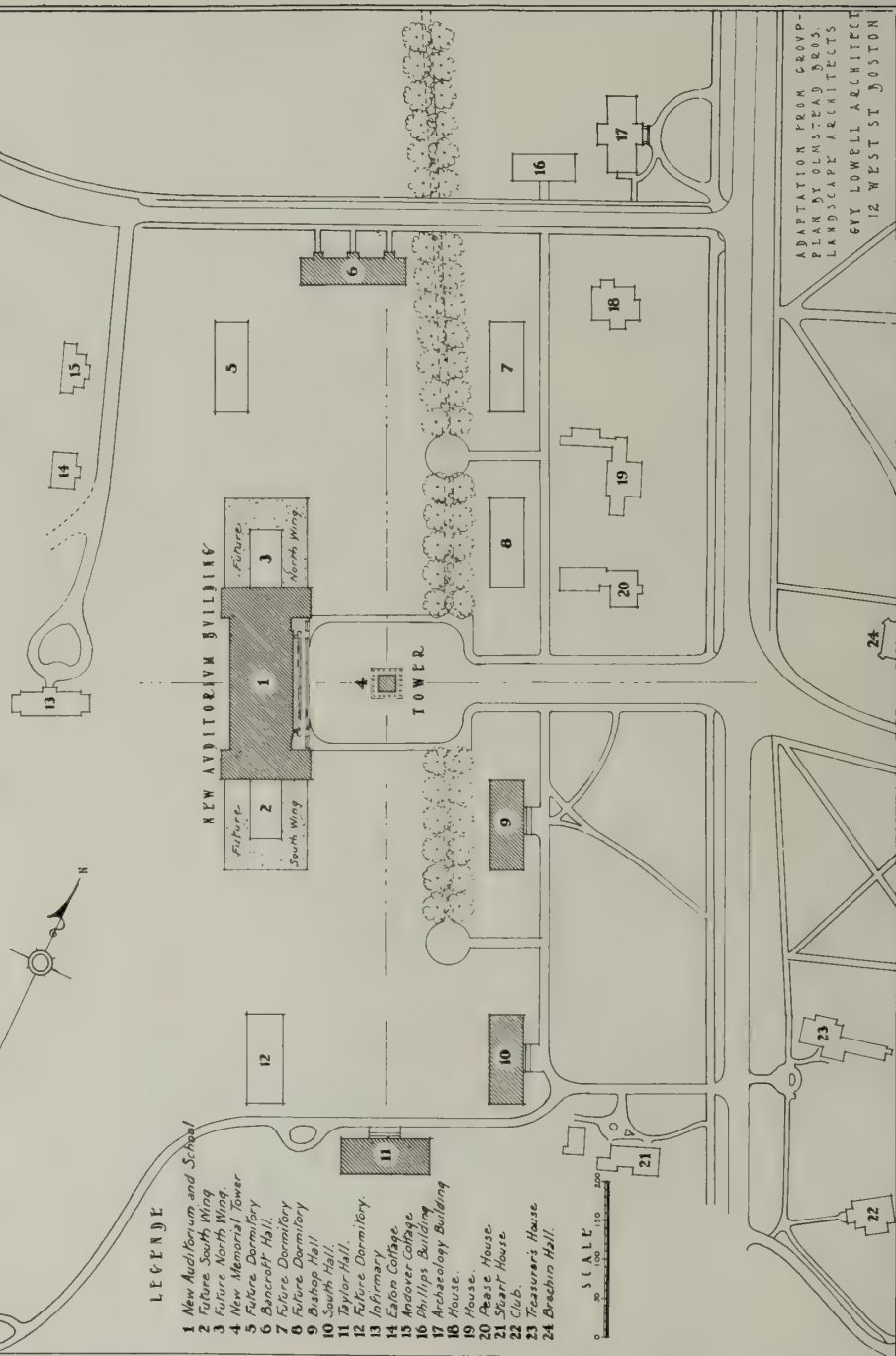
mendation. Immediately upon confirmation by the Senate, he was assigned as Commanding General of the Southeastern Department, which position he holds at present. Fortunate in possessing the regard and confidence of Secretary of War Baker, a pleasing incident connected with the appointment to the line was a personal letter from President Wilson, in which he said: "You may be sure that it gave me a great deal of pleasure to have an opportunity to show my confidence in you by conferring the promotion which you had earned."

General Sharpe is a diligent student of his profession and a tireless worker. Modest and kindly, he is popular alike with soldier and civilian; and under the heaviest strain and trial, remains calm and self-poised, and is at all times easily approachable by the public as well as by officers and others serving under him. A notable feature is the speed with which he handles intricate and perplexing problems; and it is doubtful if there was when the war began, or is to-day, an officer in the service who is better posted on the question of supplies and equipment of troops.



SOME MEMORIALS OF THE HUN

# LOCATION PLAN OF NEW AUDITORIUM AND TOWER PHILLIPS ACADEMY ANDOVER, MASS



SKETCH SHOWING LOCATION OF PROPOSED NEW MEMORIAL BUILDING AND TOWER





## AFTER-WAR REFLECTIONS OF A TEACHER

BY CLAUDE M. FUESS

The two members of the Adams family who have recently delighted the literary world with their inimitable autobiographies were pretty well agreed as to the uselessness of their formal school training. Charles Francis Adams, speaking of the Boston Latin School which he knew, reached a gloomy conclusion:—

"It was a dull, traditional, lifeless day-academy, in which a conventional, commonplace, platoon-front educational drill was carried on. \* \* \* I think of the period I spent there still as the dreariest, the most depressing and the most thoroughly worse than profitless of my life."

Henry Adams, writing in the third person of his own experiences, was no less pessimistic:—

"In any and all its forms the boy detested school, and the prejudices became deeper with years. He always reckoned his schooldays, from ten to sixteen years old, as time thrown away."

As an educator by profession, I have often been painfully shocked by the fact that so many of the men whom the world has delighted to honor have, like the two just mentioned, on their own mature confession derived little or no benefit from teachers or from school. Tennyson, it will be remembered, openly assailed his *alma mater*, Cambridge,

"Because you do profess to teach  
And teach us nothing, feeding not the heart."

Charles Darwin, referring to Shrewsbury, states plainly that "the school as a means of education to me was simply a blank." Edmund Gosse thinks of his boarding-school days with loathing:—

"It was a period during which, as it appears to me now on looking back, the stream of my spiritual nature spread out into a shallow pool which was almost stagnant. \* \* \* My brain was starved, and my intellectual perceptions veiled."

Horace Mann, certainly a discriminating judge, made out a detailed list of specifications:—

"My teachers were very good people; but they were very poor teachers. \* \* \* Of all our faculties, the memory for words was the only one specially appealed to. \* \* All ideas outside the book were contraband articles, which the teacher confiscated, or rather threw overboard."

So, if it were desirable to prove the point, names could be multiplied and passages quoted, not only from our predecessors but

from our contemporaries. When men think of their schooldays with pleasure, it is usually because they recall some friendship, some hard-fought game, or some diversion from the monotonous routine. The garrulous "old boys" who gather at reunions say very little about Mathematics or Greek; instead they chuckle over the memories of eccentric instructors, of nibbles at forbidden fruit, of undetected pranks and escapades. "Well, what if we didn't learn much in the classrooms? It's a wonderful place, after all, and I'm going to send my youngster there when he's sixteen." Yet these very men, when closely questioned, concur in the feeling that the lessons so arduously labored over were comparatively useless, that the system of instruction was illogical, and that the teachers were uninspiring. To timid protests of this kind from schoolboys every father is somewhat accustomed, and commonly responds by taking refuge in his newspaper. But when similar comments are voiced in clubs by men who, whatever else they may be, are certainly no fools, there is only one deduction to make.

The function of the school in theory at least, is well understood. It is supposed to take young men and women at a period when their minds are plastic and susceptible to impression, and to prepare them for playing a creditable part in the game of life. Unfortunately it is in just this respect that schools are said to fail, if we are to accept the evidence. When indictments of the sort already quoted appear from many different quarters through a succession of years, it is evident that something is rotten in our educational Denmark. Probably we teachers to-day, like the pedagogues under whom Tennyson and Darwin and Henry Adams sat, are suffering from self-delusion. Who knows which one of the boys now sitting so tame and docile at the task which I have set him may write forty years from now, as Anthony Trollope did of Harrow, "Nor did I learn anything,—for I was taught nothing." He may put the charge less offensively, as the late Senator Hoar did in speaking of Harvard College,—“There was, as it seems to me, in looking back, little instruction of much value.” But, be it rude or polite, the criticism must be faced; and in these days when we still feel the emotional stimulus of a righteous war and when men are animated by the crusading spirit, we may hope to turn some of this energy in the direction of educational reform.



PRIVATE LEVERETT S. GLEASON, '16  
Battery A, 101st F. A., 26th Div., who has taken  
part in thirty engagements with the enemy



LIEUT. JOHN BRADBURNE MACKINLAY, '14

No one loves a critic who merely carps. And yet I can't help believing that we teachers are afraid of being honest with ourselves and of meeting the issue squarely. It is unquestionably true that most great men do not include their teachers among the formative influences of their careers. Why is it, then, that we fail to accomplish what we are expected to do? One rather obvious reason lies in the fact that many men and women who are down in school catalogues as teachers are not really teachers at all. The delusion that anybody who has no marked predilection for any other means of gaining a modest livelihood can occupy with dignity a professorial chair is altogether too prevalent. The importance of teaching as a "serious and difficult fine art" is too often ignored. Even great universities still occasionally follow the policy of engaging instructors primarily on the basis of their achievement in research work, regardless of their deficiencies in character or personality. In the graduate school which conferred on me the degree of doctor of philosophy, I once heard a widely-known scholar defend vehemently the doctrine that it was not his business to attempt to interest his auditors. They were

expected to provide the enthusiasm; he would furnish the knowledge. So permeated was the atmosphere with pedantry that a certain popular university lecturer, a playwright and author of national reputation, was viewed with suspicion. "Oh, yes, he's clever," I overheard one of his colleagues saying, "but then he's so superficial; only last week he told a class that Milton was born in 1638. He's really no scholar." The effect of the system was to make all the intelligent graduate students condemn it as absurd; I have heard them discussing it by the hour within the sacred precincts of the Seminar Room itself. But the anesthesia of German profundity was so enervating that no rash soul dared to raise his voice in protest.

So, too, we meet headmasters of secondary schools who assume that any well set-up college graduate, particularly if he has a record of prowess in athletics, can be utilized on the teaching staff. Perhaps he can, if teaching means simply listening several hours a day to the stirring *recitativo* of "tuba—tubae—tubae—tubam—tuba", interrupting the droning from time to time with correction or reproof. If this is all, it is the job of an



artisan, and should be assigned to patient but unskilled laborers. But to make the Latin language seem alive, to recreate the atmosphere and the spirit of the Roman Empire, is a joyous task, worthy of any artist's efforts,—and only an artist in the profession should be allowed to undertake it.

The born teacher,—and teachers are more often born than made,—may be severe, but he must never be dull. Is it heresy to maintain that a teacher, whether in kindergarten or in graduate school, who does not interest his pupils is a failure? It is here that "grown-ups" are blindly inconsistent. A rational man who pays his money to hear a stupid lecturer seldom permits himself to be beguiled a second time. One hour of boredom does not tempt him to another. "That fellow! What if he does know his subject? He can't tell anybody else about it. You won't get me there again." Yet this same victim of outrage will compel his own son, or allow a headmaster to compel his son, to sit five or six days a week under an instructor who, so far as human interest is concerned, is as dead as Rameses. In speaking of a teacher's duty, Professor George Herbert Palmer once said, "Our chief concern is with the unawakened." I know of no method of awakening the adolescent mind like the stir which comes from an older man's enthusiasm. Teaching which has degenerated into mere routine can awaken nobody; rather does it deaden the sensibilities and lull the soul into slumber.

Indeed, when we meet those rare teachers whose influence is widespread and lasting, we inevitably find them fired with emotional energy, which is transmitted to the benches in front of them. Information is the easiest thing in the world to get,—and forget. It is one of the most perishable of commodities. Great teachers have it as a matter of course; but they also have something more. They are like "Georgie" Olds at Amherst, who, through his affluent imagination, can make a parallelo-piped seem romantic and an axiom full of mystery. Like "Copey" at Harvard and "Billy" Phelps at Yale, such men have a magnetism which plays upon their hearers like the music of the Pied Piper, leading them wherever the magician wills. Nor is the subject necessarily the determining factor. Huxley transformed a piece of chalk into a symbol of geological antiquity. English Grammar may be made a reflection of Norman and Plantagenet history. I never considered Caesar's *Commentaries* to be intrinsically an absorbing book; yet I know a teacher who can make it seem a chronicle of wild adventure. It is the spirit, not the textbook, that quickeneth. The memories which such teachers leave in their

pupils' hearts do not die when the facts presented slip into oblivion. Rather do they live the longer because they are indefinite and intangible. They are like Tennyson's Camelot, the dream city,

"Built  
To music, therefore never built at all,  
And therefore built forever."

Not alone through pedantry and dullness may a teacher sin against youth. "Dressed in a little brief authority", he may abuse his power, violate the confidence of parents, and miss a golden opportunity. Like some preachers, he is prone to presume on the fact that his hearers cannot escape or question his *ipse dixit*. The schoolmaster of early Puritan New England, like the notorious Dr. Keate at Eton, conceived it to be his duty to impose his will on his students. This he did chiefly by means of the ferule and the birch, instruments of barbarism rejected by a more enlightened age but the spirit behind which still survives. The educational crimes committed in our day in the name or under the cloak of discipline are incalculable. Boys and girls, as every parent knows, are instinctively eager for knowledge and responsive to instruction. Left to themselves, they are consumed with curiosity, and are constantly crying "Why?" or "What?" It is this *divinae particulam aurae*, this inborn longing for truth, that so many teachers quench, through pedantry, formalism, and indifference. We still may see on any morning "the whining schoolboy \* \* \* creeping like snail unwillingly to school". To make the acquisition of knowledge distasteful is to violate a fundamental law of nature; yet this is precisely what is done by many a teacher. And it is so easy to do it. A lazy instructor has but to kill time by setting his pupils at some monotonous and useless task. Something more than time is killed in the process; spontaneity and enthusiasm in the unoffending student also perish.

No one will deny, I suppose, that an educational system is largely a failure if it leads a young man to the conviction that his mental development is completed by a degree or consummated by a graduation essay. These students who look back on their schooldays with aversion seldom eat further of the tree of knowledge. The most important single result a teacher can accomplish is probably to imbed in the hearts of his boys the doctrine that truth, beauty, and wisdom are ever worth pursuing, at eighty as well as at eighteen. We must attribute to him the blame if his pupils, when their classroom days are over, mutter, "Thank God, that's finished" and turn unreluctantly to what to them is the "chief end and real business of living". Herbert Spencer has put the matter clearly:—

"As long as the acquisition of knowledge is rendered habitually repugnant, so long will there be a prevailing tendency to discontinue it when free from the coercion of parents and masters."

Surely our profession's greatest need is for more men who are blest with a genuine gift for teaching. It is true that the grotesque, dry-as-dust pedant, the bespectacled caricature of



GEORGE E. THOMPSON, '15

comic opera tradition, is rapidly vanishing; but we still have with us many otherwise estimable gentlemen who, through pettiness or effeminacy or lack of sympathy, are no fit guides for youth. Nowhere to-day are robust manhood, breadth of vision, and sureness of purpose more badly needed than in our classrooms. Bunglers and fumbler should be made just as unwelcome among teachers as they always have been among lawyers and physicians.

All this, I am well aware, has the earmarks of conventional ranting, with a touch of unconstructive malignity. It has all been said before; and it is repeated now only because educators are evidently facing a critical period. In statesmanship men are nearing a realization of ideals which, a decade ago, seemed nebulous vagaries. Dr. Fosdick's article in the January *Atlantic* is a brilliant exposition

of what the millions of khaki-clad men are going to feel, on their return, about religion and the churches. So, in education, the age is ready for a reform, if not a revolution. Schools and colleges, in their turn, will be affected by the demands of these alert soldier minds, and must respond to their stimulus. No teacher in this generation can afford not to measure up to his job.

As an army officer in a great training camp, I have, during the past eight months, watched young men, many of whom had been branded in college as stupid, become alive with the desire to learn. I have heard them discussing military problems until "taps" broke off the conclave, and continuing the argument before "reveille" was blown in the morning. I know a boy, once ignominiously dropped from a famous secondary school, who, as a student officer, astounded his instructors by his untiring industry, and who later, with well-earned gold bars on his shoulders, lectured on some of the most abstruse points of army "paper-work",—and lectured so well that old "regulars" were willing to listen. What effected this miracle? For one thing, these students were convinced that what they were doing was worth while. They were aware that success would bring them a definite and very desirable reward,—a commission in the United States Army. It was a vigorous and fierce competition, like a race; and there, in sight, were prizes for the winners. Their teachers, moreover, were men animated by zeal and enthusiasm. Many of them had never taught before; but their hearts were in their work and their ardor compensated for their comparative ignorance of pedagogical theory. The result was an ideal school,—one in which the students, though full-grown men, were eager to be taught, and the teachers were burning to impart their knowledge.

We may well ask how we can reproduce this situation in civilian life. Is it possible to provide in education something akin to William James's "moral equivalent for war"? Can we not preserve in peace times this intellectual hunger, and this abounding activity of mind? If we do not, assuredly teachers will be held accountable.

It is quite obvious that we can offer no such direct incentive as a commission has proved to be. We can, however, make sure that what we are giving our boys to study is really worth while, and that we are not overemphasizing trivial and useless features of the subject. We can certainly plan a curriculum which will keep the soul alive. Let us be perfectly frank. The subject with which I have been chiefly occupied is English; and I am certain that instructors in English have done and are doing



many ridiculous things. We have become slaves to annotated editions of our great books. We "teach" Shakspeare, for instance, by asking our pupils to "learn" the notes to a play, and then requiring them to make recitations on what they have memorized. Thus we manage so completely to dessicate the eloquence of a tragedy like *Macbeth* that the average school graduate, unless he happens by good fortune to discover that the drama is actually readable without notes, never opens the book again. It was no annotated Shakspeare from which John Ridd drew his philosophy. So, too, we devitalize Milton and Tennyson; and, not content with annotating *Ulysses*, we have turned *Treasure Island* into a textbook. Surely the author of that adventurous tale would smile ironically if he could see a group of live youngsters "studying" the fights on the island and answering questions as to the part played in the plot by Long John Silver. Do we succeed by this method in getting boys to draw books out of libraries and read good literature in their own rooms? In the answer to that question lies the ultimate test of our system.

Nor is English the only subject open to criticism. If the classics are to be an open door to literature and a noble civilization, he would be venturesome indeed who presumed to assail them. But the number of those who have no sympathy with the process of "pounding" Latin forms into youthful heads is steadily increasing; and there are others who are sure that the theory of long vowels and the peculiarities of the gerundive are not matters of importance to a growing boy. Samuel Butler's *Erewhon*, with its chapters on the "hypothetical language" and the "colleges of unreason", is becoming almost a popular book. There are fortunately a few, who, like Gissing's Henry Ryecroft, "associate schoolboy work on the classics with warm and sunny days". Every Andover man knows at least one teacher of the classics who has made his class in Vergil an introduction to life. But in general it is philology and syntax which are emphasized, to the loss of the humanities. On this matter the recent words of the president of Columbia are illuminating:—

"Those in whose keeping the classics are placed must fix their minds much more on matters of human interest, human conduct, and human feeling, and much less on matters of technical linguistic accuracy and skill."

In history also there is the same stress laid on memory, the same tendency for the teacher to take the short and easy road by making a recitation merely a series of questions testing the pupil's recollection of what he has read. Thus

history loses its picturesqueness and becomes a matter of abstract dates and names. In the modern languages, our failure is even more conspicuous. Slavishly maintaining the Latin tradition, we teach French and German as if they too were dead, concentrating attention on paradigms and rules, and spending only odd minutes in helping students to write and talk the living speech. Our "doughboys", who can



2D LT. KENNETH C. FOSTER, '15

often repeat glibly the principal parts of irregular French verbs, have discovered that they cannot order a dinner in Paris except by means of the sign-manual. Even science cannot entirely avoid attack. There are teachers of Physics who make that also a book study, and who rely largely upon the repetition of facts and figures, forms and formulas, thus giving the inductive faculties little exercise.

The subjects constituting the courses of study in our schools are not always those which bring young men in touch with the throbbing life around them, of which they are later to be a part. It is no cloistered career which most of them will choose; they will take their chances in business, in law, in public service, and we owe it to them, in all fairness, not to let them leave the school threshold ignorant of contemporary men and events. But this matter lies in the teacher's power entirely.



If he himself is alive, he cannot help bringing his subject, no matter what it may be, into relation with our modern civilization. It is often our Latin teachers who send their pupils out with the most intense desire to realize the spirit of the famous sentence, "*Nihil humani a me alienum puto*". Our instructors in modern history are sometimes stilted beyond belief. The personality of the teacher, not his subject, is the vital factor.

If what I have said is even partly true,—and its substantial accuracy is corroborated daily by teachers themselves,—the time is at hand for a reconsideration of the principles of education. But we must begin with open minds. We must read again Locke and Rousseau, Spencer and Montessori. We must not throw aside Samuel Butler because he speaks in satire or tilts at our cherished hobbies. Above all, we must avoid self-satisfaction and blind content with ourselves. It may be that we have actually arrived, through some unconscious evolutionary progress, at a system which neatly transforms boys into intelligent and cultured men. If so, investigation will only make our position more stable and secure. But it will be surprising if, when we start to put our house in order, we uncover no worn-out pedagogical clothes, no moth-eaten theories which we have kept too long around us. If we are perfectly sincere, we may find that Mr. Arthur Christopher Benson, in describing the Eton in which, for nearly twenty years, he was a master, is also giving a not unfair picture of our own secondary schools:—

"We had an enormous and elaborate machine; the boys worked hard, and the masters were horribly overworked. The whole thing whizzed, banged, grumbled, and hummed like a factory; but very little education was the result. It used to go to my heart to see a sparkling stream of bright, keen, lively little boys arrive, half after half, ready to work, full of interest, ready to listen breathlessly to anything that struck their fancy, ready to ask questions,—such excellent material, I used to think. At the other end used to depart a slow river of cheerful and conventional boys, well-dressed, well-mannered, thoroughly nice, reasonable, sensible, and good-humored creatures, but knowing next to nothing, without intellectual interests, and, indeed, honestly despising them."

But, after all, individual teachers are, I believe, more to blame than the system. The best teachers have no hard-and-fast system except that created by their own personalities. Normal schools and teachers' colleges can do such men little good, and may do them

irreparable harm. The trouble is that so many are in the profession from chance, not choice. When I hear one of these creatures of circumstances complaining of the stupidity of his pupils, I usually feel like quoting Professor Palmer:—

"Instead of lamenting the imperviousness of our pupils, we had better ask ourselves more frequently whether we have neatly adjusted our teachings to the conditions of their minds."

However superior we may feel ourselves to be in comprehension, we cannot shirk the responsibility for the product which we turn out. Let us be sure that none of the alleged "stupidity" is our own; that we have our share of "sweetness and light"; that we are conscious of all the shining facets of the ever-changing world around us. Gothic chapels, colonial halls and libraries, rich endowments are all very well; but a school is no greater than its teachers. Better a dinner of herbs where a true teacher has his throne than a stalled ox where classrooms are ruled by little men.

The future of our schools and colleges, then, rests largely with their teachers. The war has jolted and shelved many of our pet theories, and sent us out along new roads. The temptation to return to the rutted highway, where it was easy to jog comfortably along, will be very strong and very insidious. As President Butler puts it:—

"By the mere force of inertia there will be a tendency for schoolmasters to lapse into old habits, old routine, and old methods when the present emotional stimulus is withdrawn. In the name and the hope of true progress and of learning the lessons of experience, this tendency must be avoided and combated."

But I cannot believe that our educational institutions will become the last refuge of lost causes. Where the teachers have no vision, the pupils must surely perish. Alas for those of us who, through bigotry, unprogressiveness, cowardice, or any other meanness, refuse to meet the future half-way.

Somewhere on a schoolroom bench between Maine and California there is sitting a youngster who will develop into the Henry Adams of 1950. His little head even now is surging with strange thoughts and crammed with half-formed ideas. Let us take care to treat him with discretion and commonsense, guiding him kindly and sympathetically along the path toward wisdom. Only in this way can we forestall from the next generation the kind of criticism which the Henry Adams of our own day spread out for all men to gaze upon,—for the improvement as well as to the shame of our profession.

## WITH THE NAVAL GUNS IN FRANCE

BY WILLIAM O. CAMPBELL

In January, 1918, it was decided to utilize a number of U. S. Navy fourteen-inch fifty-caliber guns, for mobile land batteries. The ships for which these guns had been made were to have sixteen-inch guns instead. In February, 1918, after a consultation of engineers had declared the thing impracticable, the Baldwin Locomotive Works took the job. They agreed to turn out one complete gun car, built according to specifications, with the gun mounted on it ready for firing, in fifty days. In March, 1918, the personnel of the U. S. Naval Railway Battery, to comprise some five hundred men, began to be assembled in Washington and at Sandy Hook.

In April, 1918, the first gun was successfully proven at Sandy Hook. The gun is about sixty feet long, and weighs some ninety tons. The gun car (which includes the gun) weighs two hundred fifty-three tons, and has twenty-four wheels. The projectile weighs fourteen hundred pounds, and is four feet eight inches long. The range obtained was about twenty-three miles. The angle of maximum elevation is about  $43\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ . The high angle is made possible by the construction beneath the car of a pit, into which the gun's breech is depressed. The clearance is sufficient for the three feet eight inches recoil.

The first detachment of this Battery's men arrived at Saint Nazaire, France, in June, 1918. They commenced the assembly of the gun cars, the locomotives, and the trains, as men and material appeared in sufficient quantity for work. The five guns and six trains had all left for the front in September. The first one in action was at the Compiègne front in August. It has been detailed to "get" the long-range Bertha, but she had departed.

The mobility of these guns over the wretched railroads at the front was surprising. During their two and a half months of action, they occupied about twelve positions along the line between St. Quentin and Baccarat. Of these, one gun alone occupied five. These positions were near the following towns: Ham, Compiègne, Soissons, Verdun, Nancy, and Lunéville. The objectives were railway yards, railway depots, and ammunition dumps. The principal objectives were near Mortiers, Laon, Montmédy, Longuyon, and Sarrebourg. The armistice came before any firing was done on Sarrebourg. From the five guns a total of about eight hundred rounds was fired.

The positions were selected by the R. G. A.

(*Réserve Générale d'Artillerie*) on the French fronts, and the R. A. R. (Railroad Artillery Reserve) on the American. These guns were never on the British front.

They came into a new position at night. At daybreak all hands turned out with picks, shovels, pinch-bars, spike-mauls, timber-hooks, gas masks, helmets, et cetera. After a few preliminaries with the transit and plumb-bob, the exact position of the pit on the *épis* (artillery spur track) was located. With an oxy-acetylene torch the rails were cut, and a section of track about thirty feet long was removed. The pit made here had a maximum depth of nine feet and a width of thirteen feet. It was bedded with great timbers twelve inches square. Then the steel side-plates and bed-plate were lowered into the pit by a hand-operated crane. The bed-plate, a single casting, weighed nine tons. All were bolted rigidly together by means of steel girders which spanned the pit, the adjustment being accurately made to a small fraction of an inch. The incongruity between the colossal masses handled and the nicety of adjustment in heavy artillery work, is striking.

The pit having been completed, the gun car was carefully and slowly pushed over it, attaining a position astride it, as it were. The front wheels crossed the pit upon rails affixed to longitudinal girders. The latter were then drawn aside, to give clearance to the breech of the gun, which could not be lowered between the rails. The gun car was thereupon raised entirely off its trucks, upon four one hundred ton jacks.

The procedure in *laying* the gun was similar to that of other artillery. Panels and radio, as usual, were employed in conjunction with aerial observation. The firing was mainly by map work without observation, however. The French for radio is T. S. F. (*télégraphie sans fil*). The sequence of operations in actual firing is given in the commands used: (1) Load! (2) Prime! (3) Elevate! (4) Stand clear! (5) Fire! (6) Depress!

After a period of firing, there usually ensued a welcomed rest of a few days, during which the outfit simply "stood by for orders". While standing by, the men of course did such odd jobs as putting derailed cars on the track, loading the ammunition cars, and generally cleaning up all the cars of the train. Otherwise they were free to wash their clothes and themselves, write letters, sleep, or scour the vicinity for *cooperatives* (French canteens at the front).



When it was certain that the firing from that pit was finished, the gun car would be removed, and the train would be made up. On receipt of orders, it departed for the next position. In coming into a position, a member of the train crew usually rode on the front end of the locomotive with a lantern, to watch for shell- or bomb-holes. Headlights were of course never used. The train moved at usually ten or fifteen kilometers per hour. Positions were not usually nearer than three miles to "the line". The time required for making an emplacement, when the entire crew of eighty men (excepting cooks) worked in shifts, was about forty-eight hours of continuous labor. This included putting the gun on the pit. As each train carried two pits (i.e., equipment therefor), one would often be left behind. One of the chores while "standing by" was to go back to the last position and "pull the pit". This took a couple of days of comparatively easy work for a small gang.

The reverberation of the first shot from one of these guns, in the forest of Compiègne, brought the *poilus* and the *diabes bleus* running, from every quarter of the woods.

"*Oh, la la! C'est un bon morceau; n'est-ce pas?*" they would exclaim. And then the many questions repeated at every new position, until the men learned to answer them (rarely truthfully) in French:

"*Combien kilomètres?*" accompanied by a sudden lateral sweep of the arms, as though following a projectile in flight, "*comme ça!*"

"*Oh, quatre-vingts,*" calmly responded an Irish gunner's mate, dangling his legs off the edge of the gun car. Immediately the excited Frenchman turns to his comrades:

"*Ahl ça porte quatre-vingts kilomètres!*"

Then the admiring exclamations:

"*La la! c'est que qu' chose, ça!*"

"*Boum!!* [both arms thrown forward, simulating the projectile leaving the muzzle] . . . rrou! rrou! hrrou! hrou! hrrou! [This is the projectile's noise while in flight. It is accompanied by vehement gyrations of the speaker's fists, to show the rotation of the projectile.] *BOUM!! Kaiser kapout!*" The speaker leaps triumphantly into the air, flinging both arms heavenward;—the projectile has completed its flight of fancy, the TNT has done its duty, and the Kaiser is kaput.

More Frenchmen swarm around later.

"*Ça va tirer?*"

"*Ça a tire?*"

"*Combien coups?*"

— "*René! René! Venez voir la grosse pièce.*"

"*Combien pèse l'obus?*"

"*Es, qu' y a d'autres comme ça?*"

"*Ehl camarade, voilà le gros canon!*"

Eventually the gun crew learn to refer to their weapon as *lah grosse p. s. and lee grow canyanyun*.

Had the war continued, these guns would have used a different kind of ammunition, increasing their range to about thirty miles. With this new ammunition, at the Naval Proving Ground, was recorded the unprecedented muzzle velocity of 3250 feet per second.

Better still, five new guns would have been in action within a few weeks. Although they are the same gun, no pit is required for them. When they reach a firing position, the trunnions are elevated until the breech of the gun will clear the ground. Instead of forty-eight hours' preparation, they require forty-eight minutes.



"SHELTERED"



## THE ANDOVER AMBULANCE UNIT

BY FREDERICK JOSEPH DALY, FORMERLY FIRST LIEUTENANT, M. T. C.

The Phillips Academy Unit of twenty-two was organized through the efforts of Principal Stearns and a generous response to those efforts on the part of our alumni. It enjoys the distinction of being the only preparatory school unit sent out for volunteer work in the Great War; and furthermore, it was organized before our country declared war on Germany. Only the lack of transportation prevented an earlier start.

Through the kindness of our alumni in New York a farewell reception was held at the Harvard Club in that city. The chief speaker was Principal Stearns, and it was fitting that this should have been so, since no man had our welfare more at heart, no man had done more to get the unit started, no man had the cause of our leaving and the cause of the Allies more on his mind than the Principal. What he said to us will always be remembered. The encouragement and inspiration given in that talk went far towards carrying the unit successfully on its mission—a mission that brought results and contributed not a little for the end which has come about.

On April 28, 1917, the unit embarked aboard the French liner *La Touraine*. The guns mounted fore and aft gave us the first thrill of the war. Fortunately, or unfortunately, we had no occasion to use them. In addition to the mounted pieces we found many poilus returning for another tour in the trenches. Aviators, and other volunteers for ambulance work in the French armies, together with our unit, comprised the ship's passenger list.

Soon after dropping the pilot the vessel ran into a severe storm which lasted about four days, with the result that there was some disturbance in the interior department and the subsequent proceedings took place as is the custom in such cases. It was possible to find room in any part of the vessel except the railing. There was one consolation at that period: we had no fear of submarines; the only fear seemed to be that a submarine would not appear and settle the matter.

Well, after everybody recovered, the Andover Unit began to show what real stuff it possessed and a challenge was issued for a contest of any kind whatsoever, and there were no exceptions made. Two huskies finally offered battle in the challenge for a wrestling match, and Frank Talmage '18, and Schuyler Lee '18, were the representatives to uphold the

honor of the school, which they did. There was no mistake about that part of it all, although they were beaten, if the size of their opponents amounted to anything. On high seas, therefore, Phillips Academy was holding its own. And no more acceptances came from our fellow-passengers.

The Unit debarked at Bordeaux and were there about long enough to see the varied uniforms of the French troops and to learn that we had come at a time when there was a great demand for help. This was further impressed upon us shortly after the Unit reached the headquarters of the American Field Service.

We had come as an Ambulance Unit, but changed to the Motor Truck branch of the French armies, since we found that we could render service in that branch more effectively than in the Ambulance branch. We were told of the most urgent appeal that had come from the French High Command, asking for volunteers to man the trucks. And so, after much serious thought on the matter, all but four changed for truck work—a work which had few if any thrills, but which proved to be as important as any branch of service.

The unit also enjoyed the distinction of being among the first Americans to march through Paris under arms, as each man was supplied with French rifle, helmet, and gas-mask. At the Gare de l'Est the unit was an object of admiration and wonder combined: admiration because they knew we were Americans, and wonder because they could not tell just what army we were fighting with, since our uniforms resembled that of the British and our other equipment was of the French army.

The train finally got under way for Domiers, a small village about fifteen miles southwest of Soissons. Here we received instruction on the motor convoy system in the French army and some drill under the French Lieutenant in command of the camp—a man who had been wounded twice during the first battle of the Marne in 1914. We had one day's work on the targets, fortunately only one, for it is doubtful if the rifles issued would have lasted another dozen rounds. They were remnants of the Franco-Prussian War and other wars of an earlier day. The result of firing a shot was just about as bad behind the stock as in front of the muzzle; the only way you could tell was by the smoke screen at the



CAPT. HOWARD E. BEEDY, '11  
Before a German monument in Winnigen

muzzle end, which concealed the view in front for some time. We were not surprised when we heard the success the smoke screen had at sea. It surely worked well on land. These were the guns, however, or guns like them, which helped to stop the German hordes at the beginning of the war. We were learning each day of the trials and difficulties that the gallant French soldiers endured from the day of mobilization. They took what was given them and met successfully the organized, well-equipped, and well-trained band of Huns.

The training period of the unit came to an end on June 1, 1917, and it was then sent as a section in the Mallet Reserve, named from the French Captain in command. A reserve in this sense is quite different from the meaning of that word as applied to the infantry and artillery for example. In the French automobile service it was used as a reserve to be called upon for transporting material of any kind to any point for any of the armies — a very satisfactory and efficient way of utilizing motor transport equipment. It was hard on the men, but that is true of any branch in war time.

The camp at this period was located about a point midway between Soissons and Rheims, a region which later became the scene of fierce attacks and counter-attacks. From this camp



THE AMBULANCE UNIT READY FOR A START

the various units would receive orders from the French Headquarters to transport ammunition and engineers' material to any point between the above-mentioned places, in preparation for the big attack on the Chemin des Dames. For six months, therefore, the unit hauled night and day, and especially at night when working north of the Aisne River, that region being in the range of the enemy's fire. And driving five-ton trucks loaded to capacity, over roads congested by troops, artillery and other transport movements, with a time set for leaving the depots and a time for arrival at some point designated from Headquarters, made the task far from an easy one. Then in addition, when one had to breathe all day and night clouds of dust such as that thrown up on the French roads, it can be taken for granted that a job of this nature took something more than the mere ability to drive. It was stated at one time that the drivers could tell the approximate distance of the vehicle in front by the taste of the dust, and there must have been truth in that statement since it was not possible to see anything in certain spots at night. However, there was a slight consolation to be had from the fact that we were riding on a vehicle as large if not larger than anything to be met on the roads.

It has been stated by men in authority

that the Mallet Reserve, of which the Phillips Academy Unit was a part, hauled one-half the material used during the attack on the Chemin des Dames October 21, 1917; the objective being Fort Malmaison and the heights overlooking the valley of the Ailette River. The objective was reached after the greatest artillery preparation of the war, and the Academy Unit played no insignificant part in making this attack a success.

To the Principal and those who responded to his appeal all praise is due, for nothing could have been appreciated more by our French comrades and at a time when few Americans were ready to help. Our greeting everywhere were warm and cordial, and the thanks given to us for our volunteer work by those in command of the French army was heartfelt and

sincere.

This mingling of French and Americans brought about a lasting friendship and understanding between the two peoples, and, consequently, the decision to turn aside all previous plans formed before leaving America was well worth while and well rewarded.

The next question that had to be solved was the part the members were to play in the American army, and so, in October 1917, the opportunity came to all to make the decision. Almost all who could, joined the Aviation branch. Only two remained in the transport service. Whatever branch decided upon, the men of Andover continued to render at all times the best they had and some have given all they had in rendering that service. They have left us but will never be forgotten.



"IN FLANDERS FIELDS"





SERGEANT JOHN LEWIS ROSS, '15  
Killed in action July 29, 1918



CORPORAL GORDON BARTLETT, '16  
Killed in action Sept. 17, 1918



CORPORAL CHARLES P. GOULD, '16  
Killed in action Sept. 29, 1918



DONALD C. DINES, '17  
Killed in action Oct. 5, 1918

# ROLL OF HONOR

"Blow out, you bugles, over the rich Dead!

These laid the world away; poured out the red  
Sweet wine of youth; gave up the years to be  
Of work and joy, and that unhopéd serene,  
That men call age; and those who would have been,  
Their sons, they gave, their immortality."

—Rupert Brooke


ANTOINE HENRI ENGEL, '14	July 3, 1915
LUTHER MITCHELL FERGUSON	May 23, 1916
CHARLES BLANCHARD BECK, '15	September 17, 1917
LEONARD BACON PARKS, '05	October 29, 1917
IRVING TYLER MOORE, '17	December 19, 1917
ALDEN DAVISON, '15	December 26, 1917
DUMARESQ SPENCER, '13	January 22, 1918
JACK MORRIS WRIGHT, '17	January 24, 1918
GUS EVANS WARDEN, '07	January 27, 1918
ALBERT DILLON STURTEVANT, '12	February 1, 1918
PERRY DEAN GRIBBEN, '00	February 13, 1918
LELAND JAMES HAGADORN, '13	February 23, 1918
HAROLD FIELD EADIE, '15	March 2, 1918
SCHUYLER LEE, '18	April 12, 1918
LLOYD SEWARD ALLEN, '08	May 1, 1918
STUART FREEMAN, '12	May 10, 1918
WILLIAM BECKER HAGAN, '17	May 11, 1918
RAYMOND TENNEY BALCH, '14	May 25, 1918
JULIUS FRANKLIN SEELYE, '18	May 26, 1918

JOHN LENDRUM MITCHELL, '13	May 27, 1918
EDWARD HINES, Jr., '17	June 4, 1918
ELLIOT ADAMS CHAPIN, '14	June 27, 1918
JOHN PROUT WEST, '13	June 28, 1918
STANWOOD ELLIOTT HILL, '18	July 6, 1918
GEORGE WAITE GOODWIN, '12	July 15, 1918
LESTER CLEMENT BARTON, '02	July 18, 1918
ROBERT MORSS LOVETT, '14	July 18, 1918
HOWARD WALTER BEAL, '94	July 20, 1918
JOHN SHAW PFAFFMANN, '12	July 21, 1918
HAROLD CLINTON WASGATT, '16	July 25, 1918
JOHN LEWIS ROSS, '15	July 29, 1918
DOUGLAS BANNAN GREEN, '00	August 1, 1918
GEORGE LESLIE HOWARD, '02	August 10, 1918
EGBERT FOSTER TETLEY, '13	August 10, 1918
FRANK RONALD SIMMONS, '03	August 12, 1918
ALEXANDER BERN BRUCE, '11	August 17, 1918
LEVI SANDERSON TENNEY, '16	August 20, 1918
JAMES ROBERTSON CAREY, Jr., '11	September 4, 1918
PAUL WAMELINK WILSON, '04	September 12, 1918
ROBERT HOWARD GAMBLE, '11	September 12, 1918
GORDON BARTLETT, '16	September 17, 1918
WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR, Jr., '18	September 18, 1918
ROBERT TUSSEY ISETT, '08	September 21, 1918
ROBERT BRADSTREET WHITTIER, '17	September 24, 1918
HENRY CAMPBELL PRESTON, '17	September 26, 1918
AMMI WRIGHT LANCASHIRE, '08	September 27, 1918
GEORGE EATON DRESSER, '17	September 27, 1918
ROSWELL HAYES FULLER, '13	September 29, 1918
CHARLES PHILIP GOULD, '16	September 29, 1918
GEORGE WILLIAM MUELLER, '08	October 4, 1918
GEORGE MINOT CAVIS, '14	October 4, 1918
WILLIAM JOSEPH HEVER, '13	October 5, 1918
DONALD CORPREW DINES, '17	October 5, 1918



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HERMAN CHAMBERS WILSON, '17	October 6, 1918
ROBERT HENRY COLEMAN, '12	October 8, 1918
LUCIAN PLATT, '09	October 9, 1918
HERBERT EDWARD RANKIN, '05	October 10, 1918
PHILLIPS GARRISON MORRISON, '12	October 12, 1918
FRANK DANA KENDALL, '08	October 14, 1918
KENNETH RAND, '10	October 15, 1918
JOHN CASE PHELPS, '02	October 18, 1918
HAROLD LUDINGTON HEMINGWAY, '10	October 21, 1918
HOBART EVANS EARLY, '21	November 1, 1918
WALTER EMMET DONOHUE, '13	November 1, 1918
ERROL DWIGHT MARSH, '10	November 2, 1918
HARRY TAYLOR MOORE, '14	November 30, 1918
JOHN HARLAND MacCREADIE, '14	December 7, 1918
TRUMAN DUNHAM DYER, '14	December 11, 1918
STEWART FLAGG, '93	December 13, 1918
HENRY MARTIN YOUNG, '17	December 14, 1918
VIVION KEMPER MOUSER, '15	January 7, 1919
JOHN LORING BAKER, '09	February 13, 1919
EDWARD RANKIN BRAINERD, Jr. '10	February 16, 1919
GEORGE WEBSTER OTIS, '15,	February 18, 1919





SERGEANT HERMAN C. WILSON '17  
Died of wounds Oct. 6, 1918,



RAYMOND T. BALCH, '14  
Killed in service, May 25, 1918



CAPT. JOHN CASE PHELPS, '02  
Killed in action Oct. 18, 1918



STEWART FLAGG, '93  
Died in service Dec. 13, 1918

## THE HONORED DEAD

"We seem to do them wrong  
Bringing our robin's-leaf to deck their hearse  
Who in warm life-blood wrote their nobler verse  
Our trivial song to honor those who come  
With ears attuned to strenuous trump and drum."

**Raymond Tenney Balch '14**, was born December 8, 1894, in Newburyport. He entered Phillips Academy in 1912, but withdrew before completing his course. After some practical business training with the American Trust Company of Boston and with Blake Brothers of Boston and New York, he enlisted in the Massachusetts Naval Cadet School, from which he graduated March 21, 1917, with the rank of Ensign. He was shortly ordered to duty with the 9th Deck Division, but was prevented by a physical defect from going into active naval service. Disappointed in his hopes, he joined the Royal Flying Corps at Toronto, and trained at Bayside and at Fort Worth, at which latter place he was commissioned, November 28, 1917, as a 2d Lieutenant. Going overseas in December, he was licensed as first-class pilot in February and promoted to 1st Lieutenant on April 1st. On May 25, 1918, just two days before he expected to fly across the channel for combat duty, his plane collapsed while he was at aerial target practise, and he fell to death, at Castle Bromwick, near Birmingham, England.

**John Lewis Ross '15**, left behind him a record of heroic exploits seldom equalled in the annals of the war. In April, 1917, he enlisted in the famous 7th Regiment of the New York National Guard, but, in order, as he thought, to get to France earlier, volunteered for the "fighting 69th", and became a private in Company K, 165th Infantry, in the famous 42d, or Rainbow Division. While at Camp Mills he was made a Corporal; and he sailed overseas on October 31, 1917. In the trenches, March 18, 1918, he won his Sergeancy. During the big gas attack of March 21st, in which his company suffered severely, Sergeant Ross and a comrade carried a wounded soldier through unknown woods under heavy shell-fire to a dressing-station. He then returned to his post and stood guard alone throughout the night, his entire platoon being so badly gassed that they were helpless. On the following morning they were led out, blinded and burned, but safe; and Sergeant Ross was obliged to spend two months in a hospital before he recovered from the fearful burns which he had received. On June 1st he rejoined his company, only to meet death in action, July 29, 1918, in the terrible battle in

the Ourcq River. At the time of his death he was only twenty years old.

**George Leslie Howard '02**, was born March 4, 1884, in Malone, New York. At Phillips Academy he made a creditable record, but did not graduate, leaving to enter Sheffield Scientific School. After one year in college he accepted a business position, and eventually returned to Malone as manager of the Andrus-Robinson Company of that city. At the outbreak of the Mexican trouble in 1916, Howard enlisted in Company K, 1st Infantry, New York National Guard, and on June 26, 1917, was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant and assigned to the Regimental Supply Company. After serving for some weeks as Aide to Colonel Bates, he was transferred on November 10th to Company L, 105th Cavalry, and sailed on May 7, 1918, for France, with the 27th Division. On July 1st he was promoted to be 1st Lieutenant. On August 10, 1918, he was severely wounded while in action near Esquelteq, France, and died on the following day.

**Henry Campbell Preston '17**, was born June 24, 1897, in Chicago, but spent much of his boyhood in London, England. At Phillips Academy he was a student for nearly a year, leaving in the spring of 1916. He enlisted in aviation and was, after passing through the usual course of instruction, commissioned as a 1st Lieutenant and assigned to the 20th Aero Squadron, First Bombardment Group, American Expeditionary Forces. On September 26, 1918, he was killed in combat over the German lines, north of Verdun.

**Donald Corprew Dines '17**, was one of four Andover men who, in February, 1918, while Freshmen at Yale, enlisted in the Marines. The other three, "Steve" Hord, "Bob" Warren, and "Harve" Bradley, all saw plenty of action; but "Teck" Dines was destined to give his life. All four were sent to Paris Island for training and went overseas in the late spring. In France they took part in many of the most fiercely contested engagements of the war, and in one of these, on October 5, 1918, Dines was struck by a shell and killed instantly.



Dines, who was born December 2, 1898, in Denver, Colorado, was the youngest Andover man in die in action. At Phillips Academy, where he spent three years, he was an acknowledged leader, and held many offices: manager of the track team, secretary and vice-president of his class, a member of the Advisory Board, the Student Council, the Cheering Staff, and the baseball nine. "Teck" was a sturdy, manly personality, without pettiness or affectation. He was absolutely without conceit or self-consciousness, and won respect through his masculine qualities. It was quite natural that he should enlist with the "Devil Dogs", and equally to be expected that he would be at the post of danger in every charge.



LIEUT. LUCIAN PLATT, '09  
Died in service October 9, 1918

**Lucian Platt '09**, at Phillips Academy was especially distinguished for his high scholarship, and won membership in the Alpha Delta Tau Society. Later at Yale he was chairman of the *Yale Scientific Monthly*, class historian, and a member of the Aurelian Honor Society, the Elizabethan Club, Sachem Hall, and Sigma Xi. In 1914, after two years of graduate work, he received the degree of Engineer of Mines. Following two years with the New Jersey Zinc Company, he went to Alaska in the employ of the Kennecott Copper Corporation. The call

of duty, however, drew him back to the United States in 1918, and he was at once commissioned a 2d Lieutenant in the Engineers. While he was undergoing training at Camp Humphreys, Virginia, he contracted pneumonia and died, October 9, 1918.

**Frank Dana Kendall '08**, of Winchester, Massachusetts, after leaving Phillips Academy in 1905, became interested in the lumber business in his native town. He enlisted in December, 1917, took the course in the Army Aviation Ground School at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and was sent on September 5, 1918, to the Flying School at Mineola, Long Island, where he was attached to the 357th Aero Squadron. A few weeks later he was ordered on detached service to Lufbury Field, where he contracted pneumonia and died, October 14, 1918, after an illness of ten days. Mr. Kendall's life had been much saddened by the long illness and death of his wife and child only two years before. It was his ambition to go overseas, and it was exceedingly difficult for him to bear the long wait on this side of the water; and, even then, it was not his fortune, as he would have desired, to give his life in action. To him, as to Lieutenant Platt and Lieutenant Moore, the words of John Oxenham are peculiarly applicable:—

"And you, to whom it was not given  
To die upon the foughten field,—  
Yes, you full equally have striven,  
For you your lives did yield  
As nobly as the men who fell  
There in the blazing mouth of hell."

**Harry Taylor Moore '14**, was commissioned a 2d Lieutenant at the First Officers' Training Camp, Plattsburg, in 1917, and assigned to duty at Camp Upton, where he held several important administrative positions. He was eventually promoted to 1st Lieutenant, and made Assistant Adjutant in the camp. On November 30, 1918, after an illness of ten days with influenza and pneumonia, he died. His friend, Lieutenant Edmund Lester Pearson, writes most feelingly of the affection with which Lieutenant Moore was regarded at Camp Upton:—

"It was not his good fortune to go to France, and those who knew his fine, keen spirit will appreciate the disappointment which he felt. He was of the very stuff of those men whose names we are daily reading in the lists of soldiers cited for gallantry in action. \* \* \* His associates and friends were surprised to learn of his youthfulness,— his poise and intellectual alertness were those of a man a

decade older. He had that rare form of moral courage which enables a man to grasp and solve a new problem, to deal with a new situation. \* \* \* Our eyes are blinded and our faith tried to the utmost by his loss."



LIEUT. HENRY C. PRESTON, '17  
Killed in service Sept. 26, 1918

**Henry Martin Young '17**, left Amherst College in May, 1917, in order to enter the Plattsburg Officers' Training Camp. On June 14th he was recommended for transfer to the Air Service and assigned to the Ground School at Cornell. After graduating there, he was stationed successfully at Gerster Field, Camp Pike, and Taliaferro Field. On May 11, 1918, he was commissioned as a 2d Lieutenant, and served as Gunnery Pilot and as Instructor in Aerial Gunnery and Combat. He died on December 14, 1918, of pneumonia, following influenza. His commanding officer wrote to the boy's guardian as follows:—

"It becomes my duty and is a sacred privilege to bear witness to the high esteem in which Lieutenant Young was held by his group of friends and associates, and indeed by all who knew him at this field. He possessed and displayed those qualities of disciplined courage that distinguished the heroic soldier, and he held

aloft the glorious traditions of our country. He leaves an enviable record that will be as inspiring to those under whom and with whom he served as sustaining to his relatives and friends."

**Victor Kemper Mouser '15**, had a long and varied experience in the army. At the time when war broke out, he was in the University of Michigan, but he at once volunteered for the First Officers' Training Camp at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. Before his course was completed he secured a transfer to the Field Artillery at Camp Lee; and, at the close of his work there, he passed an examination for the Artillery School at Saumur, France, where he arrived in May, 1918. After spending three months at Saumur and winning his commission as 2d Lieutenant, he was ordered for duty at the front and was in action through the great St. Mihiel Drive. As an officer in the 115th Field Artillery, he was in the midst of the battle of the Argonne Forest, where he was caught in a gas attack and suffered severely. He was given a leave of absence, which he enjoyed at Nice and Monte Carlo, and then returned to his battery; but his lungs were weakened, and he soon contracted pneumonia. He died January 7, 1919.



TRUMAN D. DYER, '14  
Died in service Dec. 11, 1918



**George Webster Otis '14**, is the latest of the Andover boys to die in service. He was in his Sophomore year at Yale when America declared war; and in the following June he enlisted with the 17th United States Engineers (Railway), which sailed for France on August 1, 1917, being one of the first regiments to go overseas. In August, 1918, he was recommended for a commission in the heavy artillery, and, on the date of the signing of the armistice, was at the Artillery School at Saumur. He graduated on December 21, 1918. Shortly afterwards he was stricken with appendicitis, and the ensuing operation left

him with little power of resistance. He proved an easy victim to pneumonia, and died February 18, 1919, in the Base Hospital, Savenay, France. His commission as 2d Lieutenant was on its way but had not reached him, and it was later sent to his parents. Brigadier General Dawes, his commanding general, cabled Otis's father in part as follows:

"Webster was conscious until the end and died without pain. He had high qualities of manhood. His generous and lovable disposition and fine conduct as a soldier made him inexpressibly dear to his associates."



A COMMENCEMENT PROCESSION





ENSIGN KIMBERLEY STUART, '15  
Winner of *Croix de Guerre* and Italian War Cross



"DUD" WOLFE, '16  
Of the French Foreign Legion



EDWARD F. HINKLE, '95  
Awarded the Montenegrin War Cross



LESTER H. LARRABEE, '15  
Awarded the *Croix de Guerre*

## "INTERLUDES" POEMS BY HAROLD CRAWFORD STEARNS

REVIEWED BY CHARLES H. FORBES

Little birds of song, nested in a dainty booklet called *Interludes*, flutter their wings and sing as we uncover their hiding-place among the pretty leaves. Their soft throats swell with the notes of pure melody. In these days of the aftermath of "efficiency" it is a joy to hear

"such stuff  
As dreams are made on."

Ruskin speaks of an artist's imagination as "brooding and wandering, but dream-gifted", and the words seem to be written for Mr. Stearns. We need not fare far for dreams in these pages; the word meets us at every turn. Dreams in the half-light of sadness, dreams of love quivering with wraith-like figure in elusive mists, dreams of yesterday to make fair the dawn of to-morrow, all reveal a charming soul. The magic of words often wafts the reader into a hazy atmosphere of emotion, a twilight of thought, lit only by the afterglow of the bygone sun. There is at times a searching, half-pained wistfulness for half-descried visions, that is as engaging as the rapt gaze of a child at the moon. The dreamer says:

"Is there a dream  
In all the earth,  
Be it wistful  
Or full of mirth,

"That I can take  
And weave in a song  
To sing to you  
Your whole life long?"

His dreams are his whimsical world of song, the enchanted playground of his spirit:

"It comes from the hills,  
Whose purling rills  
Call youth from toil  
To a dreamland tryst.

\* \* \* \* \*

"It glows and gleams  
Through all men's dreams;  
The song no words  
Have learned to sing."

The misty charm of these closing lines hovers about him again as he murmurs:

"God is singing in the twilight  
Lullabies that have no theme."

A lovable revelation of tenderness is in the little poem *My Children* — and he is still a bachelor, alas!

"Dreams, dreams,  
Tender little things  
Like pansies  
And babies' ears."

We of the ilk can see a stark spectre in his poor schoolmaster:

"they will see  
Sorry me  
Lying there with my poor, old head  
Open wide, and my dreams on the floor,  
And all of us, who were underfed,  
Quite dead."

Poets are often happiest when the mood of sadness is on them; they love the shadows of feeling as much as its light, we suspect.

"Spring again, and the starling flying  
Over a land where the glad elves tread;  
Spring again, but my heart is crying —  
Spring means naught when a dream is dead."

We fancy that it is hard to nurse that dream when he is longing to dance with those elves! In the back of his head is his own line:

"I have stormed the walls of Elfland, I have dreamed!"

The muse of Mr. Stearns is a singing muse; it is too dainty for the motley of "free verse". His *Driftwood* is camouflaged prose, the work of a printer, not the song of a muse. Write it out solidly and change not a word — it is commonplace prose, like the models he is striving to be kind to. Dear poet, don't! Your dreams float best over the strings of the lyre, not over the fonts of the type-setter. We love you most when you sing:

"I have heard love tune a star —  
Always faint and fair and far;  
I have seen love climb the years —  
Always through a mist of tears."

*Interludes*, by HAROLD CRAWFORD STEARNS. New York, James T. White & Co. 1918.

## POEMS BY HAROLD CRAWFORD STEARNS

**I Should not Feel the Difference***For J. K. McC. in memory of K. R.*

I should not feel the difference so much  
 If I could never see  
 Old faces and old shades I long to touch  
 Make mock of me.

I should not feel the difference at all  
 If I had never heard  
 Our names ring down the street, and through  
 the hall  
 The answering word.

I should not feel the difference to-night,  
 Although I am alone,  
 If our three rooms were not so shamelessly  
 bright  
 And quiet as a stone.

**A Fragment from the Spring Epic**

The ground was blotched with dirty snow,  
 The air was raw with stinging sleet,  
 And yet I knew that, to and fro,  
 Young spring was riding through the street.

What is this lovely shadow, spring,  
 That drives old cynics debonair? \* \*  
 Last week I heard my boyhood sing,—  
 And mud and snow were everywhere.

**Advice**

Oh, if ye choose a way, lad,  
 Through lands where few folk be,  
 Ye may but laugh and play, lad,  
 For work needs company. \* \*

A little cottage in the hills,  
 A well, a fire by night,  
 An open door, a bed of squills  
 To make the gray days bright;

A little cottage, far, far, far  
 Over the hills away —  
 Nothing to worship but a star,  
 Nothing for which to pray. \* \*

Oh, if ye choose the mart, lad,  
 And towns wherein to roam,  
 Pluck out your listening heart, lad,  
 And raze your dreams of home!

**Shadow**

It comes at night  
 When the moon is bright  
 And the stars spray earth  
 With a silver mist;

It comes from the hills  
 Whose purling rills  
 Call youth from toil  
 To a dreamland tryst;

It comes from the wood  
 Where the elf-elm stood  
 And the elves once played  
 So long ago;

It comes on the breeze  
 Of distant seas  
 The breasts of which  
 No sailors know;

It comes at dawn  
 When night has gone  
 Like a vulture-hawk  
 Upon the wing;

It glows and gleams  
 Through all men's dreams:  
 The song no words  
 Have learned to sing.



## General School Interests

### Letter from Horton, '18

Franklyn H. Horton '18, writes from Hönningen, Germany, February 21, 1919:—

It is but five o'clock, rather a funny hour, I admit, for a man to be writing a letter. But during the past four hours I have been continually reminded of the old school on the hill. I was on guard, my post extending along the east bank of the Rhine, just outside of the town of Hönningen. Every hour the bell in the tower of the old church would ring, and it was this ring, so like the ring of the bell that summoned us to classes, that swung my thoughts towards Andover. And when I think of the school I remember the wonderful times and friends I had. Then we entered this great war, and true to the Andover spirit and fight, those boys answered the call. Some of those friends have gone west; no doubt you have received notice to that effect. Just before we went into the battle of Champagne I saw "Teck" Dines. He told me how Hord and Bradley had been wounded and how some of the others had died. All the way up to the front we talked of our days on the hill, and what a wonderful time we would have when we got back. The next day we started the battle of Champagne, my company on the right of "Teck's". For twelve days we fought, crossing shell-torn fields lined with dead. We gained our objective and held the lines but a day, when the 36th Division came in to relieve us; but as part of these men had got lost coming up, we were ordered to stay in support of them until the rest of their men arrived. The next morning this new division started over the top, but owing to the fact that this was a new division, and under fire for the first time, they hadn't gone far when they sent for help. We immediately started over, crossing a field where the machine-gun bullets were as thick as rain and high explosive shells were landing every few feet. It was while we were crossing this field that a large shell came over and hit Dines, and we couldn't find a piece of him afterwards. It is such memories as these that keep the fire of hate burning within each man's heart.

We are now situated in a small town on the river Rhine. We are living right in with the Dutch, sleeping in their beds and making ourselves at home as much as possible. The people are very good to us, as they even go out of their way to wait upon us, but still you can see that down deep in their hearts they hate us. The country is certainly beautiful, as the

hills, with their sides of jagged rocks are very high, and no doubt in summer this will be a very pleasant place to stay; but just at present we are thinking of getting home.

### Gift of War Posters

Mr. Augustus P. Thompson, '92, of Andover, who has recently returned from service overseas as a Captain in the American Red Cross, has presented to the library twelve rare war posters to add to the already large collection. Perhaps the most interesting of Mr. Thompson's gifts is the original blue placard proclaiming a sentence of death against Edith Cavell and several other inhabitants of Brussels. Some unusual posters are two circulated in Africa, for the purpose of calling the Moroccans and Tripolitans to the colors.

### Saturday Night Movies

One of the most pleasant additions to school life this year has been the moving-picture exhibitions, given by the school every Saturday evening in the gymnasium. During the summer arrangements were made by Mr. Sawyer whereby good films could be secured from week to week; and, in a regulation booth built off the running track, a first-class projection machine was installed. Every Saturday evening since early fall pictures have been shown, including a War Review or a News Weekly, an educational, and a five-reel feature. The Jazz orchestra has played more or less regularly.

The pictures have proved immensely popular, not only among the boys but among members of the faculty as well. It need hardly be said that Douglas Fairbanks, with his engaging smile and his ability to escape from apparently inextricable situations, has been the great favorite. So popular have the pictures proved that, contrary to the original plans, it has been decided to continue them through the spring term.

In connection with the institution of these weekly moving-picture shows, it is of interest to review the various forms of entertainment that the school has furnished in recent years. Each form of entertainment has been in line with the particular interest, opportunity, and spirit of the student generation. In 1902, under the supervision of Dr. Page, a series of basketball games was played during the winter term. After several years these games were followed by inter-class athletic contests.

These were entered into with keen rivalry. During the first winter of the introduction of the new dances, stag dances were conducted from week to week. A few years ago a return was made to interscholastic wrestling and swimming. These were highly popular. Owing to war conditions as well as to the desire for moving pictures, these evening meets were discontinued. Last year a small Pathoscope projection machine was purchased by the trustees, and under Mr. Quinby's direction a number of Saturday evening shows were given. The machine proved inadequate, however, and the newest films could not be obtained for it.

With the introduction of the new machine, and the film service, the school has entered upon the most satisfactory and probably most enduring form of entertainment it has ever had.

### Professor Brigham's Talk

On Friday evening, February 14th, Professor Brigham of Colgate University, an international authority on geography, gave a lecture in Peabody House before a large number of students on *The Geography of the Rhine Valley*. His talk, which was well illustrated by lantern slides, covered the topography and strategic importance of various places through which the American Army passed in occupying a section of Germany. From personal experience he spoke of the natural beauties of the Rhenish country, and at the close diverged far enough to include Berlin and Heligoland. He provided for the boys a most instructive and entertaining evening.

### The Friendship House

The "Friendship House", the social service work of the school for the year, was begun early in January. As the Lawrence Educational Work had dwindled, owing to war conditions, the boys adopted this new plan that they might have some adequate channel for expressing their friendly interest in other groups of boys. The plan, as carried out, has been to invite to spend a week on the hill, boys who would experience a special interest and benefit in and through their association with the Academy boys. As most of the invited guests were only twelve or thirteen years old, the Phillips boys have put into effective practice the "big brother" idea — in a friendly, never in a patronizing spirit.

Nearly four hundred boys volunteered to spend an hour each with the guests, either at the Friendship House, in the gymnasium, or out of doors. Up to this time more than 250 boys have actually been present to lend a hand.

In addition many others mingled with the guests at their table in the dining-hall.

Three groups, of ten boys each, have been welcomed for a week's stay, and five groups for an afternoon or evening. The three groups which were invited for a week's stay were from the Lawrence High School, from the Kurn Hattin Homes of Vermont, and from the South End Settlement House of Boston. The Friendship House, which immediately adjoins the school property to the south, was specially fitted with dormitory accommodations and with games. A secretary, Mr. Andrew Crafts of Harvard, was in residence with the guests.

The plan has been to provide a really constructive and thoroughly interesting week to the visiting boys, with a friendly intercourse between the Academy boys and their guests. This has been successfully carried out, through weeks in each of which there has been a definite schedule of study and play, with plenty of variety. Among many expressions of appreciation from the visiting boys are the following:—"I thank you very much for the opportunity to visit Phillips Academy. It was the best time I had in my life." "The vacation has done wonders for me, and opened my eyes to many things to which they were closed before. I cannot very well express my gratitude." "I am sure that if the next lot of boys have the same schedule we did, they will be having the time of their lives."

During the spring term groups from Lawrence and Boston, as well as local groups, will be entertained for the afternoon or evening.

### The Society of Inquiry

The central effort of the members of the Society of Inquiry during the winter term was in connection with the voluntary Bible discussion groups. The results were gratifying. Ten groups were formed, with a total enrollment of about one hundred and twenty. Each group was led by a member of the faculty, and the same course of study was used by all — "The Campaign of Friendship", based on the life and teachings of Jesus. Throughout the eight weekly meetings marked interest was shown and the attendance was well sustained.

Ten Sunday evening meetings were held, with an average attendance of about ninety. There was a fine spirit in all of these meetings, and most of the addresses made a deep impression. The speakers at some of these meetings were Mr. A. J. Kennedy of the South End House, Boston; Rev. A. Sidney Lovett, Jr., of Boston; Dr. John Timothy Stone of Chicago; Principal Stearns; and the Rev. Boyd Edwards of Orange, N. J.



There were two meetings which deserve special mention, those at which the Exeter and the Yale delegations were present. On March 2d five representatives of the Christian Fraternity at Exeter, accompanied by Dr. S. H. Dana, '64, came to Andover. They were greeted by an enthusiastic audience of two hundred fellows. The talks by the Exeter representatives were very good and they were heartily applauded. As an Andover delegation had gone to Exeter a few weeks previously and had been similarly received, the interchange gave a wholesome expression to the best moral and religious life of each school, and served to increase the friendly spirit between them. The effect of the Yale delegation on March 9th was also very helpful. Allan W. Ames '14, Roger Woolley '18, and Alex Smith '18, spoke of the best things in college life and of the spiritual preparation needed to attain them.

During the spring term a series of five World Fellowship meetings are to be held, on consecutive Sunday evenings. The purpose is to give information in regard to the moral, social and religious life of the peoples of the non-Christian world, and to show the responsibility of the Christian student to these peoples. Dr. Speer '85, and other strong missionary speakers are expected to speak at these meetings, and in addition open forums will be held.

#### Chapel Preachers—Spring Term

- April 6. Morning, President W. H. P. Faunce.  
Vespers, Mr. David R. Porter.
- April 13. Morning, President John Grier Hibben.  
Vespers, Dr. Hibben.
- April 20. Morning,  
Vespers, Rev. Ralph Harlow.
- April 27. Morning, Dr. Robert E. Speer.  
Vespers, Dr. Speer.
- May 4. Morning,  
Vespers,
- May 11. Morning, Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton.  
Vespers, Dr. Boynton.
- May 18. Morning, Principal Lewis Perry.  
Vespers,
- May 25. Morning, Dean Charles R. Brown.  
Vespers, Dean Brown.
- June 1. Morning,  
Vespers, Principal Stearns.
- June 8. Baccalaureate. Chaplain Markham W. Stackpole.

#### The Year's Music at the School

The musical activities throughout the year have been many and varied. During the fall

term a trombone quartette played hymns and chorals from the tower of the administration building before the morning and evening services on Sundays. This playing will be resumed the next term. The rebuilt organ, enlarged to a three-manual instrument of fifty registers, was dedicated before an audience which filled the chapel to its capacity, by M. Joseph Bonnet, organist at St. Eustache, Paris.

During the present winter term the regular afternoon recitals have been played, many visiting organists being among the performers, including Mr. Frederick Johnson, the director of music at Bradford Academy; Prof. William C. Hammond of Mt. Holyoke College, and Prof. Wilson T. Moog of Smith College. At the last vespers of the term the choir of Harvard University, under the direction of Dr. Davison, sang a program of classical church music, including the *Adoramus* of Palestrina, the *Cherubim Song* of Rachmaninoff, and the *Crucifixus* of Lotti.

The musical clubs this year gave their annual performance in the chapel, the experiment proving so successful from the point of view of the size of the audience, that the practice will doubtless be continued. The glee club and orchestra were by far the best the school has had in many years. The high-water marks of the program were the glee club's singing of Grieg's magnificent *Recognition of Land*, with full organ accompaniment in the finale, and the orchestra's playing of selections from Wagner's *Tannhauser*. The last-named organization has been especially successful this season, consisting of twenty-five members, as follows: four first violins, four second violins, two cellos, one bass, three flutes, one clarinet, two cornets, five trombones, tympani (a Christmas gift from an alumnus of the school), and piano. A gift of a viola would be greatly appreciated.

For the next term numerous concerts have again been planned. There will be a symphony concert by the school orchestra (Haydn's symphony in G major, complete). A feature of this concert will be a competition in quartette singing, the music department through the assistance of a friend of the school, offering a prize of twenty dollars for the best quartette singing. It is hoped that such a prize will stimulate quartette singing among the fellows themselves, apart from scheduled work or rehearsals.

The chief event of the term will probably be the joint performance of Mendelssohn's *Hymn of Praise* by the chorus of Bradford Academy, the Andover Choral Society, and the choir of the school—about 125 performers with soloists, orchestra and organ.



At the Commencement Recital Mr. Pfat- teicher will play the Six Organ Concertos of Handel (Best). Mr. Pfatteicher will also play a recital of Bach Choral Preludes at the summer school for church musicians, to be held this year at Wellesley College during the last week in June.



DR. CARL GUTHE OF THE FACULTY

### Carl Eugen Guthe

Dr. Guthe came to Phillips in the fall of 1917 as assistant to Mr. Moorehead in the Archaeological Department. During the following spring and summer he played a valuable part in the military work of the school and last fall was appointed assistant to the Principal during the absence of Mr. Daly.

Dr. Guthe holds the degree of B.S. from the University of Michigan and the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. from Harvard. While at Harvard he held a teaching fellowship. He has had a large field experience in his chosen work.

### Winfield M. Sides

Mr. Sides, who joined the faculty in January as assistant in Physics and instructor in Mathematics, was born in Middletown, Pennsylvania, and graduated from the local public schools and from Pennsylvania State College in the class of 1915 with the degree of Bachelor of

Science in Mechanical Engineering. He has assisted in advanced investigations in Thermo- dynamics, taught mathematics in Conway Hall of Dickinson College, and was instructor in Mechanical Engineering in the University of Porto Rico. He enlisted in 1918 and was graduated from the training camp at San Juan with the commission of a 1st Lieutenant of Infantry. On May 29th he sailed from San Juan on the S. S. Carolina which was sunk by a submarine; after over a day in open boats the survivors were rescued by a three-masted schooner, the *Eva B. Douglas*. He was assigned to B Company, 373rd Infantry, U. S. A., later transferred to Company E, and was under orders for overseas duty when the armistice was signed. He was mustered out of service in January.

### William Owen Campbell

Mr. Campbell, who recently has been added to the English Department of Phillips, is a native of Nashville, Tennessee. He prepared for college at the Webb School, Belle Buckle, Tennessee, and spent two years at Vanderbilt University. After a year of teaching in his old preparatory school he entered the University of Michigan and received his diploma with honors in 1917. In the fall of 1916 he enlisted in the Michigan Naval Militia, was mustered into Federal service in 1917 and after some months of training was one of the four hundred selected to form the personnel of the Naval Railway Battery. This Battery was in charge of the great naval guns which operated on various fronts in France, first under Generals Mangin and Debeney, later on the American front near Verdun, and in November of 1918 again on the French front near Nancy and Luneville. An account of the work of his battery will be found elsewhere in this issue of the *Bulletin*.

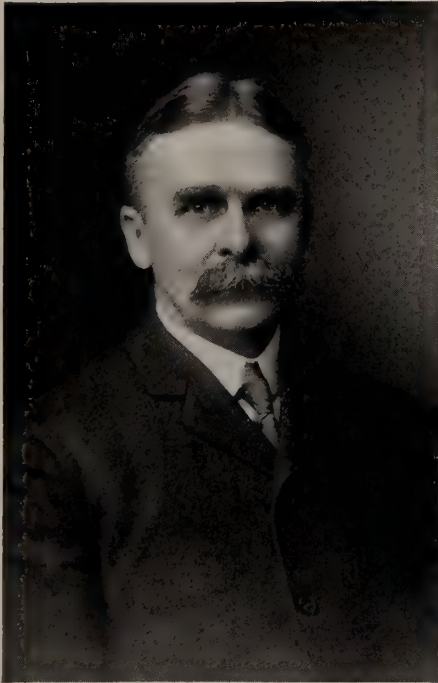
### John Hart Manning, P.A. '79

Mr. Manning joined the faculty of Phillips last fall, generously giving up his leisure and his development of his ancestral home on Porter Road in Andover to help the Academy during the dearth of teachers caused by the war.

Mr. Manning is a native of Andover, a graduate both of Punchard High School and of Phillips, and holds the degree of A.B. from Amherst in the class of '83. While at Phillips he played on the baseball team in the first three games with Exeter; at Amherst he played on the ball team and was a member of Delta Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa.

After graduation from college, he taught in Barnstable, Massachusetts, and Toulon, Il-

linois, before returning to Groton, Massachusetts, where he was principal of the Groton High School for twenty-five years, for thirteen years of which time he was superintendent of schools also, besides holding various positions of trust in the institutions of the community.



MR. JOHN H. MANNING OF THE FACULTY

### Elson Art Exhibit

For two weeks beginning February 26th, the school and friends in the town had the pleasure of inspecting the art exhibit loaned to Phillips by the Elson Art Publication Company of Belmont, Massachusetts. The collection consisted of photographic reproductions of famous pictures, buildings and statues of the Old World. There was a good attendance and a gratifying amount of purchasing of good pictures by the boys, and the class-rooms of the Academy will be made increasingly attractive by new additions to the rather scanty collection of the Academy.

### Trustee Meeting

There has been but one meeting of the trustees of Phillips Academy since the fall term, though several meetings of the executive committee have been held. At the regular January meeting on the 21st, routine business only was transacted.

A feature of the meetings for several years has been the dinner given by the trustees to the faculty. These have proved valuable to both bodies, since it has permitted an interchange of ideas on topics of school management as well as that it has brought together men who under ordinary circumstances do not meet and are therefore apt to become opposed. A suggestion that a formal topic of discussion be proposed prior to each meeting meets with some favor and has much to commend it to each body, particularly since the present board is taking an increasingly active interest in the internal affairs of the Academy.

### War Work Fund

The campaign conducted last fall in Phillips in behalf of the War Work Fund was under the general supervision of Dr. Guthe for the faculty and of O. M. Whipple for the boys. Subscriptions totalled \$12,365.04, to which was added the sum of \$650 obtained from the auction of six posters at a mass meeting of the students. Three of the posters were done by our students and were most eagerly bid for. To this amount \$530 may still be added, and that small sum is lacking owing to the departure of various lads from our midst.

The spirit with which the boys entered the campaign and the efficiency of the student committee are as gratifying as is the generous subscription to a noble end.

### Phillips Academy Alumni Fund

The report of the Directors of the Phillips Academy Alumni Fund, which has recently been sent to all former members of the school whose addresses are known, should be of interest to all, for it shows a very excellent year, despite the great demands made on all individuals by the increased cost of living and the constant appeals for help in the various lines of war activities. A total of \$8,638.51 was contributed in the year ending June 30, 1918, only about nine hundred dollars below the previous year.

The gratitude of the trustees is expressed to the donors and to the directors of the fund and to the class agents, for all by their aid are making it possible to continue the work of the Academy on broader and deeper foundation than would be if this fund were not so certain a help.

### Welcome to Men Returned from Service

On the evening of Tuesday, March 4th, the student body, after some secret preparations, held a celebration in honor of those of



their own number and of the faculty who had returned from service. The parade formed in front of the gymnasium, headed by the Lawrence Band. In close order following came a heavy barge, in which were seated the guests of the evening. This vehicle was drawn by long lines of "preps". Behind walked the procession of pajama-clad figures, each carrying a lighted torch. The parade marched down School Street to Abbot Academy, where the usual cheering and snake-dancing enlivened the campus. From that point the line proceeded to Andover Square, and thence back up Main Street to the gymnasium. Once inside, the boys called for speeches, and succeeded in getting short talks from Lieutenant Daly, Major Fuess, Lieutenant Sides, Sergeant Brown, and Mr. Campbell, all of the teaching staff, and from Dr. Stearns. The enthusiasm of the evening was particularly significant as a sign of unified school spirit.

### Faculty Notes

During the winter term Dr. Stearns has preached at Yale, Amherst, and Middlebury Colleges, and at the following schools: Hotchkiss, Hill, and Exeter, and at the Portsmouth Naval Prison. He was one of the speakers at the Roosevelt Memorial meeting at Andover and made addresses at the Princeton Alumni dinner in Boston and the Old South Men's Club.

Professor Forbes, who last fall was one of the Four Minute speakers in the War Work campaign, this term has read an ode at the Roosevelt Memorial meeting at Andover, lectured at Miss Porter's School, Farmington, Conn., on *Taste and Poetry*, at the Punchard High School of Andover an address on patriotism, and was one of the after-dinner speakers at the meeting of the New England Classical Association at Wheaton College. He was a guest at the Boston Yale Club dinner and was called on for a speech by his numerous former pupils who were present.

Mr. Warren K. Moorehead of the Indian Commission, has been active in an effort to clear up the status of the Iroquois Indians in New York State, whose numbers and tribal organization have caused some difficult questions between the government of the state and the Federal power.

Mr. Moorehead's suggestion to the Plymouth Committee in charge of the celebration of the four-hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, is being favorably discussed in the papers. He proposes a reproduction of the *Mayflower*, full-sized, with a small exhibition of Mayflower importations of provable genuineness.

Mr. Lester E. Lynde has been appointed a member of the Board of Visitors for Wesleyan University.



MR. WILLIAM O. CAMPBELL OF THE FACULTY

Mr. Archibald Freeman, who volunteered in the work of the American Red Cross in September, 1918, was first assigned in charge of the Medical Library at the Place Vendome, Paris. Later he was invited to join the general staff with the Balkan Commission of the Red Cross, and is now associated with Professor Spencer, formerly of Princeton University, in writing the History of Red Cross Work in the Balkans. His headquarters at present are in Rome, Italy, but he will soon visit Montenegro and Albania in search of material, and will eventually be located at Constantinople, the headquarters of his commission.

In January Lieutenant Frederick J. Daly, who has been overseas since April, 1917, was honorably discharged from service and resumed his former position as secretary to the Principal. Lieutenant Daly, it will be remembered, went abroad with the Andover Ambulance Unit, and later enlisted in the Motor Transport Corps, receiving the commission of 1st Lieutenant. He will, in addition to his other duties, act as coach of the baseball team, at least until the return of Mr. Frank L. Quinby, who is now expected at any time.

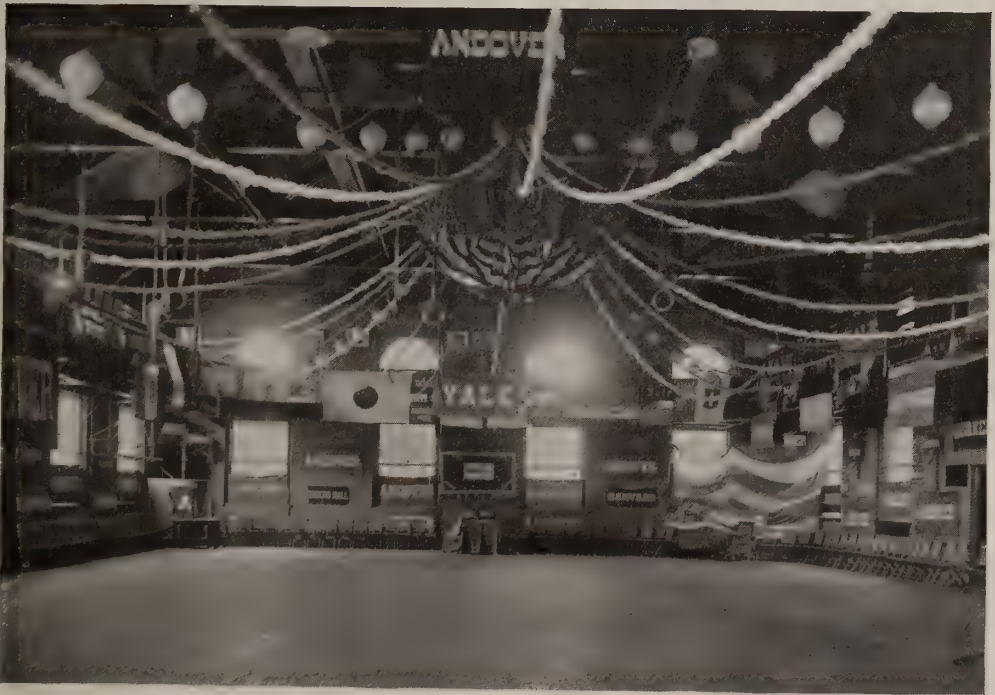


Dr. Claude M. Fuess spoke before the Phillips Club on the evening of Monday, January 27th, his subject being *Some Features of Army Personnel Work*. He gave later addresses on the same general topic before the Masters' Club of Lawrence, on February 11th, before the Andover Public School Teachers on February 17th, and before the West Parish Church, on March 20th. On March 7th he represented the Academy at the dinner of the Philadelphia Alumni held at the Hotel Belgravia. On March 11th he spoke before the Free Church Men's Club in Andover on

*The Fighting Spirit*. He made the address on March 21st, at the welcome to Andover's returning soldiers and sailors.

Honorary buttons have been presented to the following members of the teaching staff who served on the Legal Advisory Board for this district: Mr. Charles H. Forbes, Mr. James C. Graham, Mr. Charles A. Parmelee, Mr. Horace M. Poynter, and Dr. Claude M. Fuess.

Mr. Horace M. Poynter, at a recent meeting of the New England Classical Association, read a paper on *Antaeus*.



THE GYMNASIUM DECORATED FOR THE PROMENADE

## Athletics

With the abolition of the military work in Phillips athletics have taken a new life and it is hoped that they may again be put and kept on a high plane of performance and sportsmanship. The Academy has returned in its track work to the help of a regular trainer and is particularly fortunate in securing Mr. Ray A. Shepard, a graduate of the University of Maine. Mr. Shepard comes to us from the Maine Central Institute where he was very successful with his charges.

Mr. Quinby is still in France and is urged to remain by the French authorities, since his work in teaching the French officers the games of our country is meeting with such success that no change is desired. We hope, however, to have him back in time to handle our baseball this spring.

excused from gymnasium work and there have been good competitions in hockey, basketball, swimming, and wrestling, in addition to the work done by those training for the track team.

The relay team lost to Exeter in the Boston Athletic Club meet; the team was composed of Kennedy, Winchester, W. Smith, and McInnis, of whom three are due to graduate next June, so that new material must be developed for another year.

Basketball was finally allowed to be reintroduced into the school this last term, though so much floor space is required that the Academy has not the proper room for such a sport and is unwilling to grant to the few interested space needed for much larger number of students. The team was coached by Mr. Roth of the faculty and made a creditable record, if the



RABBIT'S POND DURING THE ANDOVER-EXETER HOCKEY GAME

During the winter term battery work has been carried on under the coaching of Mr. Patrick Donovan of Andover, the owner of the Buffalo team. Knowing that we had been hit hard by the absence of Mr. Quinby, Mr. Donovan volunteered his services without cost to the Academy and has rendered us most valuable service and placed us and the boys under a deep obligation to him. With the coming of the baseball season he is obliged to leave for work with his own team; we regret his departure and wish for him the best of success with the Buffaloes.

Dr. Page has continued his policy of encouraging all forms of sport that can be adapted to winter conditions rather than enforced gymnasium work. Under this policy both school teams and class teams have been

time granted for practice be considered. The team was managed by C. E. Smith, captained by J. R. Atterbury, and was composed of the following in addition to the captain: Durant, Morgan, G. Ferguson, Sellman, and Neidlinger.

The team won its game against Reading High, Allen Military School, Stearns School, Lawrence Y. M. C. A., Haverhill High, Dean Academy, Yale Freshmen, and the Andover Guild; losing to Tufts College, and to Worcester Academy. The game with Worcester, the last on the schedule, was very close and well contested as the score of thirty to twenty-eight attests.

Class basketball was finally won by a team representing the class of 1920, composed of Gallagher, Searles, E. Weeks, Hallett and Lawrence.



## ANDOVER SCORES

The hockey team, as is customary, had to meet unfavorable weather conditions, yet managed to get in more games than usual despite the mild winter. It was defeated by Brookline three goals to one, won its next three games with U. S. S. Mt. Vernon, Melrose High and Cambridge Latin, and in the game with Exeter was lucky to escape defeat by tying in the last quarter. The contests with Exeter, begun in 1914, now stand three to two in favor of our New Hampshire rivals. The team, including substitutes, was composed of: Capt. Adams, Neidlinger, Flanders, Vaughn, P. W. Wilson, Dann, Davis, C. M. Dole, Powell, Farnsworth.

The wrestling team, captained by Scott, was very successful in its season. It was composed of Schreyer, 115 lbs., G. Houk, and Hale, 135 lbs., J. Houk, 125 lbs., Scott, 145 lbs., and Williams, 155 lbs. It won all its meets, scores being:

Andover	14	M. I. T.	4
Andover	19	Tufts	6
Andover	15	Yale Fresh	3

A fourth meet scheduled with the Taft School was cancelled most generously by Taft School when it was learned that two of our team were unable to take part because of injuries. The record of the Taft team was such that they would probably have won even had our best been able to compete; but their sportsmanship in not being willing to take

advantage of our weakness, is the sort which is rare.

Class wrestling was won by the 1920 team composed of Blodgett, Dupont, Hebb, Danielson, Tyler and Tuttle.

Interest in the swimming has never lagged since the pool was first opened, and it was enhanced this last term by the return of Coach Alec Sutherland, who has secured his discharge from the navy. The team, managed by J. T. Houk, and captained by H. R. Marshall, had the following members: J. M. R. Anderson, K. B. Smith, H. S. Pole, N. R. Stilwell, R. P. Foote, R. B. Colgate, R. O. Dudley, W. J. Van Patten and R. E. Winkler.

Andover	38	Harvard Dental	10
Andover	28	M. I. T.	25
Andover	37	Harvard Fresh	16
Andover	42	English High	11
Andover	36	Brookline High	17
Andover	14	Yale Freshmen	9
Andover	41	Huntington	12
Andover	22½	Worcester	30½

Captain Marshall set a new tank record in the two hundred, 2 minutes and 20 seconds, and Anderson in the plunge made 73 feet 6 inches. In the Worcester meet at Worcester, Anderson made 75 feet within the time limit of one minute.

In the class swimming meets, 1920 again places its colors to the fore. The team consisted of Deuel, Jopp, H. Ledyard, Strong, Dray, Hock, Ferris, Mossman and Robbins.



## Undergraduate Interests

### Society Reunions

The reunions of the societies of the school were held on March eighth and brought back to Andover quite a large number of former students. The dinners were served in the houses of the societies and in three instances were prepared and served by the Academy dining hall.

A list of those present is given below.

#### K. O. A.

J. A. Smith, '18; W. English, ex-'18; M. A. Seabury, '05; G. H. Low, Jr. '06; A. J. Selfridge, '81; Dr. A. C. Jelly, '78; F. C. Stearns, '11; Paul Brown, '18; W. H. Gates, Jr. '18; S. H. Otis, '18; N. O. Robinson, '18; C. E. Bailey, '18; B. B. Woodford, '16; A. D. Parker, '05; Norman Dodd, '18; H. S. Cheney, '90; S. M. Cheney, '18; R. D. Reed, '93; Duer McLanahan, '17; H. M. Richardson, '17; James C. Sawyer, '90; E. B. Chapin, '03; S. H. Serebuen, '09; F. S. Paul, '18; B. Ault, '18; Alfred E. Stearns '90; Chas. H. Forbes, guardian; Chas. A. Hull, '06.

#### P. A. E.

Dwight H. Day, '95; Daniel D. Avery, '18; H. P. Harrower, '16; Gordon Marshall, '18; Jack Thomas, '20; James H. Roper, '85; E. B. Bishop, '89; Harold Cross, '06; Frank O'Brien, '02; Wm. E. Stevenson, '18; George A. Thornton, '18; George H. Hewett, '19; Harrison Eudy, '20; N. T. Lane, Jr., '18; M. E. Perry, '19; Walter H. Rubsamen, '19; Arthur Young, '97; V. M. Tyler, '94; A. W. Wheelock, '85; R. W. Brown, '05; V. Z. Stone, '12; K. B. Bolton, '19.

#### A. U. V.

G. F. Russell, '81; A. M. Taylor, '98; J. C. Sullivan, '14; L. B. Leonard, '14; W. F. Mudge, '13; M. J. Curran, '17; F. A. Thompson, '17; D. F. Carpenter, '17; R. N. MacDonald, '18; C. F. Faily, '18; S. P. Moorehead, '18; A. D. Miner, '18; J. M. DeCamp, '18.

#### P. B. X.

C. W. Gleason, Seldon W. Tyler, E. B. Sherrill, T. W. Ashley, C. W. Fitzgerald, J. F. Ingraham, Francis Hartley, H. C. Smith, Lawrence Martin, Elmer Stover, Arthur Jones, W. H. Barber, George Flynn, M. C. Harvey, Marston Heard, Robert Williamson, Alfred T. Kent, D. C. Townley, R. M. Randolph, S. H. Miller, V. F. Likins, L. F. Bur-

dett, Mac Baldrige, H. M. Newton, Allan W. Ames, R. F. Daley, E. U. Burdett, W. B. Meader, R. C. Brown, E. Sherrill, Arthur Darling, A. O. Barker, Douglas Crawford, F. E. Newton, G. W. Hinman.

#### P. L. S.

J. M. Phillips, '18; C. A. Barnes, '18; B. Haskell, Jr., '18; S. B. Neiley, '18; J. P. Carleton, '18; C. H. Bradley, '17; W. C. Gray, '18; R. H. Warren, '17; Paul Abbott, '16; R. W. Conant, '05; S. W. Eames, '10; A. P. Foss, '08; W. D. Holden, '10; R. W. Fernald, '03; J. C. Angus, '00; George F. French, '97; J. O. Phillips.

#### F. L. D.

Treat P. Andrews, '17; Harlan Cooley, '17; Richard Lumpkin, '17; W. F. Young, George Temple, George Hayward, '15; Daniel F. Brown, '18; Willard B. Purinton, '18.

#### A. G. X.

R. M. Woolley, '18; W. C. Roberson, '18; J. O. Stubbs, '17; Hugh Harbison, '10; H. W. Hobson, '10; Carl W. Hamilton, '09; J. A. Archbold, Jr. '15; Elisha Whittlesey, '14; George Reynolds, '16; J. T. Prescott, '15; Fred Crane, '15; A. H. Crosby, '18; Mitchell Gratwick, '18; Powers Hapgood, '17; D. C. Starr, '18; Richard Chute, '18; F. M. Smith, Jr., '18; W. F. Flagg, '08; G. S. Baldwin, Jr. '17; A. W. Smith, '18; E. M. King, '17; Donald Falvey, '15; R. L. Bowles, '19-ex.

### Attention

Any clue to the history of the following teachers will be welcome. Any hint as to parentage or to any living relatives is desired. Address Biographical Catalogue, Phillips Academy.

1833—Alexander S. Lincoln, teacher of Music.

1833—Joseph B. Grout, instructor in Book-keeping.

1833—Frederick Huges, instructor in Drawing.

1834—A. J. Stone, instructor in Bookkeeping.

1835—J. Bloom, instructor in French.

1836—G. L. Dascomb, assistant pupil.

1839—P. C. Nolcini, instructor in Music.

1840—Joel Andrews, teacher in Preparatory Department and of Music.

1841—James B. Richards, teacher in Preparatory Department.

## Alumni Interests

### Edward Taylor Fairbanks D. D., 1836-1919

The class of 1854 contained many men who have contributed much to the higher life of the world and among this list we should remember Edward Taylor Fairbanks, one of three St. Johnsbury boys in this class of 1854. He was the son of a sterling business man, one of the founders of the important Fairbanks Scale industry. Through his mother he was connected with the Principal of Phillips Academy, Dr. Samuel H. Taylor.

He was fond of the outdoors, and birds, and trees and whispering winds enriched his life. He was fond of men and their deeds and so his spare moments were given to history and tradition, and the result was a history of his native town and the printed records of his Yale classmates. He loved wide horizons and traveled afar in Europe and Asia, and was able in his pulpit exposition to be original and accurate in his Biblical knowledge. He loved books and all his later years he lived among them as librarian and guide to the literary choices of other people. He loved to direct men's paths into ways of sanity and progress, and so he served as state senator.

He loved the inner things of the spirit, and accordingly his life, passed in one New England town, possessed a power for righteousness which no man can measure, for he was a resolute citizen, an inspiring educational leader, a well beloved friend and counsellor.

### Obituaries

1841—Merrill Nicholas Howe, son of Nicholas and Nancy Pettingell Howe, was born in Boston, December 19, 1827. He was a furniture dealer and auctioneer in the city of Lawrence. The last years of his life were spent in Revere, where he died January 27, 1919.

1846—Samuel Page Hadley, son of Samuel Page and Belinda Butler Hadley, was born in Lowell, October 22, 1831, and graduated from the State and National Law School in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1853. He was appointed clerk of the Lowell Police Court in 1857, and held that position until appointed in 1885 standing justice of the same court. Judge Hadley died in Lowell, March 18, 1919.

1854—Edward Taylor Fairbanks, son of Joseph Paddock and Almira Taylor Fairbanks, was born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., May 12, 1836, and graduated from Yale in 1859, and attended Andover Theological Seminary, and graduated

from Bangor Seminary in 1865. From 1866 to 1902 he was pastor in St. Johnsbury, and during the rest of his life he was librarian and director of the St. Johnsbury Athenaeum. He was also a trustee and treasurer of the St. Johnsbury Academy. During 1908-09, he was a member of the State Senate. He prepared and published a history of the town, a volume of sermons, and three Yale class records. He received the degree of D. D. from the University of Vermont in 1892. Dr. Fairbanks died in St. Johnsbury, January 12, 1919.

1854—James Stevenson Hall, son of Daniel and Augusta Fitch Hall, was born in Troy, N. Y., August 9, 1835, and graduated from Harvard in 1858. He studied law and lived in Troy, where he died, September 23, 1918.

1857—Grosvenor Silliman Hubbard, son of Oliver Payson and Faith Wadsworth Silliman Hubbard, was born in Hanover, N. H., October 10, 1842, and graduated from Dartmouth in 1862. He studied at the Yale Law School and received the degree of LL. B., from Columbian Law School in 1867. He became a lawyer in New York City and died in that city, January 4, 1919.

1857—Frederick Rowland Jones, son of Obadiah William and Elizabeth Mulbly Rowland Jones, was born in Fairfield, Conn., September 19, 1838, and graduated from Yale in 1861. He became a member of the firm of Hecker, Jones, Jewell Milling Company in New York City. He died September 18, 1916.

1858—Samuel Ingersoll Briant, son of James and Lydia Herrick Briant, was born in Beverly, July 28, 1839, and for one year was a member of the Yale class of 1862. He graduated from the University of Vermont in 1863, and for two years attended Union Theological Seminary and graduated from Andover Seminary in 1867. He was a member of the United States Christian Commission in Virginia in 1865. He was a pastor in Sharon, Hartford, Vt., and North Chelmsford. He was president of the Westboro Historical Society and died in Westboro, January 7, 1919.

1859—Holder Borden Durfee, son of Nathan and Delana Borden Durfee, was born in Fall River, September 20, 1840, and graduated from Yale in 1863. He engaged in manufacturing and banking in Fall River, and was a member of the City Council and of the Board of Aldermen, and was chief engineer of the fire department. He died in Fall River, March 4, 1919.

1864—James Whitin Abbott, son of Jacob Jackson and Margaret Fletcher Whitin Abbott, was born in Whitinsville, August 29, 1846, and graduated from Yale in 1868 and from the Sheffield Scientific School in 1870. He was a mining engineer in Mexico, California, Oregon, Colorado and Nevada, and was a special agent of the United States Department of Agriculture, Highway Division, in charge of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast branch. He wrote a large number of booklets, published by the government. Mr. Abbott died in Clifton Springs, N. Y., January 21, 1919.

1865—Albert Elliott Fletcher, son of Calvin and Sarah Hill Fletcher, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., October 19, 1846, and graduated from Harvard in 1869. He was a banker in Indianapolis and in Los Angeles, Cal., vice-president of the Dickson Manufacturing Co., Scranton, Pa., and dealer in bonds in Philadelphia, Pa. He was vice-president of the Union National Bank of Philadelphia. Mr. Fletcher died in Farmington, Conn., August 13, 1918.

1866—Thomas Linsley Bradford, son of Thomas Bixby and Emily Hutchinson Brown Bradford, was born in Franchestown, N. H., June 6, 1847, and entered the Harvard Medical School and graduated from the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1869. He has practiced his profession in Skowhegan, Me., and in Philadelphia, Pa. Dr. Bradford is the author of many works on Homeopathy, of the "Life and Letters of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann" and of a "Bibliography of the State, Town, County and Territorial History of the United States." He was widely known and loved in all parts of the world. Dr. Bradford died in Philadelphia, December 3, 1918.

1869—Frank Sumner Barrett, son of Sumner Foster and Hannah Barrett Sumner Barrett, was born in Boston, September 25, 1850. For twelve years he was connected with the Eastern Railroad Co., for nine years he was with a sewing machine factory in Rhode Island, in Chicago for eight years, and in 1902 removed to Winthrop where he opened a photographic studio. He died October 27, 1918.

1871-1873—A teacher of Latin and Mathematics during those years was Henry Pease Starbuck, son of Charles Edward and Lois Neal Pease Starbuck, who was born in Nantucket, March 20, 1851, and graduated from Harvard in 1871. He received the degree of LL. B., from the Harvard Law School in 1877, and for two years was professor of law at the Law School of Columbia University. The last part of his life he resided in Santa Barbara, Cal., where he died August 8, 1918.

1874—Russell Tomlinson Bishop, son of William Darius and Julia Ann Tomlinson Bishop,

was born in Bridgeport Conn. April 1, 1856, and for one year was connected with the Yale Medical School. He practiced his profession in his native city and died suddenly in Savannah Ga., October 18, 1918.

1877—Walter Orestes Cartwright, son of Joseph and Hannah Stevens Day Cartwright was born in Wakefield, May 28, 1857, and graduated from Brown in 1881. For ten years he was a teacher, for two years he was in the Indian Office in Washington, was Superintendent of schools in Wallingford, Conn., and took graduate work at Yale, receiving his degree of M. A. in 1905. Since 1908 he has been connected with the publishing house of the Bullard Company of Boston. He died of pneumonia in Framingham, February 19, 1919.

1879—George Arthur Brown son of Benjamin and Susan Frances Burr Brown, was born in Andover, December 5, 1859, and entered the shoe business with his father and after his father's death he carried on the business alone. Mr. Brown died in Andover, January 28, 1919.

1891—George Chase Christian, son of George Henry and Leonora Hall Christian, was born in Minneapolis, Minn., October 3, 1873, and graduated from Harvard in 1895. He engaged at once in the flour milling business and became president of the Century Mill. He died in Minneapolis, January 5, 1919.

1893—Lucius George Fisher, son of Lucius George and Katherine Eddy Fisher, was born in Chicago, Ill., March 4, 1872, and graduated from Yale in 1897. He dealt in real estate and was connected with the Union Bag and Paper Co., and was president of the Wheeler-Fisher Co. He died in Chicago, December 11, 1918.

1893—Stewart Flagg, son of William Henry and Lucy Stewart Burt Flagg, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y.: October 31, 1875. He served with distinction in the Spanish War, and was living in France when the war of 1914 broke out and he at once volunteered to care for the wounded. He joined the ambulance formation and served through the Verdun campaign and in the Vosges and Champagne sectors and was cited three times for bravery. Injuries received in July necessitated an operation and he died suddenly December 13, 1918.

1895—Berne Maurice Mead, son of William Maurice and Minnie Matthews Mead, was born in Chillicothe, Ill., May 17, 1880, and became assistant cashier of the Commercial German National Bank of Peoria, Ill. He died in Peoria, December 23, 1917.

1896—William Ernst Minor, son of James Ramsay and Elizabeth Butler Ernst Minor, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 18, 1877, and graduated from Yale in 1900. He was



connected with the Standard Oil Co., and the Indian Refining Co. He was vice-president and general manager of the Reliance Coal and Coke Co. of Cincinnati. Mr. Minor died in Washington, D. C., after an operation for appendicitis, January 25, 1919.

1897—Lawrence Franklin, son of Albert Barnes and Helen Frances Jenness Franklin, was born in Melrose, July 8, 1878, and died in Melrose, March 4, 1919.

1898—Ralph Oliver Durrell, son of Oliver Heber and Sophia Gertrude Eaton Durrell, was born in Cambridge, September 21, 1878. He was with the Brown-Durrell Co., later manager of a dry goods firm in Rochester, N. Y., and then was manager of "Swellom," a shop for women in Los Angeles, Cal. He died March 8, 1919, near Ogden, Utah, on train going to New York.

1898—Edward Alexander Warner, son of Edward Delano and Annie Elizabeth Warren Warner, was born in Maple Hill, Kansas, September 4, 1877. He engaged in the business of Lubricating Oils in New York City, and died in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 4, 1918.

1898—Frederic Eben Whitney, son of Abram and Eliza Whitcomb Whitney, was born in Lynn, January 28, 1879, and graduated from Sheffield in 1902. He was a dearly loved instructor at the Germantown Academy, Germantown, Pa. He died there of pneumonia, February 20, 1919.

1899—John Henry Lewis, son of John Henry and Harriet Peake Lewis, was born in Boston, July 10, 1878. He became a merchant tailor at 293 Washington street, Boston. Mr. Lewis died in Boston, February 10, 1919.

1899—Theodore Hugh Nevin, son of Charles Finley and Elizabeth Anna Grafton Nevin, was born in Sewickley, Pa., April 28, 1878, and graduated from Sheffield in 1903. He was connected with the Peoples' National Bank in Pittsburgh, Pa. He was a first lieutenant in the Chemical War Service, and died February 12, 1919.

1902—George Leslie Howard, son of George Samuel and Williametta Short Howard, was born in Malone, N. Y., March 4, 1884, and was for one year a member of the Sheffield class of 1905. He was a wholesale grocer in New York City, with the Dennison Specialty Co., traveling in the West, and lately manager of the Andrus-Robinson Company, wholesale grocers in Malone. In the present war he was a first lieutenant, Co. L, 105th Infantry. He died August 11, 1918, near Esquelbecq, France, from wounds received the previous day.

1903—Anson Samuel Stewart Pollock, son of James and Eliza Wells Pollock, was born in Antrim, Pa., February 2, 1885, and entered

Lafayette College, and became a mining engineer. At the time of his death, he was superintendent of mines for the Union Coal & Coke Co., of Pittsburgh. Mr. Pollock died of pneumonia, November 9, 1918, at his home in Monongahela, Pa.

1909—John Loring Baker, son of John Howard and Caroline Salisbury Baker, was born in Annapolis, Md., March 24, 1887. He was inspector of steel at the works of the Washington Steel and Ordnance Co., Giesboro Point, Md. He was first lieutenant, Inspector of Ordnance, U. S. Army, with the Canadian Bridge Co., Ltd., at Walkerville, Ontario, Canada, and died of pneumonia, February 13, 1919.

1909—Edward Rankin Brainerd, Jr., son of Edward Rankin and Louise Mary MacDonald Brainerd, was born in Los Angeles, Cal., May 10, 1888, and entered the University of California. He was a first lieutenant in the Medical Corps and died at Camp Zachary Taylor, February 16, 1919.

1914—Raymond Tenney Balch, son of William and Nellie Bruce Stevens Balch, was born in Newburyport, December 8, 1894. He became a first lieutenant in the Royal Air Force and fell to his death at Castle Bromwick near Birmingham, England, May 25, 1918.

1914—Truman Dunham Dyer, son of Albion Morris and Ella Maria Dunham Dyer, was born in Warren, Ohio, January 26, 1896, and was a member of the Sheffield class of 1918. He was a corporal and died of pneumonia at Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala., December 11, 1918.

1915—Vivion Kemper Mouser, son of Otis and Lelia May Kemper Mouser, was born in Flat Lick, Ky., April 20, 1895, and entered the University of Michigan. He attended the Artillery School at Saumur, France, and was a second lieutenant, 115th Field Artillery, and died of pneumonia, January 7, 1919.

1915—George Webster Otis, son of Joseph Edward and Emily Huntington Webster Otis, was born in Evanston, Ill., June 28, 1895. He completed his sophomore year at Yale and enlisted in the 17th Engineer Corps. He died at the base hospital in Savenay, France, February 18, 1919, from a bronchial attack which followed an operation for appendicitis.

1915—John Lewis Ross, son of Louis Runyon and Sarah Greenleaf Wyckoff Ross, was born in Plainfield, N. J., April 25, 1898. He engaged in the metals business with Bruce & Cook, 190 Water street, New York City, and became a sergeant in the 42nd or Rainbow Division. He was killed in the battle of Ourcq River, France, July 29, 1918.

1917—Henry Martin Young, son of Frederick William and Anna Mary Young, was born in

New York City, March 21, 1896, and entered Amherst. He was a second lieutenant, a gunnery pilot and instructor in aerial gunnery and died of pneumonia at Taliaferro Field, Texas, December 14, 1918.

1922—George Vose son of Prescott Hale and Annie Charlotte Peters Vose, was born in Bangor, Me., January 11, 1902, and died of pneumonia in East Eddington, Me., January 21, 1919.

### Personals

1858—Professor George H. Palmer has written "Altruism" which Charles Scribner's Sons publish.

1878—Rev. William G. Poor is now pastor at Boylston Center.

1887—Professor Raymond Weeks of Columbia University has received from the French Republic the title of Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur.

1891—Rev. J. Sherman Gove recently of Lynnfield Centre is now pastor at Marshfield.

1891—Lieut. Harry M. Smith of Bangor, Me. has been appointed professor of military science at the University of Maine.

1892—Nelson L. Barnes is president of the Globe Oil Company of Tulsa, Okla.

1893—William Matthew Stuart and Miss Sarah V. Kenner were married in Washington, D. C., January 1, 1919.

1895—Miles Standish Sherrill and Miss Mary Goddard Kellogg were married in Winchester, January 8, 1919.

1896—Frederick William Aldred and Miss Edith Gertrude Police were married in New Haven, Conn., December 28, 1918.

1896—Charles Sherman Wray and Miss Elsa Underhill Welles were married in New York City, November 23, 1918.

1897—Sanford H. E. Freund has been appointed Assistant General Counsel of the United States Railroad Administration.

1897—Samuel Stickney has returned from the Philippine Islands and his permanent address is East Brownfield, Me.

1898—Claude Fay DeLaMater and Miss Louise J. Patten were married in Gloversville, N. Y., September 10, 1918.

1899—Norman L. Snow is vice-president of the Terry Steam Turbine Company of Hartford, Conn.

1900—Dr. Frank A. Conlon of Lawrence recently received his award of F. A. C. S. for his graduate study and clinical work in ophthalmology.

1900—Nicholas Feld has been appointed Commissioner of Parks and Playgrounds of the city of Vicksburg, Miss.

1901—Sidney R. Cook is associate editor of *Leslie's Weekly*.

1901—Russell Sullivan has an article in the August-September number of *Popular Astronomy* entitled *Star-Clusters*.

1904—Andrew L. Bostwick is with the International Harvester Company of Chicago.

1904—Major Charles B. Stuart has returned to his former position with the General Motors Company, 57th street and 11th avenue, New York City.

1905—Boetius H. Sullivan is a member of the law firm of Cooke, Sullivan & Ricks, First National Bank Building, Chicago.

1907—Captain Robert Wentworth Bates and Miss Juliette Marchand were married in Paris France, December 31, 1918.

1907—Captain Howard Brooks Freeman and Miss Lyle Udelle Smith were married in Hydeville, Vt., July 29, 1918.

1907—Lawrence Cushing Goodhue is a member of the law firm of Goodwin Procter & Ballentine of 84 State street, Boston.

1908—Orville Rich Dunn and Miss Marjorie Dana Roberts were married in Spartanburg, S. C., May 16, 1918.

1908—Captain Robert Thomas Fisher and Miss Louise Alexander Winters were married in Dayton, O., March 22, 1919.

1908—Robert S. Chouteau Walsh is assistant treasurer of the Mississippi Glass Company and the Mississippi Wire Glass Company of New York and may be addressed at 220 Fifth avenue.

1909—Henry Andrews Colver and Miss Melba Fleming Alvis were married in Atlanta, Ga., February 9, 1919.

1912—Donald Steward Tuttle is with Lawrence Chamberlain & Co., 36 Wall street, New York City.

1912—Marshall S. Wellington is with the R. U. V. Company, Ultra Violet Ray Sterilization, 165 Broadway, New York City.

1914—Moseley Taylor and Miss Emily Pope were married in San Francisco, Cal., March 8, 1919.

1916—Waldo Hayward Brown and Miss Frances Martine Gray were married in Detroit, Mich., January 15, 1919.







# **THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN**

**PUBLISHED BY PHILLIPS ACADEMY  
ANDOVER MASSACHUSETTS**

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**Volume XIII    Number 4**  
**July, Nineteen Hundred Nineteen**

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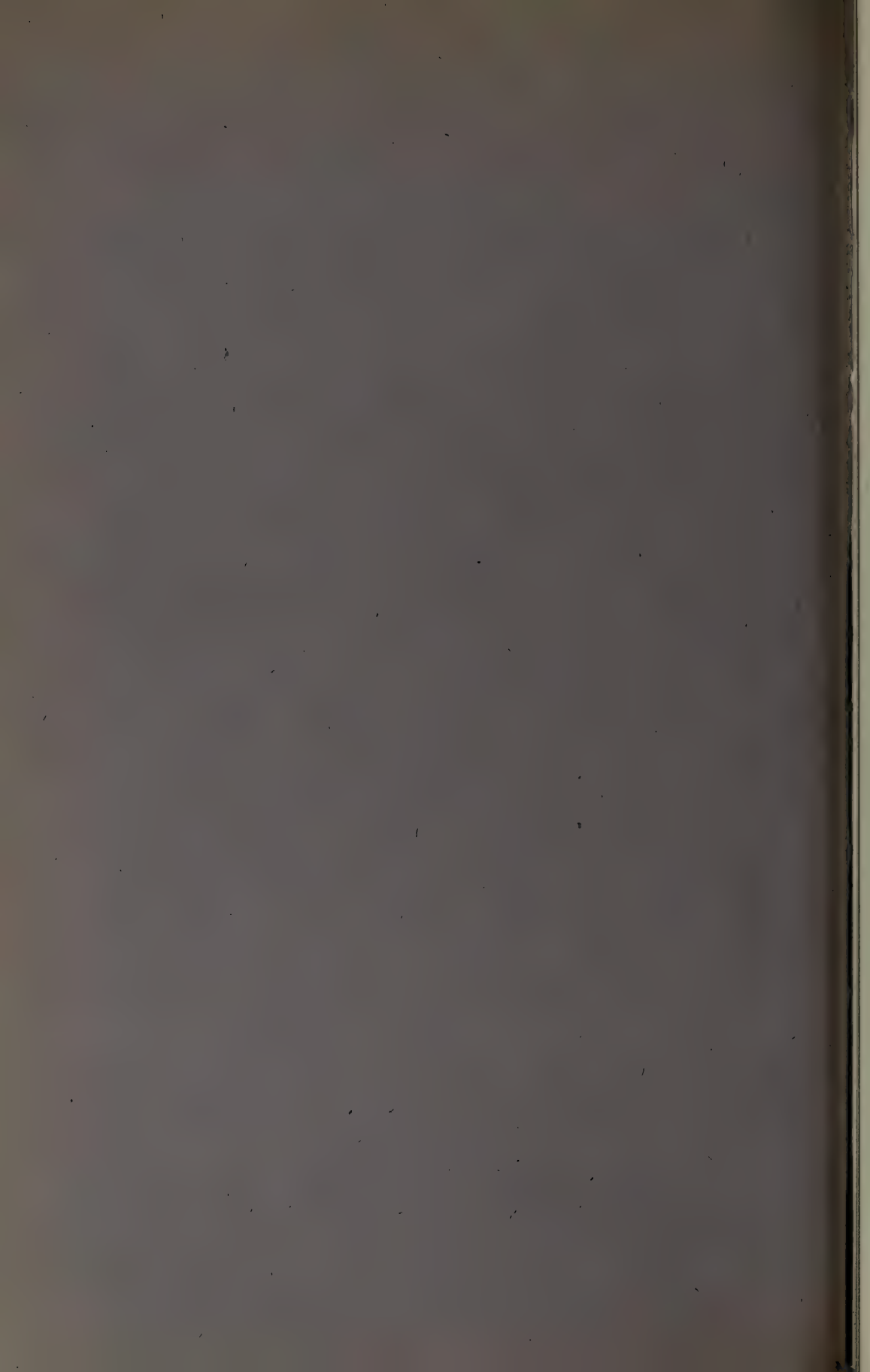
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## **SPECIAL ARTICLES**

**Andover's Notable Victory Commencement**

**Dr. Fuess's "Phillips Academy, Andover, in the Great War"**

**The Class Reunions**









THE CLASS OF 1869 AT THEIR 50TH REUNION

# THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

ISSUED FIVE TIMES A YEAR IN JANUARY, MARCH, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER

## PHILLIPS ACADEMY ANDOVER MASSACHUSETTS

CLAUDE M. FUESS,  
EDITOR

HORACE M. POYNTER  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER DEC. 28, 1913, AT THE POST OFFICE AT ANDOVER, MASS., UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUG. 24, 1912  
ACCEPTANCE FOR MAILING AT SPECIAL RATE OF POSTAGE PROVIDED FOR IN SECTION 1103, ACT OF OCTOBER 3RD, 1917.  
AUTHORIZED ON JULY 8, 1918

Vol. XIII.

JULY, 1919

No. 4

### EDITORIAL

Our "Victory Commencement" met fully the high expectations of those who hoped that it would be the most memorable in all the school's long history. Thursday and Friday were warm with the sunshine of that season when, in New England,

"Heaven tries the earth if it be in tune,  
And over it softly her warm ear lays."

At evening, too, the visitors could wander about

"On the dry smooth-shaven green  
To behold the wandering moon,  
Riding near her highest noon."

Flanked by far-sweeping elms and historic halls, the spreading lawns gave an exquisite background for outdoor festivities. The Hill was beautiful indeed, a veritable dwelling-place of light. His soul must have been dead who did not respond to the influence of his surroundings as he walked the paths and let his eye glance down distant vistas till they merged with the hills and sky beyond.

As has been the custom in recent years, the graduates were back in large numbers and with unrestrained enthusiasm. The class of 1894, mustered by its indefatigable president, Mr. Samuel L. Fuller, contributed much to the gaiety of the occasion, and other classes were no less exuberant. Those to whom the Hill is, throughout most of the year,

a bit wearing because of the duties and responsibilities which they bear, find one of their chief satisfactions in listening to the remarks of guests, and hearing their comparisons and reminiscences. The loyalty, the encouragement, the approbation of these Commencement visitors count for more than they themselves ever realize.

The public speeches were in harmony with the spirit of the day. From the *Cum Laude* address of Professor Phelps, rich with humor and genial philosophy, to the stirring appeal of Dr. Eddy, who closed the list of speakers at the dinner, not a false note was struck. The "old boys" could hardly help carrying away with them something of exultation in the work which Phillips Academy is doing, as they saw it at the culmination of a glorious year.

The address of our distinguished visitor, Mr. Montague J. Rendall, Headmaster of Winchester College, had many features worth remembering. He expressed with dignity but warmth of feeling the real kinship which exists between his own ancient school and institutions like Phillips Academy, which, though less venerable, are none the less striving to hold aloft the standards of cultural



training. He himself, with his alert and scholarly mind, his keen sense of literary values, and his confidence in the permanence of our educational ideals, has been an admirable exponent and representative of English character at its best. It has been good for us to have him in our midst. His frank and dispassionate comments on American methods, and his intimate analysis of the strength and weakness of the English public school system have been productive of thoughtful reaction. We should be stagnant indeed if his sojourn did not stir the quiet waters of our minds.

It is Mr. Rendall's suggestion that some plan be instituted for furthering the interchange of teachers between American and English schools. We have surely much to gain by the residence every year of one of our instructors within the close of Winchester. Only through such a correct and friendly understanding can the right kind of mutual appreciation be secured. It is particularly desirable that the plan should be initiated by Andover, which is a school of native American growth,—as distinctly American as Winchester is distinctly English. Mr. Rendall's visit is merely one conspicuous example of the beneficial results of such an exchange of ideas. We trust that he is only the first of what may yet be a long pilgrimage of other English schoolmasters who come to enrich us with their experience.

These are days of big financial projects, when men are thinking in figures far beyond the dreams of the Founders of Phillips Academy. The contribution by the class of 1894 of \$5000 to the Alumni Fund sets a precedent for future classes at their twenty-fifth reunions. Such generosity indicates that Phillips Academy has, more than any other

secondary school in America, the confidence and the backing of its former students.

A plan on a large scale is now under way,—instigated and engineered by Alumni,—for raising a fund of \$1,500,000 for the immediate and urgent needs of the school. These needs are chiefly two: first, a large Memorial Building, to supplant the old Academy Building and to contain, in addition to several recitation rooms, a large auditorium for public gatherings; second, an established fund of \$1,000,000 for the increase of teachers' salaries to a point commensurate with the high cost of living. Into the details of the proposed scheme it is not essential to go here; the *Bulletin* was not established as a medium for raising funds. In the course of the summer, however, every former student will, through pamphlets and circulars, be given an opportunity for learning the situation and considering his ability to give. The drive itself will start in the autumn and continue for four weeks.

This movement is particularly significant because for the first time the Alumni, as a body, have taken into their own hands the business of improving the financial status of the school. With their enterprise and good-will the Memorial Fund is bound to be successful.

The most impressive feature of Commencement Week was undoubtedly the solemn Memorial Service, in honor of the eighty-three Andover men who gave their lives for the preservation of the nation. As the long list of names was read, everyone began to realize how great a sacrifice Phillips Academy has made of some of the most resolute and promising of her sons. It remained for Principal Stearns, in an address which, for unaffected eloquence and the sincere

expression of deep personal grief, has never been equalled on the Hill, to strike exactly the right note. It is these men who sleep on foreign battlefields or under an alien sky who, though they will never return in body, have become an intrinsic part of our tradition. They are bound up for all time with the school which they loved, as part of the very warp and woof of its existence. Selfish, unproductive lives pass on, and earth knows them no more. Not so with these who

"Have made it possible and sure  
For other lives to have, to be,—  
For men to sleep content, secure."

When the departure of Mr. Stackpole for France left Phillips without its School Minister, it was a most kindly Providence which sent Mr. Clarke and his gracious wife into our midst. Under his trained experience in social work the religious life of the school has flourished, the mission work of the boys has been intensified, and his spirit of devotion and deep piety has had a most potent influence both in the school and in the

entire town. Mrs. Clarke has added greatly to her husband's ministry, and their departure brings to the community as a whole a deep sense of loss as well as of intense satisfaction that their lives have for a while been ours to share.

The new book *Phillips Academy in the Great War* was placed on sale at Commencement time, and several hundred copies ordered before that date are now on their way to subscribers. Additional copies may be secured by remitting the price of the book to the Treasurer, Phillips Academy, Andover: the leather-bound edition is sold for six dollars, and the cloth-bound for two dollars and fifty cents. The volume is reviewed on another page of this issue of the *Bulletin*. Alumni will be interested to know that a copy of the *edition de luxe* has been sent to the family of each of the eighty-three Andover boys who gave their lives in service, together with a certificate of appreciation, printed on vellum and signed by Principal Alfred E. Stearns.

## RESIGNATION OF MR. ALLEN

Andover, Mass., Feb. 26, 1919  
Mr. Alfred E. Stearns,

Secretary, Trustees of Phillips Academy  
Dear Mr. Stearns:

The wide publicity recently given by distorted press reports to my connection with an incident in the strike situation in Lawrence has caused, as I fully realize and deeply regret, great embarrassment to you as Principal and to the Trustees.

Ever since the Lawrence strike of 1912 I have had a keen interest in the conditions of the workers there, and am in sympathy with their present demands. I went with others to get further information and to get closer to the real situation. Our purposes and our actions were entirely legitimate, and the attack of the police upon us was without justification. I could not foresee any reasonable chance of publicity or of misinterpretation of motives.

Events, however, have shown that my judgment of the possibilities was wrong, and after careful consideration I have decided that the only thing for me to do is to relieve the Trustees of all further embarrassment, so far as that is possible. I therefore tender my resignation as instructor in the Academy, to take effect as soon as you can conveniently arrange for my work.

It is not an easy thing thus to sever connection with the school to which I came as a boy, and where I have taught for nearly twenty-six years. But the interests of an institution like this must always be of more importance than those of any individual, and a deep feeling of loyalty to the Academy has been the controlling influence in this decision.

Whatever may have been the differences of opinion that have arisen at this time or in the past, I have never questioned the sincerity of

the motives of the Trustees, and am happy in the belief that they have never questioned the sincerity of mine. I wish to thank you and the Board for the consideration that has always been shown me, and to assure you that I am leaving with my affection for the old school undimmed.

Very sincerely,  
BERNARD M. ALLEN

21 March, 1919

Mr. Bernard M. Allen,  
56 Bartlet St.,  
Andover, Mass.

My dear Mr. Allen:

Your letter in which you offer to the Trustees of Phillips Academy your resignation

as an instructor in the school was presented to the Board at the monthly meeting of the Executive Committee on the 10th inst. The resignation was formally accepted, and I am writing to advise you of that fact.

As an appreciation of your constant loyalty to the school and your deep interest in all that pertains to its welfare the Trustees voted unanimously to pay you in full your salary for the current school year, even though your official connection with the institution has already terminated. It is a real pleasure to me to be able to advise you of this action.

Very sincerely yours,

A. E. STEARNS

Clerk, Trustees of Phillips  
Academy

## "PHILLIPS ACADEMY, ANDOVER, IN THE GREAT WAR"

A REVIEW BY C. H. FORBES

Phillips Academy took the European disturbance seriously from its beginning. Many of its trustees and faculty were early apprehensive of the Teutonic threat to America as well as to the rest of the world. They were anxious and distressed, because of the placid indifference to military preparation which found utterance, not only in governmental circles, but also in the community about us. Those of us who insisted that we should start our youth on the way towards a training that would make a possible confronting of Germany's expert troops something better than a murderous sacrifice of ignorant heroes, were looked upon with pity by some, with wrath by others.

The accusation of jingoism can never be brought against the Academy, nor, on the other hand, can the more serious charge of a vacuous imperception of impending disaster be laid at its door. Although it was lawfully neutral, it was, nevertheless, daily growing conscious that road-agents were besetting the highways ahead, and daily the will hardened to provide against the time of impact. Admittedly it could not make soldiers of its boys, but it could contribute to the first steps of training by opening the eyes of the boys—and of older people as well—to the fact that military training is not a tea-party, and not an affair of over-night. Such a demonstration was woefully needed in our community.

In his *Phillips Academy, Andover, in the Great War*, Major Fuess tells us how it was done. The tale sweeps by the eye with the definite concreteness of a moving-picture. We

see a peaceful school on a hilltop suddenly startled, alert, and questioning; we see it aroused and at last aflame with a righteous patriotism; we see its boys in khaki, eager and determined to lend their energies and enthusiasm to the country's need.

The opening sketch of *Phillips Academy in the War* is deftly framed with the author's familiar artistry of perspective in narration. High lights are touched with a sure brush, from a palette rich in colors, yet there is nothing to suggest over-elaboration or striving for effect. To read it once is to get the comfortable expectation of reading it again tucked away in a handy corner of the mind.

The "Roll of Honor", the record of our sorrow and our reverence, consists of biographical sketches of 77 (now 83) men who have "gone west" in the great adventure. The heart aches as we read these brief chapters of the Golden Book of youth, that saw visions, kept the faith, and won the crown of life everlasting. The author has reverently plucked from his garden of poesy a sheaf of exquisite blossoms to lay on these pages wherein the memory of the sainted sons of Phillips is forever enshrined.

The next chapter emblazons the military honors bestowed upon many of our boys for extraordinary heroism in action, or for exceptional accomplishment in service. It straightens the back and kindles the eye of an old teacher who knew them all. He knows many more who deserved the rewards of merit. Athletic trophies on our walls will always yield the



place of honor to these emblems of supreme achievement.

The "War Record", arranged by academic years, follows, with 2166 names listed. The author was confronted at the outset with a ticklish dilemma: should he wait indefinitely for complete returns, or should he risk the sin of omission in a timely volume, as complete in detail as the responsiveness of those in service would permit? He chose to serve the dinner while it was hot; late guests must sit at the

side-table in an appendix. The reviewer is acutely aware of the difficulties in the path of the keeper of war records. He keeps all he gets; the difficulty is to get it. It is devoutly hoped that any reader having knowledge of any name that should appear on our records will be prompted to send it to the author.

Needless to say the book is beautifully bound, attractively typed, and amply illustrated. It is a worthy associate for the author's *An Old New England School*.



MAJOR C. A. HARDWICK



ARTHUR GORDON KNOWLES, '18  
Drowned in River Seine, April 25, 1919

## Our Dead

Purpureus veluti cum flos succisus aratro  
 Languescit moriens, lassove papavera collo  
 Demisere caput, pluvia cum forte gravantur.

Just as some bright hued flower, severed by the plow, droops down and dies, or poppy stoops its head, o'erladen with the shower.

**Arthur Gordon Knowles, '18**, was born September 8, 1897, in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. He spent two years at Phillips Academy, from 1914 to 1916, as a member of the class of 1918. He enlisted shortly afterward in the Canadian Medical Corps, and went overseas as a member of the Black Watch Regiment, in the 20th Battalion, C.E.F. After some months in Bramshot Camp, England, he was sent to France as a sniper. He was gassed in action, but received no other wounds, although he was for weeks in the thick of battle. After the armistice he was discharged and entered Y.M.C.A. work, acting as manager of an Information Bureau in the Hotel D'Iena, Paris, for soldiers on leave. On April 25, 1919, he was drowned in the River Seine.

Knowles was deeply affected by the incidents which he saw in the trenches, and wrote often about them. One of his last poems was called *Sunset in No Man's Land*:—

"Sweet violet sky, transcending bloom  
 Of Heaven's rare flowers, blue and red,  
 I stop to bless thee mid the boom  
 Of irrepressible guns that shed  
 A phantom glare of devilish light  
 Across the expanse of No Man's Land.

"Sweet sunset sky, to-day has gone;  
 To-morrow may not ever be:  
 I, like the setting sun that's done  
 Its daily task, may go to thee;  
 To that far western halcyon vale  
 That's far away from No Man's Land."

**Melbourne Fisher Smallpage, '14**, was born April 29, 1894, in Eagle Grove, Iowa, the son of one of the early settlers of the town. He entered Phillips Academy in September 1913, from the Eagle Grove High School, graduating a year later with an excellent record. After three years at the University of Michigan, he enlisted in May, 1917, with the Michigan Ambulance Unit, and went overseas in July. He served at front dressing-stations and evacuation hospitals in several active sectors, and, after the armistice, was returned to the Base Hospital at Dijon, with the rank of Sergeant. He was awaiting orders to embark for America when he was stricken with

pneumonia and died, February 11, 1919. Smallpage was a young man of much promise, whose death will be keenly felt in his own community. His name will long be cherished by those who knew him on Andover Hill.

**Elmer Harrison Sykes, '11**, was born on February 1, 1889, in Rockville, Connecticut. After an early education in the Rockville public schools, he came to Phillips Academy in the autumn of 1908, remaining one year as a member of the Lower Middle Class. Upon leaving Andover he engaged in business, eventually establishing himself with the Journal Publishing Company of his native town. On May 23, 1918, he enlisted as a private in the Quartermaster Corps, and was soon assigned to Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky. There he was taken ill with influenza and died, October 11, 1918. His death adds one more to the lamentably long list of Andover men who perished "ere their prime" with their boyish hopes and ambitions unfulfilled.

**Harold Phillips Wilson, '11**, born March 22, 1893, in Clearfield, Pennsylvania, came to Phillips Academy in 1909 and graduated two years later with a brilliant scholastic record. Among his various interests in school life were class baseball, the Mandolin Club, and the Debating Team. At the Class Day exercises in June, 1911, he read the Class Poem. To his comrades he was known as a versatile and pleasing personality.

Wilson enlisted in June, 1917, as a private in the United States Ambulance Service, Section 599, and was sent to Allentown, Pennsylvania, for training. He was promoted to be a Sergeant, first class, in his unit, which was preparing for overseas service. As a result of exposure he contracted pneumonia, and, on March 1, 1918, died in the army hospital at Camp Crane.

**Walter Emmet Donohue, '13**, of New York City, spent one year at Phillips Academy, in 1910-11, as a member of the class of 1913, and lived at Williams Hall. He afterwards attended Williston Seminary, and later graduated at Hamilton College in the class of 1917. In the spring of his Senior year he enrolled at

the Officers' Training Camp at Madison Barracks, New York, and was commissioned on August 17th as a 2nd Lieutenant. At Camp Dix, to which he was shortly assigned, he was promoted to be 1st Lieutenant. Going overseas in the spring of 1918, he was made a Captain on October 28th, only to fall three days later, on November 1st, fatally wounded in the battle of the Argonne Forest.

**Roland Westcott Waterbury, '12**, was born in Saratoga Springs, New York, on July 21, 1891. After graduating from the local high school in 1910, he came to Andover, as a member of the class of 1912. From Phillips Academy he went on to Williams College, where he took his degree in 1916. He then returned to Saratoga Springs, where he entered business with his father.

In September, 1917, he enlisted as a private in Company B, 107th Infantry (the famous New York 7th National Guard Regiment), and sailed overseas in May, 1918, with the glorious 27th Division. In August, 1918, he was promoted to be corporal. On the morning of September 29, when his division attacked the Hinderburg Line, Corporal Waterbury went over the top, but was wounded near the German second-line trenches by a shot which shattered his leg. He lay for eight hours in a shell-hole, but was finally found by stretcher-bearers and carried to a trench. There his leg was set by an Australian doctor, but he was left in the trench all night in a pouring rain-storm. On the following morning he was transferred to General Hospital Number 9, at Rouen, France, where he lived until October 26. Blood-poisoning set in, and, in his enfeebled condition, he could not offer much resistance. He was buried on October 28, in the St. Severs Cemetery, Rouen.

Corporal Waterbury, says one of his friends, "was a whirlwind in action and fought like a tiger". He was a most attractive young fellow personally and made friends wherever he went. He died a noble death, and his name is written among the heroes.

**John Loring Baker, '09**, of Washington, D. C., entered Phillips Academy in the autumn of 1906, as a member of the class of 1909, but remained only somewhat less than a year. Early in the Great War he was commissioned as First Lieutenant, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps. His principal station was with the Canadian Bridge Company at Walkerville, Ontario, where he was assigned as Inspector of Ordnance. There, on February 13, 1919, he died of pneumonia.

**Eben LeRoy Smith, '14**, was born October 26, 1894. He entered Phillips Academy in

the autumn of 1911, and remained two years. In the spring of 1917 he entered the Officers' Training Camp at Camp Funston and was commissioned a 1st Lieutenant of Infantry. Going overseas early in 1918, he took part in many of the battles of the summer and was given entire command of his company. On November 4, 1918, near Sedan, he was leading his men into action, when he was killed by a machine-gun bullet which struck him in the forehead.

**Kenneth Knapp Walker, '16**, born January 26, 1898, in Auburn, New York, came to Andover in 1914 and graduated two years later with an excellent scholastic record. During his Sophomore year at Trinity College, America entered the Great War, and Walker went to the Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg. Later he transferred to the Coast Artillery and was assigned to the 6th Anti-Aircraft Battalion, with which he went to France, September 26, 1918. On the voyage over he was taken ill with influenza. He was taken ashore at Liverpool and died October 8, 1918, in a military hospital in that city. He was a most attractive young fellow, of marked intellectual ability, who apparently had a future rich in promise.

**Ernest Wilson Levering, '03**, Major in the Ordnance Corps of the United States Army, died on May 28, 1919, at a Red Cross Hospital in Paris, France, of pneumonia. His home was in La Fayette, Indiana, from which place he came to Phillips Academy, where he played on the Musical Clubs and was a member of Inquiry. He later graduated from Yale in the class of 1906. In September, 1917, he was commissioned a 1st Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, Administration Division, with duties at Washington, D. C. In February, 1918, he was promoted to a Captaincy, and was sent overseas in September. He was located at Tours as Head of the Material Section in the Construction and Maintenance Division. He attained his majority in the spring of 1919.

**Richard William Morgan, '14**, of Mystic, Connecticut, was a student at Phillips Academy for only a few months, but he is still remembered by his instructors. Born on June 27, 1892, he received his early education in the Mystic schools, and later at Andover and at the Cheshire School. He then engaged in business, first with the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha Railroad and then with the Atwood Machine Co., of Stonington, Conn. He enlisted on December 13, 1917, and was sent to Camp Devens. On April 5, 1918, he sailed overseas with the 5th Divi-



sion and saw active service for forty-four days, especially during the St. Mihiel and Verdun drives. He was promoted to be a Sergeant. After the armistice he was for a time in the Base Hospital at Vichy, with an abscess in his

right arm; but he recovered and was being held as a casual for an early return home. He, however, contracted cerebro-spinal meningitis and died, March 5, 1919.

### THE DEAD

In Memory of the Students of Phillips Academy  
Who Lost Their Lives in the Great War.

Greater than knights who sought a dreamland  
grail,

These sons of Andover put dreams aside,  
Turned from the paths of peace and took the  
shadowy trail,  
Rough, steep, and wide,

That led through war and death to paradise. . .

There, in the sunshine of eternal days,  
They faced the sacred throne and saw God's  
thankful eyes  
And heard God's praise. . . .

Words in their honor we must needs condemn,  
For only shall we honor them the less,  
Except by silently associating them  
With loveliness.

HAROLD CRAWFORD STEARNS

## SOME RECENT CHANGES IN COLLEGE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS

BY CHARLES H. FORBES

Prophecy is bound to confront its day of settlement. Few indeed are the seers, within the last five years, who can sit back in the comfortable flattery of successful fulfillment of their forecastings of events. We have listened to many predictions of radical upheaval in our systems of education, due to the assumed tendencies of the energies aroused by the astounding demands of the war. We have heard much—perhaps far too much—of “efficiency” in schemes of education. It has too often been taken for granted that the tremendous vigor of enthusiasm for military training could be maintained in educational institutions of peace, if only the proper subjects and methods could be devised. It is a “consummation devoutly to be wished”, but the desire for knowledge of warfare was evoked by the strongest emotions of the human soul, and it will not be an easy matter to arouse the same energies without providing an equal cause of them.

The facts developed by the armistice, and the return of our soldiers to college, are not

altogether comforting to the educational seer. There has been manifest a greater reaction from nervous tension than he likes to admit. The dying fires of enthusiasm leave ashes of inaction. We have observed that many warriors dropped back into college as into a heavenly area of rest. They were spent and not anxious to do any more digging for a time.

We heard delighted officials last winter acclaiming the return of men who had been made serious and determined by the war service; and unquestionably there were many who came to fight a real battle for knowledge and mental power. It is noticeable at Commencement season that the college officials have very generally had little to say about the increased energy of students; on the contrary there appears to be a unanimity of exhortation not to forget the obligations resultant from the great service of war. There is, however, no real cause of worry; the boys will be rested soon.

What are the changes which have been made by the colleges after all the prophecies of the



NEWELL P. WELD, '13  
Awarded the Distinguished Service Cross



STEWART A. SEARLE, '15  
Awarded Croix de Guerre



FRANCIS F. PATTEN, '08  
Awarded Croix de Guerre



ELIOT A. CARTER, '05  
Awarded Distinguished Service Cross

wartime? Harvard doesn't feel upset yet, but the authorities have decided to have a genuine reckoning with the student before he can receive his diploma. It is announced that it will hereafter not be sufficient to "pass" in courses semester by semester, but the student must render account of himself for his whole content at the close of his college training. He must prove that he has some well-seasoned information in his head at the time he receives his diploma. Heretofore that parchment has merely attested the fact that at various times he has known certain things. It should be an excellent change. Amherst is adopting something of the same intent, and Brown is aligned with the new movement.

Yale has been busy with a vital reshaping of her internal administration, looking towards greater effectiveness of operation in every department of university activities. The course of the Sheffield Scientific School has been lengthened to four years, and the obviously unscientific special course has been eliminated from the curriculum. It is, however, easier than previously to get into the Scientific School, for Trigonometry, Solid Geometry, and Advanced Algebra are no longer on the list of prescribed studies.

On the academic side, Yale has done away with the prescribed Latin for entrance, except for the B.A. degree. Furthermore she has reduced the requirements for admission materially. Advanced Latin Composition has gone by the board, unquestionably to the relief of the examiners' nerves, and a full five-hour-per-week course has been subtracted from the requirements. One queries what the prophets will have to say of this reduction of work for admission. We hope the preparation will be better.

Princeton has apparently found it wisdom to cast away her finely won distinction as a classical institution, and has abolished the prescribed Greek for admission for the B.A. degree. She becomes one of the many, and no longer is to be the one out of many.

A certain college professor told the writer recently that he had a larger class in Greek since the armistice than for some years. He said that a number of students came to him with this appeal: "Please give us something ideal, and take us out of this mire of materialism in which we have been wallowing."

Not all of our boys are coming home to be made "efficient" in the war sense, and the colleges are aware of the fact.

## COMMENCEMENT

The Commencement exercises at Phillips began on Sunday, June 8th, with the services and sermon usual with the school Commencement. The baccalaureate sermon was preached by the Rev. Markham W. Stackpole, the School Minister, formerly Chaplain of the 102nd Field Artillery. During the service the musical program was rendered under the direction of Mr. Carl F. Pfattheicher, Director of Music in Phillips Academy. It was as fol-

lows: Choral Prelude of the hymn "Now thank we all our God"; as a processional for the entrance of the Senior class the choir sang the old Netherland Hymn, "Prayer of Thanksgiving"; an anthem, *Domine Salvam* from Gounod's *Missa des Orpheonistes*, and De Koven's setting for Kipling's *Recessional*. As a recessional march Mr. Pfattheicher played the *March Pontificale* from Widor's First Symphony.

### THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON

#### The School of War

II Samuel, 10:12.—Be of good courage and let us play the man for our people and for the cities of our God.

One of the oldest schools in the world is the school of war. I shall not maintain that it is a necessary school; but it does develop high qualities of manhood. It has become a school of many departments, while it is still the department of combat in the field which offers the sternest moral discipline. For most of us it was a new school and for the majority

attendance was compulsory, though not unwilling.

This school of war was democratic—in part. The olive drab of the uniform and the common conditions and duties concealed differences of circumstances and stations and diversities of gifts, while the contacts of army life promoted understanding and appreciation of many sorts and conditions of men. And the ideal, as in a school like Phillips Academy, was that every man should stand upon his own merits.



This school was kept upon the sea and under the sea, in the high heavens and in "dens and caves of the earth", in forests and in desolate places, along dusty or muddy roads, in the cellars of ruined villages, in silence and in darkness and amid the din and heat and glare of the great battlefields.

"They have taken their youth and mirth away from the study and playing ground

To a new school in an alien land beneath an alien sky;  
Out in the smoke and roar of the fight their lessons and games are found,  
And they who were learning how to live are learning how to die."

The courses of instruction, also, were compulsory. "You will proceed forthwith." "You will do this without delay." "You will have your battery in such a position ready to fire at such an hour." "You will advance to the objective, take it by a certain time, and hold it." "You will have your regiment over that bridge by 22 o'clock." That is the language of the school of war. But under any compulsory system individual results differ according to the ways men taken it. Upon their attitude depends the development of the high qualities of manhood.

As in other schools of character, the method is that of "learning by doing".

"The sentry moves not, searching  
Night for menace with weary eyes."

He is learning self-mastery. A boy, accustomed to home-comforts, does not like his food or his sleeping-place but he learns "to play the game and keep smiling". A junior officer fresh from school or from a training area is suddenly sent forward with a battery under orders to place it in the front line within a time limit. He must do it and he must "keep his head". A surgeon going from one position to another hears for the first time the whining and bursting of shells. There may be tremors within, but he learns to go straight on, outwardly calm because duty clearly points the way. A soldier, who thought he came to France to fight, finds himself digging day after day. He is learning one of the commonest and hardest lessons of war, that of drudgery. A boy is compelled for the first time to taste the cup of physical anguish. In a ward of a hospital, through many weary days, he must learn fortitude.

Yes, you wore courage as you wore your youth  
With carelessness and joy.  
But in what Spartan school of discipline  
Did you learn patience, boy?  
How did you learn to bear this long-drawn pain  
And not complain?

\* \* \* \*

Graybeard philosophy has sought in books  
And argument this truth,  
That man is greater than his pain, but you  
Have learnt it in your youth.  
You know the wisdom taught by Calvary  
At twenty-three.

Death would have found you brave, but braver still  
You face each lagging day,  
A merry Stoic, patient, chivalrous,  
Divinely kind and gay.  
You bear your knowledge lightly, graduate  
Of unkind Fate.

There were, of course, as in other schools, those who "stalled" and tried to "bluff"; but they were not the men who won the war or learned its finest lessons, for those lessons are learned through the schooling of waiting, of drudgery, of pain, of danger, of struggle, and of victory—lessons of self-mastery, patience, fortitude, courage, endurance. War brings out high qualities, indeed, when it trains men like our American poet-soldier, Alan Seeger, to be "ever steady, loyal, and uncomplaining".

In common with other schools war from time to time sets its tests. It makes trial not only of military training but of all that one possesses of the stern qualities of manhood. And the prospect of these tests found our men eager for the trial. "Let's go" was their watchword. A motor-cyclist drove from one position to another, day after day, amid only occasional danger; but a day came when communication by wire was broken and he was obliged to go not once but again and again while shells were falling with terrible regularity up and down those roads and upon those positions. Often he was spattered with flying earth while his machine was nicked by fragments; but he kept going and passed that test with a grade of A plus.

An officer had frequently gone up at night with the caissons of ammunition, passing through danger-points along the way. Then the day came when he must go in the broad daylight repeatedly and amid continual shelling, for an action was in progress and there was desperate need. And he passed the test.

One of our own Phillips boys, a sergeant in the infantry, had helped to carry a wounded soldier back through the woods under shell-fire to a dressing-station. "He then returned to the trenches and stood guard alone throughout that night, for his entire platoon was so badly gassed that they were helpless. On the following morning they were led out, blind and burned, but safe; and Sergeant Ross was obliged to spend two months in a hospital before he recovered from the burns which he had received." This quiet boy braved his own fiery trial and did not fail his men in their hour of helplessness and peril. It is well said that "the calm bravery which young Americans of

Sergeant Ross's type showed in meeting critical situations, is one of the miracles of the war."

A detachment of infantry has lain all night in the scant shelter of the woods; then the order for advance comes and they go out in single columns through the deep wheatfields, while the machine-gun bullets fly past them. On they go and out into the open, charging in wave after wave toward the machine-gun nests in the edge of the woods beyond. The test is one of the hardest, but thus our troops went through that great advance which marked the turning-point of the war. And we know how some of our own Andover men met such tests without flinching.

Again, I think of one of our graduates who was an ambulance driver and later enlisted in the artillery. I met him one day in the Chateau-Thierry sector. His face was radiant, not merely because he delighted in the adventure and excitement of it all, but because, as I believe, he felt in an uncommon degree, for one so young, the meaning of the cause and the joy of having a part in fighting for it — a "happy warrior"

"— who if he be called upon to face  
Some awful moment to which Heaven has joined  
Great issues, good or bad for human kind,  
Is happy as a lover; and attired  
With sudden brightness like a man inspired.

In the training camp in France the rumor went around that the first Americans who went into the line were to be sacrificed in order to arouse the American people. "Now, gentlemen," said our commanding officer at an officers' meeting, "nothing like that is going to happen. But go up to the front to meet its duties and its dangers day by day with serene minds." Therein lies another severe test, for it is by no means easy for an officer to think calmly and clearly, undisturbed by thought of what the next moment may bring.

There were also the tests of endurance. Can men go on with little sleep and scanty food, not only for twenty-four but for forty-eight or perhaps seventy-two hours? Can human bodies, human minds, human wills stand a strain like that? The answer is: They did. For there can be no let-up when the enemy is in retreat. Such were some of the special trials of fidelity, of valor, of self-control, and of endurance through which our men passed triumphantly in the hard discipline of combat.

Like other schools, the school of war marks some of its members for distinction. A young captain on leave down by the sea was wearing two chevrons for comparatively slight wounds. One day upon the esplanade he passed a

French officer who had lost one hand and one of his feet and was wearing on his sleeve a single wound stripe. Instantly the young American tore from his own arm his two stripes and threw them away. That was his tribute to those marks of distinction which the Frenchman would wear in his own body to his dying day. For the army regards wounds received in action as evidences that the soldier has not shrunk from the perils of his calling; and thus it is that in at least one branch of the service the wounded private receives the salute of his officers.

Then there are those other insignia with which those in authority decorate the men who have shown themselves apt students in war's hard courses, who have responded well to its harsh training and who represent the qualities for which that old school stands. So the Distinguished Service Cross was awarded to a private who, having been wounded in his right hand, continued firing his automatic rifle with his left and then volunteered as a messenger; to a member of the Signal Corps, who for forty-eight hours patrolled a line of wires under shell-fire and though repeatedly knocked down and once buried in dirt and debris, kept the wires in repair and made communication possible between battalion and regimental headquarters; and upon a Second Lieutenant of Infantry who, with twelve men made a flank attack upon a machine-gun nest, wiped it out, and then, though wounded himself, rallied a number of the men of his company, advanced with them to their objective, and held it.

But more significant even than the cross which is worn upon the breast is that which is carried in the heart beneath — the feeling of satisfaction that one has faced danger without flinching and has done his duty to the end.

Then there is that great company who

"— come not with the rest,  
Who went forth brave and bright as any here."

Yonder is our own "Roll of Honor". Some of those boys died far from the field of battle but "in line of duty". Others "jeopardized their lives unto the death in the high places of the field", fought against heavy odds, and fell to earth like wounded eagles. Others still went forward in deadly rushes through "No Man's Land". As our chief chaplain has so fittingly said:—

"We cannot rehearse the story of each one's going as he went over the top to meet the foe and found his 'rendezvous with death' on 'shell-scarred slope of battered hill', or 'in some flaming town' or maze of tangled wire. The same dauntless spirit moved them. . . . There was something dearer than life. To it



they gave themselves and their all, and won the decoration of the Wooden Cross." After their short course in the school of war, like that boy of Eton, they have received their "promotion into the great unknown"—yes, as we believe, into some higher school of the spirit.

And now, for those who return, the graduation processions are being held, for the divisions in the great cities and for the local heroes in the home towns. Those who have won distinctions are receiving the congratulations of their friends and all of them are receiving the praise of their dear ones. Their diplomas of honorable service are being awarded, to be preserved as precious mementoes. They are glad, as you are glad to-day, that the end has come and they are happy, as you are happy, as they say to themselves, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course."

They put off their uniforms and put on again the clothes they used to wear. They look once more as they did before they went to war. But after all they are not the same. Their minds have changed. They have learned something about themselves. They have gained self-reliance. Many of them who entered the portals of the school of war as boys have become men. And what of their attitude as they face the future? Shall we not hope that, for them as for you to-day, it shall not be that of boasting or of relaxation but that the uppermost question shall be, "What next?", for the happy warrior

"— not content that former worth stand fast,  
Looks forward, persevering to the last,  
From well to better, daily self-surpassed."

School life involves disappointments for some, and I do not forget that for many there have been disappointments in connection with this school of war. Some were too young and some too old to be called to the school of combat. But the true soldier does his duty in that state into which he is called and this is a part of the discipline of war. One of our own graduates who died in the service wrote:—

"I am not one of those the gods' decision  
Has chosen for that highest gift of all —  
The sacrifice, the splendor, and the vision —  
To fight, and nobly fall:

"And yet I know — what though it be but dreaming!  
Should the day hang on some one last desperate hope,  
I — I — could lead one reckless column streaming  
Down some shell-tortured slope,

"To face the shadow-hell of Death's own Valley  
With eyes unclouded and unlowered head —  
Know for an instant, one ecstatic rally  
And then be cleanly dead.

You who were thus denied opportunity for the more honored tasks and tests would surely have shown the same high qualities of manhood that were revealed by your comrades in the field.

We have all been enrolled in the great war school, and in it we have all learned something more about comradeship, co-operation, chivalry, and sacrifice. Our course has been a short one, but now we have entered the school of peace and that school too offers us opportunity for universal training in all the high qualities of manhood and in comradeship, co-operation, chivalry, and sacrifice; while the school of war has left for our warning the records of brutal, selfish violence and for our guidance a textbook of heroic effort and of golden deeds.

On Monday evening was held the fifty-third competition for the Draper Prizes. The judges for the occasion, Messrs. Edward Brooks, Philip R. French, and Rev. Charles W. Henry, awarded the prize for the best declamation to Robert Chapman Bates and the second to Elmer Joseph Babin. The quality of the work done was good, even though such declamations no longer make as wide an appeal to the lads of the present generation as should be the case.

The program was:—

Music

The Labor Question *Wendell Phillips*  
THOMAS VENNUM, Watseka, Ill.

*Delivered about 1868 at a Labor Convention in  
Boston, Massachusetts*

Buck Wins a Wager *Jack London*  
EDMUND HUDDLESTON MILLER, Rochester, N.Y.

*From "The Call of the Wild"*

"Jean Desprez" *Robert Service*  
JOHN TALBOT HOUK, Dayton, Ohio

Music

Dry Marjoram *Amy Lowell*  
ROBERT CHAPMAN BATES, Bay Shore, L.I., N.Y.

*A story of old Hampshire, England*  
Centralization in the United States

*Henry W. Grady*

ELMER JOSEPH BABIN, East Cleveland, Ohio  
The Death of the Hired Man *Robert Frost*

JOHN WILLIS RICHARDS, Madison, Wis.

Music

An innovation was the transfer of the Potter Prize Speaking from Commencement Day to Wednesday evening. The sixteenth competition for the Andrew D. Potter Prizes for original declamation brought out rather better work than usual. Mr. Leonard of the faculty presided and the judges were the Rev. F. W. Walsh of Reading, and Messrs. E. V. French



and A. P. Thompson of Andover. First prize was awarded to Elmer Joseph Babin, second to Preston Woodling.

#### A Plea for Intervention in Russia

ALBERT LACY RUSSEL, Jacksonville, Fla.

#### Freedom of the Seas

PRESTON WOODLING, Cranford, N. J.

#### Georges Guynemer

HUGH HARDING SPENCER, Andover  
Music

#### Bolshevism: Its Significance

HOWARD DICKSON HACKETT, Bolton

#### Fair Treatment for the Japanese

ELMER JOSEPH BABIN, E. Cleveland, O.  
Music

### Class Day Exercises

The Class Day exercises were held on Thursday afternoon in front of the Borden Gymnasium. The committee in charge was composed of Oliver M. Whipple, chairman; Jesse C. Dann, Jr., Franklin A. Flanders, Herrick O. Tappan, and George R. Bailey. The class historian was Charles M. Dole; the class orator was Hugh Harding Spencer. The poem was recited by its author, Robert Chapman Bates, and the prophecy by C. P. G. Fuller. At the Ivy Exercises the class president, H. T. Day, transferred the spade in a short speech to the president of the next Senior class, Fred M. Hulbert, who replied fittingly.

### The Recital

After the Class Day had been finished the guests of the Academy went to the Stone Chapel and listened to Mr. Pfatteicher's recital on the Eggleston Memorial Organ, which during the year has been, through the generosity of an alumnus who prefers to be unmentioned, entirely rebuilt. It is not out of

place here to speak of the great advance made in the school music under Mr. Pfatteicher's direction; the singing at all the Commencement Exercises showed the careful training given and the gain made by the boys.

### The Reception

The reception in the evening was a return to the practice of earlier years and was enjoyable to all, particularly to the youngsters who kept the band busy with dance music from an early point in the evening. Parents and teachers and graduates mingled and got acquainted as was desired in first holding such a reception, and it is hoped that the old custom will not again be abandoned.

### The Annual Exhibition

The program of the morning was shortened by the transfer of the Potter Prize Speaking to an earlier date. After an organ prelude and processional by Mr. Pfatteicher, prayer was offered by Dr. Stearns. The candidates for the *Cum Laude* Society were then introduced by Mr. John L. Phillips of the faculty, the secretary of the society. By the simple ritual Dr. Stearns conferred membership on the following from the class of 1919: Elmer Joseph Babin, Jesse Chase Dann, Jr., Herbert Wells Hill, Bruce Porter Hyde, Walter Leland Jones, Milman Hart Linn, Jr., Sheridan Logan, Bennet Bronson Murdock, Hayden Newhall Smith, Wayland Farries Vaughan, Oliver Mayhew Whipple, Preston Woodling; from the class of 1918, Albert Lacy Russel; and then introduced the speaker of the morning, Professor William Lyon Phelps, whose cheerful philosophy of life, expounded in his inimitable way had, as a keen alumnus stated, the hooks to make it hold in the minds of all.

### ADDRESS BY PROFESSOR WILLIAM LYON PHELPS, Ph.D., OF YALE UNIVERSITY

I think you will all be glad to know that it is an Andover man who heads in scholarship the present Freshman class at Yale; Mr. Robert G. Page, with an entire year's average in all studies of 94, is the first man in his class at this moment at Yale. And you will be glad to know that tied for second place is another Andover man,—Mr. Harry A. Haring, Jr. That is a pretty good record for the Andover *Cum Laude* Society, and makes a good introduction for my address.

I need not waste any time telling Dr. Stearns, or telling the young gentlemen of the society, or telling the audience, how honored I

feel at being asked to speak on such an occasion as this, and I shall lose no time in plunging into the heart of the subject.

What I am going to talk about this morning is *My Secret of Happiness, My Gospel of Education*; and the text is borrowed from what President Dwight of Yale told me when I was an undergraduate — and I have never forgotten it. It is a definition of happiness that I hope everyone in the room will remember so long as you live. He said: "The happiest person is the person who thinks the most interesting thoughts."

The happiest person is the person who



THE CLASS OF 1894 IN THE PROCESSION



THE PROCESSION APPROACHING THE CHAPEL



thinks the most interesting thoughts. Two things are immediately clear about that definition. The first is that the principle of happiness is placed where it belongs,—as a part of one's personality, and not dependent upon any external conditions.

I think the principle of happiness ought to be like the principle of virtue; it ought to be a part of one's character, and ought not to be dependent on things outside of one's self. Suppose, for example, you should go to the Massachusetts Legislature, and you go to a certain person and say: "I will give you \$500 to vote for a bill." Of course you would not begin that way; you would begin by talking about the weather, and his family, and so on,—but I am trying to save time. Suppose in response to that request he should kick you out of the room. Does that prove that he is virtuous? No, that proves that you cannot buy him for \$500. But suppose a week afterwards you should go to him and say: "I will give you \$600,000 to vote for the bill; in other words, I will relieve you from all financial responsibility for the rest of your life"; and suppose he should hesitate; then I say unto you: he is already damned; he does not know what virtue is; something outside of himself determines his virtue. It is the same thing in school and college. A boy who won't cheat for a voluntary prize but will cheat on a mathematical examination in order to get through, does not know anything about virtue.

But you and I know that there are people who are always virtuous; they are just as safe at three o'clock in the morning as at three o'clock in the afternoon; they are just as safe in Paris as they are in Andover; you can trust them anywhere and under any condition. Those are the virtuous people; they cannot be bought; they cannot be shaken. Why? Because virtue is a part of their character, and it is not determined by any set of external circumstances.

Now, happiness ought to be that way. I do not say that any person can become so happy that every morning he feels like a young dog. Such a person would be a nuisance to society. Of course there are times when we are anxious. I have lived a happy life, but I have walked the floor in anxious times the same as every other person has on this earth.

I think the reason why every boy and girl should make the best of their educational advantages is because it leads to happiness and will show you the road to happiness that will triumph over every disaster.

The second point is that if the happiest person in the world is the person who thinks the most interesting thoughts, then—and this is such a startling statement, although

perfectly true, that I wish you would consider it—we all grow happier as we grow older.

Oh, of course I know how contrary that is to the ordinary statement in novels and plays and poems! I know how contrary it is to the silly gossip of society. Nevertheless it is true! Happiness is not a matter of luck. Happiness is produced by causes, it follows conditions. You get the condition and you get the happiness as a result.

When I was an undergraduate, a very distinguished man addressed us at Yale, and he said: "Young men, make the most of these four years at college, for these are the happiest years that you will ever know." What an insult to humanity is such a remark, and what an unmitigated falsehood! When a person stands up and makes a sweeping generalization we have a right to ask him: "What is the result of such a statement?"

If it is true that youth is the golden time of life, then it means that every person when he reaches the age of twenty-two has found his climax and that all the rest of his life is a sorrowful *dimuendo*, a falling away, a constant decline. How ridiculous such a statement is, and yet how constantly made! Why it means that you young gentlemen of the graduating class have almost now reached the happiest moment of your life, and you have only two or three years of real happiness remaining to you.

And yet you see people who are all the time lamenting their lost youth. I say it is just as absurd for a person of fifty to lament the fact that he is not twenty as it would be for a person of twenty to sit down and weep because he is not three or four.

I have often heard it said that childhood is the happiest time of life. When a man makes such a statement as that I say: "Why do you say so?" He says: "Oh, because a child has no responsibility, no care. When a child is hungry someone feeds it, when a child is sleepy someone puts it to bed." Yes, but when a child is not sleepy someone puts it to bed. That destroys the whole thing. I would rather have a few responsibilities and go to bed when I like.

I had a very happy childhood, a very happy youth; but I am far happier now than I was when I was twenty, just as when I was twenty I was far happier than when I was three or four. A child is at the mercy both physically and mentally of older people; they are stronger physically than he is, and they can outwit him mentally—and they will do it, too.

I remember when I was five years old I was playing ball and a big fellow came along and took it away. I said: "Ay! Ay! that is my ball!" He said: "I don't know whether it is



or not; it isn't your ball now." He kept it, and he has got it now. Now when I play ball nobody takes the ball away from me.

It is the same mentally. When I was a child I remember having a 3-cent piece, and I stood on the street corner outside a store with it in my pocket. Not wanting to spend the 3-cent piece all at once, I went into the store and said to the clerk, "Will you change this for me?" handing him my 3-cent piece. He said, "We haven't any change in the store." I took my 3-cent piece, went out of the store and stood there crying. Along came a big Irishman and asked me what was the trouble. I told him that I wanted to change a 3-cent piece but there was no change in the store. He said, "You come along with me." I went in the store with him, and he walked up to the very clerk who had told me that there was no change and said to him: "This boy wants his 3-cent piece changed." "Certainly," said the clerk, and he pulled out a drawer and gave me three pennies. I found there was change if you had influence. Now I have got both influence and change. I don't want to be a child again.

People say that as you get older you lose your illusions. Every time you lose an illusion you get a new idea, and ideas are far more interesting than illusions. It is much better to know the truth about the world and the truth about men and women than it is to have any mistake about them. Nothing is more wonderful in this world than the actual fact. Why should we cherish an illusion when the truth is so much more interesting?

Suppose you should go to an optician to get a pair of opera glasses and he should say: "Look at this. I have a glass in it and when I turn the wheel you see pretty objects." You say: "Do you take me for a baby to be pleased with a rattle? I want a glass for seeing things at a distance." He says: "You don't want that; the ship three miles off looks like a swan, but viewed through the powerful glass you see the dirty sails." But you know that it is better to know the truth than to be deceived by an illusion, and you want the real glass. As we grow older these illusions fade away, and we see life as it is.

It is worth the experience that it costs to know that another mistake about youth is this: people say that as we grow older we lose our enthusiasm. Not in the least! The fallacy of that statement lies in this, that the things which once aroused our enthusiasm do so no longer but the enthusiasm aroused by those things is used for some better purpose.

When I was a boy the happiest day in the year was the Fourth of July. Why? Because on that day mother allowed me to rise at mid-

night and go out into the street and yell. Now, suppose you should say: "Mr. Phelps, you can get up at midnight and yell till daybreak." I should say: "Thank you, I don't want to do that." "Poor man, you have lost your happiness!" Oh, no.

I used to stand in the daytime on the Fourth of July and shoot off firecrackers all day. I could do it not once, but I could do it for hours. Perfect bliss! And every now and then I would see an old man go by — about thirty-two — and I said: "Don't you want to shoot off some of my firecrackers?" He said: "No, thank you. No, thank you." I thought, of course, he was out of it. I thought all joy had disappeared, because he didn't want to shoot off firecrackers!

It is so with everything; the fallacy consists just in that point. Yet it is a very serious matter that I am talking to you about, because every person in this room has either got to grow old or die, one or the other. And although the pessimists tell us that all life is evil and sad, and it is regarded as very shallow to be an optimist, still I notice that all the pessimists hang on to life just as long as they can.

Therefore we should learn to grow old rightly. I do not say, "Grow old gracefully"; that is a surrender. I say: "Grow old eagerly; look forward to life as you look forward to a prize." Am I talking nonsense? Is this a dream?

Take Joseph H. Choate. He was no dreamer, and I remember when he was seventy-eight years old he made an address to a number of people in New York and he said: "Undoubtedly the happiest time in life is between seventy and eighty, and I advise you to get there as soon as you can." I met a wonderful old girl down in Maine, eighty-three years old, and I said: "Are you as happy as when you were eighteen?" She said: "There isn't any comparison. Now I am an old woman I have got the most precious thing in the world, — individual liberty. I am a great deal happier than when I was eighteen."

This is true, provided, of course, one lives a mental rather than a physical life. If one lives a purely physical life, then unquestionably the happiest time is youth. A prize fighter is usually old before forty. But if one lives for the mind it must be true that as we grow older we get happier.

But yet many people are afraid of advancing years. You young gentlemen of course are not; you have not reached that point. My address to you is an encouragement; I think you are going to have a far better time when you are fifty than you have now.

I think we not only grow happier but we grow

better as we grow older. The little baby sits in your lap and reaches for your watch. You say: "Nice little baby, you can't have watch." But when he is twenty and reaches for your watch, you put him in jail.

And yet in spite of this development in happiness and character as we advance in age, many people are afraid of growing old,—not only women, but men. You should never be afraid because your hair turns gray. Of course if your hair turns green or purple, you ought to see a doctor. But when your hair turns gray, or disappears, that simply means that there is so much gray matter in the skull that there is not room for it; it comes out, pushing the hair right off the head.

The identification of physical comfort with happiness is the supreme mistake in all conceptions of happiness. I have no doubt that a young dog is happier than a poor old, rheumatic hound; but he is an animal. We are animals, too, but we have something more.

Education is something like climbing a tower. I have climbed many towers in Europe; when you reach the top there is a grand view. Now, as we grow older and have more things in our mind and have more things to think about, we climb the tower and life becomes fuller and sweeter and more splendid than before.

Happiness does not depend therefore, necessarily, on riches. God forbid that I should say a word against money. It is a mighty good thing to have. But if money were the sole cause of happiness, then everybody in the world who had it would be happy and everybody who didn't have it would be miserable. And that it not true. God forbid that I should say anything against health; we never value it enough till it has gone. But health itself is not the final criterion of happiness, because if it were so, every healthy-bodied person would be happy. And that isn't true.

I should dislike to lose what money I have, but I am sure it would not permanently reduce my happiness. I should be sorry this afternoon on my way back to New Haven to be run over by an automobile and lose my leg. But that would not destroy my happiness, because my happiness is not located in my leg. Physical comfort is a good thing, but it is not the final thing, it is not the thing that makes life rich or interesting.

You see, if happiness is dependent on anything outside of your character, you may lose it in a moment. I have seen a woman walking along Fifth Avenue, New York, carrying presumably what is a purse of money in her hand. At any time any person who is nimble with his hands, swift of foot, and untrammelled by moral ideas, can take it away from

her. They do it, too; they separate the woman from her money. Now, there are many people sitting in this room who are going to lose their happiness just in that way. Of course I hope you will get it back again.

Don't you see what it is? Suppose your happiness is at the mercy of other people's opinions of you. Every person who is worth anything has got enemies; they probably would be relieved if they read about your death in the morning papers. Now, suppose someone comes to you and reports what one of these enemies has said about you, something cruel, something malicious; and suppose because of that you lose your happiness. It means that you have given up the custody of your happiness as you have handed it over to the keeping of your enemy. It means that you have decided that somebody else shall determine whether you shall be happy or not. But if happiness is a part of character, then nobody else shall determine for you whether you shall be happy or not. No matter through what vale of tears you have to pass, you will emerge, because happiness is a part of your personality, it is a part of you.

I read a play long ago called "Lonely Lives". To a certain extent every one of us lives a lonely life; you have got to live with yourself all your life. What is the reason why so many go down by the alcohol route? Because they are trying to escape from themselves. And when you know them you know why. They do not know what to do; they cannot stand themselves, and so they take to drink or some external excitement. They must live on something outside of themselves, otherwise they are lost.

You see, therefore, that education, the getting of ideas, is no superficial matter, it is not a matter of accomplishment, it is fundamental, it is vital. It means whether as you grow older you will grow happier or not, and it means that with ideas and things to think about and an active part to play in life,—whether you are man or woman,—and a deep interest in things like music and painting and sculpture and outside nature, all these things will minister richly to the mind. And it is such a wonderful age that we live in. Science has transformed the whole world and made it a fairyland. If I were a teacher of mathematics or science, I would try to make every pupil see that. People fuss and sigh and think of the romantic times of King Arthur or the Arabian Knights. Why, there is a little deaf, white-haired old man down in New Jersey who is a far greater magician than any person in the Arabian Nights, than any person who sat at the Round Table.

It is amazing how science has triumphed



over apparently unsurmountable difficulties. It is a misfortune to be lame, but you do not feel it when you are seated in an automobile,—then you are just as good as anybody else. It is a misfortune to be deaf, but you do not know it when you are at the movies. It is a misfortune to be blind, but not when you are listening to a Victrola. The people in the Arabian Nights never lived in the most marvelous age the world has ever seen, the age that you and I are living in.

I want to show you that not only do you and I perform wonders superior to those performed in the so-called Golden Age, but we improve on their game. Take the story of the Sleeping Princess. She slept for hundreds of years, but when the prince came along and kissed her, at the moment of contact she awoke, dishes began to rattle and everything in the castle began to move. How do we do that same story? President Wilson sat at his desk in Washington and touched a button—contact, the same thing as the kiss—touched the button. And at that moment nothing happened there, but thousands of miles away in Panama, rocks that had slept not hundreds of years, but millions of years, burst open, and a whole highway was opened to the commerce of the world! That is the Sleeping Princess story of our time, that is the kind of world we live in.

The gateway to that world is education. The gateway to individual happiness is education, and it depends just as much on the strength of the will and on the energy as on the capacity of the mind. You can do almost anything you want to do if you have the power of will to do it.

I remember when I was a sophomore in college, John L. Stoddard came to New Haven and put on the screen a beautiful picture of a spot in Europe. I turned to the boy next to me—who, by the way, was an Andover boy—and I said: "I will shake hands with you on standing there in seven years." He said, "You are on!" There in the top gallery we clasped hands on it,—and you may judge of the meagerness of our purse by the altitude of our seats. Neither of us had any money, our friends had no money, we had no prospects of getting to Europe; and yet inside of five years—not inside of seven—we leaned our bicycles up against the roadside at the very spot shown in the picture, and I said: "Do you remember five years ago we saw this in a picture? And here we are!"

It is a sweet thing to have dreams; but there is something sweeter, and that is to make dreams come true. So my last word to you, young gentlemen, is this: Life is wonderful, it

is the most precious gift we know anything about, it is not to be despised, it is a game not to be played badly or carelessly, it is the most wonderful gift known to humanity. And when we think of all the young men from this school and elsewhere who gave up their lives for a great ideal, when we think of those young men who showed no fear of death, why should you and I be afraid of life?

I tell you it is a rich and wonderful inheritance you are coming into. Step forward into it cheerfully and eagerly.

At the conclusion of Professor Phelps's address the senior honors were announced as follows:—

Algebra, Advanced—Herbert Wells Hill, Bennet Bronson Murdock, Charles Stewart Parker, Alpheus Beede Stickney, 2d.

Bible—Dwight Pettie Colburn.

Chemistry—Leonidas Fletcher, Jr., Bennet Bronson Murdock, Albert Lacy Russel, Hugh Harding Spencer, Walter Neal Webster.

English—John Alexander, Jr., Elmer Joseph Babin, Walter Leland Jones, Philip Edwin Kimball, Sheridan Logan, Brooks Palmer, Preston Woodling.

French, Elementary—Sheridan Logan, Wayland Farries Vaughan, Preston Woodling.

French, Advanced—Arnold Guyot Cameron, Jr., Bennet Bronson Murdock, Albert Lacy Russel, Hayden Newhall Smith.

German, Elementary—Preston Woodling.

Greek, Advanced—Jesse Chase Dann, Jr., George Ffrost Sawyer, Hayden Newhall Smith.

Harmony—Robert Chapman Bates.

History, American—Sheridan Logan, Albert Lacy Russel, Oliver Mayhew Whipple.

History, Ancient—John Cornwall.

History, Causes of the War—Sheridan Logan, Preston Woodling.

History, Classical—Leslie David Newell Davis, Hayden Newhall Smith.

History, English—John William Borman, Wayland Farries Vaughan.

Latin—Jesse Chase Dann, Jr., Albert Lacy Russel, Hayden Newhall Smith.

Latin Composition—Herbert Wells Hill.

Mechanical Drawing—John Willis Richards, Walter Neal Webster.

Physics—Wayland Farries Vaughan, Preston Woodling.

Solid Geometry—Herbert Wells Hill, Walter Leland Jones, Preston Woodling.

Spanish—Sheridan Logan, Bennet Bronson Murdock, Oliver Mayhew Whipple.

Trigonometry—Walter Leland Jones, Sheridan Logan.





THE BASEBALL NINE



THE TENNIS SQUAD

## PRIZES

## IN ENGLISH

The Draper Prizes, selected declamations, \$25, \$15; endowed by the late W. F. Draper of the class of 1843. First, Robert Chapman Bates, Bay Shore, L. I., N. Y.; second, Elmer Joseph Babin, East Cleveland, O. Committee of award: Edward Brooks, Andover; Philip R. French, Andover; Rev. Charles W. Henry, Andover.

The Means Prizes, original declamations, \$20, \$12, \$8; endowed by the late William G. Means of Boston. First, Hugh Harding Spencer, Andover; second, Robert Chapman Bates, Bay Shore, L. I., N. Y.; third, Leslie David Newell Davis, East Norwalk, Conn. Committee of award: Dr. Claude M. Fuess, Frank M. Benton, Sharon O. Brown, of the English Department of Phillips Academy.

The Robinson Prizes, extemporaneous debate, \$10, \$10, \$10 (omitted this year).

The Andrew Potter Prizes, best essays on assigned subjects, \$30, \$20; sustained by J. Tracy Potter, class of 1890. First, Elmer Joseph Babin, East Cleveland, O.; second, Preston Woodling, Cranford, N. J. Committee of award: Rev. Frederick W. Walsh, Reading; Edward V. French, Andover; Augustus P. Thompson, Andover.

The Schewpe Prizes, for excellence in English, \$30, \$20; sustained by Charles H. Schewpe of the class of 1898. First, Robert Martin, Newtonville; second, Robert Chapman Bates, Bay Shore, L. I., N. Y. Judge: George Bancroft Fernald, instructor in English, St. Mark's School, Southboro.

The Goodhue Prizes, excellence in English literature and composition, including the more practical topics of elementary rhetoric, \$15, \$10; sustained by the family of the late Francis A. Goodhue of Andover. First, Robert Martin, Newtonville; second, Hugh Harding Spencer, Andover; honorable mention, Albert Lacy Russel, Jacksonville, Fla. Judge: Dr. Claude M. Fuess of the English Department of Phillips Academy.

## IN GREEK

The Cook Prizes, excellence in Greek, \$15, \$10, \$5; endowed by the late Joseph Cook, LL.D., class of 1857. First, Hayden Newhall Smith, Buffalo, N. Y.; second, John Coggeshall, New York City; third, John Cornwall, Short Hills, N. J. Judge: Douglas Crawford of the Huntington School, Boston.

## IN LATIN

The Dove Prizes, excellence in Latin, \$20, \$15, \$10; founded by the late G. W. W. Dove

of Andover and sustained by his sons. First, Hayden Newhall Smith, Buffalo, N. Y.; second, Elmer Joseph Babin, East Cleveland, O.; third, Jesse Chase Dann, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.; honorable mention, Albert Lacy Russel, Jacksonville, Fla. Judge: Prof. Charles H. Forbes, head of the Latin Department of Phillips Academy.

## IN THE CLASSICS

The Valpey Classical Prizes, Latin and Greek Composition, \$10, \$10; founded by the bequest of the late Rev. Thomas G. Valpey, class of 1854. Latin: Charles Sumner Lunt, Jr., Rochester, N. Y. Judge: John H. Manning of the faculty of Phillips Academy. Greek: Paul Clement Daniels, Buffalo, N. Y. Judge: Horace M. Poynter of the faculty of Phillips Academy.

## IN MATHEMATICS

The Convers Prizes, excellence in Mathematics in the Classical Department as determined by an examination in Plane Geometry, \$20, \$15, \$10; endowed by the late E. B. Convers of Englewood, N. J., class of 1857. First, Louis Henry Fitch, Jr., Newton Center; second, George Henry Patterson Lacey, Nashville, Tenn.; third, Harold Beecher Noyes, Trenton, N. J. Committee of award: Harry B. Marsh, M.A., head of the Department of Mathematics, Technical High School, Springfield; Madge E. Richmond, B.A., Technical High School, Springfield; Clara A. Snell, B.A., Central High School, Springfield.

## IN PHYSICS

The William S. Wadsworth Prize for excellence in Physics, \$10; sustained by Dr. W. S. Wadsworth of Philadelphia, class of 1887. Awarded to that member of the Scientific Department having the highest grade of work for the year. John Milton Hopkins, Morristown, N. J.; honorable mention, Preston Woodling, Cranford, N. J.

## IN GERMAN

The Robert Stevenson German Prize, excellence in German Composition; founded by Robert Stevenson, Jr., class of 1896, \$12. John Milton Hopkins, Morristown, N. J.; honorable mention, Stanley de Jongh Osborne, Brookline. Judge: Dr. Frank S. Cawley of Milton Academy, Milton.

The John Aiken German Prizes, for excellence in German Prose, \$20, \$10; sustained by a member of the class of 1873 in memory of John Aiken, a member of the Board of Trus-

tees from 1845 to 1863. First, Clarence Sumner Lunt, Jr., Rochester, N. Y.; second, Elmer Joseph Babin, East Cleveland, O. Judges: The German Department of Phillips Academy.

#### IN FRENCH

The Frederick Holkins Taylor Prize, for excellence in French conversation or French composition, \$8; founded in 1908 by an anonymous friend of the class of 1868. Arnold Guyot Cameron, Jr., Princeton, N. J. Judges: The Department of French in Phillips Academy.

#### IN AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

For excellence in American Archaeology, \$25; sustained by Charles Peabody, Ph.D., Director of the Department. Divided this year between Bradford Hinckley Burnham, Cambridge, and Robert Martin, Newtonville. Judge: Dr. Carl E. Guthe of the Department of Archaeology.

#### IN CHEMISTRY

The Dalton Prize, for excellence in Chemistry, \$50; awarded for the highest grade of work for the entire year. Divided this year between Leonidas Fletcher, Jr., Greenville, Miss., and William Frizzell Wyman, Augusta, Maine.

#### IN HISTORY

The Snell History Prize, for excellence in American History, \$50; sustained by Bertrand H. Snell of Potsdam, N. Y. Albert Lacy Russel, Jacksonville, Fla.; honorable mention, Sheridan Logan, St. Joseph, Mo. Judge: Dr. Edward Channing, professor of Ancient and Modern History, Harvard University, Cambridge.

The George Lauder Prize, for excellence in English History; in memory of George Lauder of the class of 1897, \$50. Divided between John William Borman, New York City, and Wayland Farries Vaughan, Newton Center. Judge: Dr. Roger B. Merriman, Professor of History in Harvard University.

#### ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

The Butler-Thwing Prize, awarded to that member of the Junior class who has secured the highest average on the examinations for entrance to the Academy; sustained by Francis Kendall Butler-Thwing, class of 1908, \$15. Alfred Sherman Foote, Englewood, N. J.

#### HIGH SCHOLARSHIP

The Faculty Prize, awarded to that member of the Senior Class who has maintained the highest general average in scholarship, \$50; sustained by Sanford H. E. Freund, class of 1897. Divided between Sheridan Logan, St. Joseph, Mo., and Preston Woodling, Cranford, N. J.

#### IN GENERAL EXCELLENCE

The Fuller Prize (not awarded this year).

The Otis Prize, awarded to that member of the Senior class who, having been a member of the school for at least three years, has, in the judgment of the faculty, shown the greatest general improvement, \$50; sustained by Joseph Edward Otis, class of 1888. Hing Sung Mok, Hong Kong, China. Committee of award: the faculty of Phillips Academy.

The Boston Yale Club Cup, awarded to that member of the Senior class who attains the greatest proficiency in scholarship and athletics. Given by the Yale Club of Boston. Jesse Chase Dann, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y. Committee of award: the faculty of Phillips Academy.

The New England Federation of Harvard Clubs Prize, for excellence in scholarship combined with either excellence in manly sports or with any example of distinguished moral courage or endeavor. For a student who is taking the preliminary examinations for Harvard College. One book, *Abraham Lincoln* by Lord Charnwood. Richard Harvey Sears, Cambridge. Committee of award: the faculty of Phillips Academy.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS

The James Greenleaf Fuller Memorial Scholarship; sustained by Samuel Lester Fuller of the class of 1894, in memory of his brother, \$200. Available during his Senior year for a student of limited means who in the judgment of the principal embodies in scholarship, character and influence the best ideals of school life. Paul Clement Daniels, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Harvard-Andover Scholarships; sustained by Henry S. Van Duzer of the class of 1871. 1. \$300 available for a graduate of Phillips Academy during his Freshman year in Harvard College; the award, based on high scholarship, to be announced at the close of the recipient's Senior year in the school. 2. \$300, awarded on the basis of high scholarship to a member of the incoming Senior class who is preparing for Harvard, the award to be announced at the close of the student's Middle year on the basis of his record up to that time. Sheridan Logan, St. Joseph, Mo. Committee of award: the faculty of Phillips Academy. John Milton Hopkins, Morristown, N. J. Committee of award: the faculty of Phillips Academy.

The Henry P. Wright Scholarship; sustained by an alumnus of the Academy in memory of Henry P. Wright, P. A. '63, late dean of Yale College, \$300. Awarded on the basis of high scholarship and character to a member of the



Senior class who is preparing for Yale, the award to be announced at the close of the student's Upper Middle year and on the basis

of his record up to that time. Clarence Sumner Lunt, Jr., Rochester, N. Y. Committee of award: the faculty of Phillips Academy.

### MEMORIAL SERVICE

After the Exhibition Exercises had been concluded, the Memorial Service was held in honor of former students of Phillips who gave their lives in defense of liberty in the Great War. Its simple dignity befitted the occasion, and the eloquent tribute of Dr. Stearns touched the hearts of all his hearers.

The program was as follows:—

Music

Funeral March

*Beethoven*

Reading of the Names on the Roll of Honor

Silent Prayer

Music

"Ave Maria"

*Schubert*

Address by Principal Alfred Ernest Stearns

Hymn No. 243

"Materna"

Benediction

"Beati Mortui"

*Mendelssohn*

### MEMORIAL ADDRESS BY DR. STEARNS

The feelings that lie deepest in our hearts as we meet to honor our heroic dead cannot be expressed in words. Beneath the tears prompted by love and the sense of loss lies an overmastering joy that these young lads, from whom for the moment we have been separated, have met life's supreme test unsullied and unafraid. Measured in years their lives have been short indeed. Measured in service and accomplishment, in influence and inspiration, those lives supply a standard which challenges those of us who still live to our best and noblest endeavor. To them has been granted the privilege of proving to us and to the world the reality of that unassailable truth, professed and taught by parents and school alike, that character should be our supreme goal, for character—composed of those abstract but eternal verities of our spiritual nature,—alone endures. We shall miss those mere boys who, in a day, and under life's hardest test, proved themselves stalwart men. We mourn their temporary loss, but, thank God, we would not have them back if their presence meant the dimming of the ideal that inspired them or lessened by one iota the splendor of their service, the glory of their sacrifice.

To a schoolmaster and his colleagues, whose duty and privilege it is to seek to mould and guide the lives of youth, there can come no deeper satisfaction than the knowledge that these boys, with whom we have lived and worked and to whom we have sought to point out life's deepest values and meaning, have fulfilled our hopes and have realized through their lives and deeds the ideals we have urged them to attain. Confronted so constantly

with the superficial, but so often distressing frailties of youth, we easily grow discouraged, too readily overlook the sterling qualities of mind and soul that lie just beneath the surface awaiting only the call of some heroic duty that shall make them supreme. And when that call rings loud and clear, and is answered promptly, fearlessly, manfully, we cast our doubts and misgivings to the winds and bend once more to the day's task with new vigor, new confidence, and a sublimer faith in and reverence for youth. These boys whom we honor to-day, as well as the hundreds of other who stood ready, if God so decreed, to make the same great sacrifice, have given us a new vision of the glory and infinite sacredness of our task. And the influence of that vision cannot be taken from us.

It has been my rare privilege to know intimately most of these young men whose names have just been read. As I stand here this morning in this place so familiar to me and to them, memory brings back their faces and their forms, and I cannot—will not—believe them far away. I see them at their work and at their play, exulting in the vitality and optimism of boyhood days. I see them wandering about this hilltop they loved, entering into the school life of which they were a part with the freedom and zest of wholesome boys, sharing their confidences with their friends, discussing their problems with their teachers, reveling to the full, as only carefree youth can revel, in that spirit and atmosphere that endear schooldays to all who have felt their subtle charm. And then I see them as the cry of a suffering world first reaches their

ears and duty points the way to the clear but hard pathway of service and sacrifice. I see the sobered countenances, the questioning looks, as eager and alert they turn their thoughts from the happy interests of boyhood to the needs of an expectant humanity. And as I see them later trooping off to the training camps and the battlefields of France with smiles on their faces and cheers on their lips, there is borne in upon me with telling force the truth of the poet's well-known words:—

"So nigh is grandeur to our dust,  
So near is God to man,  
When Duty whispers low, 'Thou must!'  
The youth replies, 'I can'."

And while I revel in the picture that memory paints there breaks upon me a vision more absorbing, more inspiring still. I see those same familiar faces and forms as they plunge into the mists that hang like a dark cloud between us and that better world which welcomes them. But even as the cloud wraps itself about them to conceal them from our sight, their faces are illumined and transformed by the light that lies beyond—the light that never was on land or sea. For one brief moment they stand radiant and glorified, seeming to beckon us to follow in their footsteps and hurling back to us the challenge to verify in our own lives as they have done in theirs the great and eternal truth proclaimed by the Master of us all that only he who loses his life shall truly find it, and that though war's alarms may be for the moment hushed, the eternal conflict between light and darkness, truth and falsehood, righteousness and sin, still rages throughout the world calling ever to men of courage and vision to serve and to sacrifice, to taste and know the joy that passeth understanding.

As that exultant challenge is flung back by these hero lads as they cross heaven's threshold and hear the Master's "Well done, good and faithful servant", our tears are dissolved, our hearts cheered, our spirits lifted, and, if we are the men and women they believe us to be, we shall turn again to our daily tasks with joy and not with sorrow, with hope and confidence born out of the travail of our momentary loss, and with the firm resolve that these brave and heroic spirits shall not in vain have pointed out to us by their shining example the clear road to abundant and enduring life.

Rest then in peace, you splendid boys, who have so illumined life's pathway for us. With God's help we will prove ourselves worthy of your sacrifice.

### The Roll of Honor

"Blow out, you bugles, over the rich Dead!"

\* \* \* \* \*

These laid the world away; poured out the red  
Sweet wine of youth; gave up the years to be  
Of work and joy, and that un hoped serene,  
That men call age; and those who would have been,  
Their sons, they gave, their immortality."

— *Rupert Brooke*

	1893	
Stewart Flagg		Dec. 13, 1918
	1894	
Howard Walter Beal		July 20, 1918
	1900	
Douglas Bannan Green		Aug. 1, 1918
Perry Dean Gribben		Feb. 13, 1918
	1902	
Lester Clement Barton		July 18, 1918
George Leslie Howard		Aug. 10, 1918
John Case Phelps		Oct. 18, 1918
	1903	
Frank Ronald Simmons		Aug. 12, 1918
Ernest Wilson Levering		May 28, 1919
	1904	
Paul Wamelink Wilson		Sept. 12, 1918
	1905	
Leonard Bacon Parks		Oct. 29, 1917
Herbert Edward Rankin		Oct. 10, 1918
	1907	
Gus Evans Warden		Jan. 27, 1918
	1908	
Lloyd Seward Allen		May 1, 1918
Robert Tussey Isett		Sept. 21, 1918
Frank Dana Kendall		Oct. 14, 1918
Ammi Wright Lancashire		Sept. 27, 1918
George William Mueller		Oct. 4, 1918
	1909	
John Loring Baker		Feb. 13, 1918
Lucian Platt		Oct. 9, 1918
	1910	
Edward Rankin Brainerd, Jr.		Feb. 16, 1919
Harold Ludington Hemingway		Oct. 21, 1918
Errol Dwight Marsh		Nov. 2, 1918
Kenneth Rand		Oct. 15, 1918
	1911	
Alexander Bern Bruce		Aug. 17, 1918
James Robertson Carey, Jr.		Sept. 4, 1918
Robert Howard Gamble		Sept. 12, 1918
Elmer Harrison Sykes		Oct. 11, 1918
Harold Phillips Wilson		March 19, 1918
	1912	
Robert Henry Coleman		Oct. 8, 1918
Stuart Freeman		May 10, 1918
George Waite Goodwin		July 15, 1918
Phillips Garrison Morrison		Oct. 12, 1918
John Shaw Pfaffmann		July 21, 1918
Albert Dillon Sturtevant		Feb. 1, 1918
Rowland Westcott Waterbury		Oct. 26, 1918
	1913	
Walter Emmet Donohue		Nov. 1, 1918
Roswell Hayes Fuller		Sept. 29, 1918

Leland James Hagadorn	Feb. 23, 1918	George Webster Otis	Feb. 18, 1919
William Joseph Hever	Oct. 5, 1918	John Lewis Ross	July 29, 1918
John Lendrum Mitchell	May 27, 1918		
Dumaresq Spencer	Jan. 22, 1918	Gordon Bartlett	Sept. 17, 1918
Egbert Foster Tetley	Aug. 10, 1918	Charles Philip Gould	Sept. 29, 1918
John Prout West	June 28, 1918	Levi Sanderson Tenney	Aug. 20, 1918
		Kenneth Knapp Walker	Oct. 8, 1918
1914		Harold Clinton Wasgatt	July 25, 1918
Joseph Andrew Bain	May 1, 1919		
Raymond Tenney Balch	May 25, 1918	Donald Corprew Dines	Oct. 5, 1918
George Minot Cavis	Oct. 4, 1918	George Eaton Dresser	Sept. 27, 1918
Elliot Adams Chapin	June 27, 1918	William Becker Hagan	May 11, 1918
Truman Dunham Dyer	Dec. 11, 1918	Edward Hines, Jr.	June 4, 1918
Antoine Henri Engel	July 3, 1915	Irving Tyler Moore	Dec. 19, 1917
Robert Morss Lovett	July 18, 1918	Henry Campbell Preston	Sept. 26, 1918
John Harland MacCreadie	Dec. 7, 1918	William Henry Taylor, Jr.	Sept. 18, 1918
Harry Taylor Moore	Nov. 30, 1918	Herman Chambers Wilson	Oct. 6, 1918
Richard William Morgan	Mar. 5, 1919	Jack Morris Wright	Jan. 24, 1918
Melbourne Fisher Smallpage	Feb. 11, 1919	Henry Martin Young	Dec. 14, 1918
Eben LeRoy Smith	Nov. 4, 1918		
1915		1918	
Charles Blanchard Beck	Sept. 17, 1917	Stanwood Elliot Hill	July 6, 1918
Alden Davison	Dec. 26, 1917	Arthur Gordon Knowles	April 25, 1919
Harold Field Eadie	Mar. 2, 1918	Schuyler Lee	April 22, 1918
Charles Amos Martin	Mar. 23, 1918	Julius Franklin Seelye	May 26, 1918
Vivion Kemper Mouser	Jan. 7, 1919		
		1921	
		Hobart Evans Early	Nov. 1, 1918

### THE ALUMNI LUNCHEON

The Alumni Luncheon was unusually significant this year; throughout the speeches that followed the customary substantial but not elaborate repast, there was a depth of feeling and emotion that was an earnest of the years to come. The presiding officer, Mr. Fuller, was especially happy in his introductions of the speakers, and lent dignity and impressiveness to the after-dinner program. The presence of Mr. Rendall, Headmaster of Winchester School, with his plea for the better understanding and cooperation between the two English-speaking countries, the messages of General Parker in defense of well-trained officers and of General Churchill, who in forceful style urged on his hearers that the defense of the country depends in the last analysis upon the realization by each American that the army is his and the navy is his; the vivid picture by Captain Roosevelt of a cross-section of his company, of divers lands and tongues, but Americans all; all these gave a national and international scope to the closing that has not before been ours to enjoy. The closing speaker was the Rev. D. Brewer Eddy, of the class of '94, whose ringing words brought to a close a memorable commencement in the annals of Phillips Academy.

Mr. Rendall, the first speaker, was introduced by the president of the Alumni Association, Mr. S. L. Fuller, as follows:—

"Gentlemen of the Alumni, and you, sir, our honored guest: This is indeed our historic day, when we all join together with the desire to honor those men of Andover whose memory has so fittingly been spoken of by Dr. Stearns at the memorial service we have just attended. And yet we are gathered here not to celebrate victory on fields of battle, the victory over a prostrate foe, the victory in four years of war which has been marked by the use of every device known to science for the destruction of men,—that is not our Victory Commencement. Our Victory Commencement is the celebration of the glorious defense of those ideals for which this school has stood ever since it was first founded by that reverend founder, Samuel Phillips.

"Those were never-dying phrases that he wrote many years ago in the constitution of our beloved school. I want you to remember those words. He said that the province of our school was first to teach the great end and the real business of living. Later he said that knowledge without goodness was dangerous. And again he said that the aim of Phillips Academy was to promote true piety and virtue. Those are the ideals that this school has stood for ever since it was first founded in those years—critical years, I may say—of the birth of our nation. And it is those ideals that we meet here together to honor and celebrate



Those are the ideals of the youth of this world. They are the ideals of this nation just coming into its manhood. And they are the ideals of our school.

"What could be more fitting on a day such as to-day that we should have with us the representative of that school in England which for centuries has typified and held up these same ideals which we have here on Andover Hill?

"What a word full of romance is 'Winchester'! A capital in turn first of the Romans, then the Danes, the Saxons, the Normans! Finally, in 1387, came that prince of builders, William of Wykeham, to whom we are in debt for so much that is historic in Windsor Castle, for New College at Oxford, for beautification of that noble cathedral in Winchester, and to whom we owe the building and the foundation of Winchester School.

"I shall leave to lips better fitted than mine to tell you how well the Wykehamists have carried on the ideals of that school. But wish to say this before I sit down: there is a porch which was built by the sons of William Wykeham in honor of the men who died in the

Crimean War. In that porch is a tablet which reads as follows:—

"This porch was been prepared and beautified by the sons of William of Wykeham as a sacred sanctuary in which the memories of their brethren who died in the Crimean War shall be preserved for an example for future generations."

"Think of them thou who art passing today,  
Child of the same family,  
Bought of the same Lord.  
Keep thy foot when thou goest into this house of God.  
There watch thine armour, and make thyself ready  
by prayer  
To fight and die,  
The faithful soldier and servant of Christ and thy  
Country."

"Sir, it is a great privilege to welcome you to Andover Hill,— the home of Andover, the not unworthy counterpart of the ancient and illustrious school which you represent.

"Gentlemen of the Alumni, it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you Mr. Montague J. Rendall, the Headmaster of Winchester School."

#### SPEECH OF MR. MONTAGUE J. RENDALL, HEADMASTER OF WINCHESTER SCHOOL, ENGLAND

Mr. Chairman, Trustees, Alumni, Students of Andover College: The words which have just been spoken are too kind for me, they are generous beyond my dreams. They are the outcome — I know it — of that new-found loyal attachment which links and shall link England and America while the centuries pass.

It is not easy, sir, you will understand it, for one who comes from some thousands of miles over the sea, who is not a foreigner, but is scantily versed in your customs and — at times — your speech — I mean your yells, from a country where we are deliberate in speech and rich in afterthoughts, to a nation which is quick in imagination and faultless in utterance,— it is not easy from a school which you have pointed out kindly can number 525 years of continuous life and has certainly reached its anecdotal age and is in danger of touching its dotage,— to come to the virile and sane senility of this sister institution. It is not easy for a person who is accustomed to the temperate zone of that other Andover, which is eight miles from my door, to be subjected to the ardors and rigors of a climate which is sub-tropical in the morning and arctic in the afternoon. But, gentlemen, I am bearing up, and all misgivings I find swept away by the

wave of kindness, indeed of affectionate greeting, which Andover has extended to me.

I came here to learn, and assuredly not to teach. I have learned many things, and one thing I have learned is that there is no country in this world which understands half as well as America the sovereign grace of hospitality. I found it in schools, in cities — North, and almost South. I have been so much embarrassed at times that I wonder whether Mr. Stearns did not for once commit a mistake. You know, perhaps, all of you will remember, that a Duke of Bedford possessed an emu or ostrich, and in the Duke's absence the emu laid an egg. Well, it was difficult to know what to do with that egg, and the gardener at last sent a telegram which ran as follows: "In your Grace's absence we have taken the biggest goose we could find to hatch the egg." Gentlemen, I have done my best in the matter of inches; it is for you to estimate the cackle.

Well, I said to some of you, and I should like to say to all of you, that we at Winchester have been hourly and daily aware of the American Army. Indeed if peaceful penetration be a dangerous thing, we have been hourly in danger. Your men have invaded, for



DEAN M. GILFILLAN, '08  
Awarded Distinguished Service Cross



STEWART H. BUCKLE



AARON T. BATES, '13  
Awarded Croix de Guerre



HOMER CONROY, '16  
Awarded Croix de Guerre, with Palm

instance, what there is the sanctum of our gymnasium — for we only use our gymnasium for quiet purposes. They have invaded the sanctum of our gymnasium — and danced there. They have invaded the green and quiet spaces of our meads and turned them into a baseball campus. And there is hardly any phase of American life with which we have not become during the one and a half years thoroughly acquainted. I rejoice from my heart that it has been so, and we in our poor way — it is not near as well as yours — have endeavored to extend some measure of hospitality to these crusaders whose flag waves in our cathedral, whose song was sung by our own choir, and whose dead lie buried to the number of some five hundred on the little green hill above my own home.

Sirs, we know much of the spirit of America and we honor it. And we honor your patriotism, which is equal to ours. Our young men have gone forth in their hundreds to do and to die, and so have yours. There is nothing in this balance and in that. And I assure you that we English know that never were braver deeds done than, for instance, in the last week of the war at the crossing of the Meuse, or in that gallant breaking of the salient at some hill which had defied the attacks of the Allies for four years. We estimate and we honor your bravery and your patriotism.

And now, gentlemen, will you allow me to say one word as a schoolmaster? I should like to quote to you a person who was not only an educator of the young, but incidentally a poet incidentally a Puritan, incidentally the Latin secretary of Oliver Cromwell, — John Milton. I don't know whether all of you are thoroughly aware that John Milton belongs to that honorable craft of schoolmasters of whom I see so many honorable representatives among us to-day. Well, may I give you his ideal of education? The words are great, as all that past history is great. "Education," he says, "will enable you to perform justly, skilfully, and magnanimously all the offices both public and private of peace and war."

There is a big gust about that. It is enough for teacher and for pupil. As for skill, I was going to say you will find it on every bush. And yet that is not quite so. But there are many, there are hundreds of schools in this country, which impart a scientific skill and thoroughness which is beyond that which we in England have as yet learned to impart. Your scientific schools, your vocational schools, are the honor of the world. And yet, gentlemen, they do not cover the whole of life. Milton didn't think so. He wanted to throw justice and magnanimity into the scales. You may learn, you may have the key into fairyland,

you may peer into fairy chambers, — and you may be neither just nor anything like magnanimous. And therefore I would say to you: "Be not content with skill."

But before I leave the question of skill I should like to bear this witness. We in our country believe that the old form of discipline, the "disciplina" of the classics, is a better training of the mind than anything which these modern combatants have discovered. We would start the most scientific of mankind on a basis of the classics. And I should like to quote to you two opinions.

The first shall be a gentlemen of distinction at your own school of West Point. He was deploring the fact that many of his modern pupils did not come with the old rigid grasp, the power to assimilate and arrange knowledge, which had been derived from the patient and thorough study of that painful thing which we call Latin grammar. And I should like to quote to you the opinion of the Chief Minister of the Navy Instruction in our own country in the war. Men were sent out straight from our own schools at the age of eighteen or eighteen and a half, to become naval officers; and others had been trained up the ladder of science and French. He told us that those who came directly from our schools, where they had been fortified with Latin, and rigidly disciplined in those ancient studies to which my school is much addicted, — he told us that those boys were incomparably better than the others who had the special naval instruction and education. So that Latin and Greek are not quite put to bed yet. And I hope that you will agree with my sentiments.

But, gentlemen, if I may ask your forbearance a little longer, there is one other topic on which I wish to dwell. And that is justice and magnanimity. They are slow-born and high-engendered qualities. They are the fruits, and nothing but the fruits, of an historic tradition and year-long moral training. It is only, I believe, at such places as Andover that men can be thoroughly trained for the high and solemn discipline of life. We in England were told, "Boarding schools will die." What is the effect of the war? Although our men were, every single one of them, haled to the colors (unless they were halt or lame or blind) at the age of eighteen, our schools have filled up and the numbers have certainly increased by twenty-five per cent. In other words, England believes in that system of boarding schools which you in Andover are so nobly maintaining.

We bid you welcome across the waves for this priceless endowment of godliness and good learning which you are imparting to your pupils. The godliness we take for granted.



It is here — I know it; I have heard it, I have felt it. I have heard your worship, your games are strong and virile and sound, and well-trained your boys also in those qualities of justice and magnanimity.

But chiefly I beg you one and all, as many are doing, to look back,—beyond, beyond, to those great voices which have come down to us, which have enriched my life, and which I know are enriching the lives of many.

To me, the man or the boy who can live without a knowledge of Shakespeare is a half-made being. Unless you can worship Cordelia, unless you can pity Desdemona, unless you can love Miranda, unless you can search the battle field by night and enhearten your soldiers with the great patriotic King Henry the Fifth, you have only covered half of life.

Gentlemen, I know that that is the aim of this school. I beg you to live in that great tradition. It is yours to accept or reject.

May I quote to you two statesmen? The first shall be Lincoln. In the last play written about Lincoln he is shown when he had determined upon the final abolition, and with all the great weight of America on his shoulders he turned to his servants, tired as he was, and said, "Reach me that." They gave him *The Tempest*, and there he read:

"The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces,  
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,  
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,  
And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,  
Leave not a rack behind. We are such stuff  
As dreams are made on, and our little life  
Is rounded with a sleep."

Those memories lived in the soul of Lincoln; they sustained him in the fight for freedom and justice.

And one more. May I take an English statesman, a friend of my own, Sir Edward Grey—Lord Grey as he is now called,—whose name I think commands almost as much respect in America as it does in England,—an alumnus of our own school. Edward Grey told me that what he valued most in his memory of his schooldays was, firstly, a love for fishing with a dry fly, and secondly, an intimate knowledge of Wordsworth. And there while the train rushed down to Winchester he quoted me, not volumes, but many passages of Wordsworth which had comforted his soul in the greatest experience to

which humanity can be subjected—the question of peace or war.

Gentlemen, I have kept you long. I will only say one parting word. These are Anglo-Saxon men; they speak to us with the great breadth of our common past. There is nothing there which you and I do not share and love together. Make them yours. Bind them about your brows. Let them be to you the very breath of your nostrils and the inspiration of your lives. And then you will one day, if I may speak to those who are younger among you, be as Milton says: "Brave men and worthy patriots, dear to God and famous to all ages."

I pray that fate for you. Nothing will give me greater pleasure when I go back to Winchester than to hear of the great, the high renown of this great school.

I thank you most sincerely for asking me down to-day. It is a compliment which I know is paid to my country. And I leave with you all the message which I ventured to leave the other day. Herewith good will and affection. May your country ever grow in greatness, and be bound to us in love and affection.

In introducing Principal Stearns as the next speaker, Mr. Fuller spoke as follows:—

"Gentlemen of the Alumni: It would be a presumption on my part to tell you anything in regard to the next speaker. His long work here on Andover Hill for nearly a quarter of a century has enthroned him in the hearts of all of us. He typifies those ideals which are most dear to us, and he has carried on here in Andover when some of the others have sought more interesting work in fields farther away. A patriot above all things, he has given of himself unsparingly; and he has given to this country and to our Allies the first unit that went from any school to the other side, when in April, 1917, the Andover Ambulance Unit went to France to help win this war.

"Sir, we alumni are proud to serve under your banner. We are under a great debt to you for the wonderful development that you have given this school during your term of office.

"Gentlemen of the Alumni, it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you our friend and our principal, Alfred Stearns."

#### ADDRESS BY PRINCIPAL ALFRED E. STEARNS

Mr. President, Mr. Rendall, Honored Guests, Gentlemen of the Alumni: It is at moments like these that one feels the real rewards of such service as we here in a school

like this seek in our humble way to render. It is in years like this that we begin to see something of the fruits of these labors,—when our alumni come back, and when in

general ways — most generous and most effective — they have put their own shoulders to the wheel and helped us onward with our work.

I always get new inspiration from these gatherings, and go back to the day's task with new courage and hope and faith and a new sense of the immense satisfaction of serving in this humble way the country that we love and the world that needs our help.

I am going to speak briefly to-day, because we have much more distinguished speakers still to follow, and I do not want to take anything off the edge of those inspiring remarks to which you have just listened from our friend who has come all the way across the water to be our guest to-day. But I know you want a record at least of the year's work.

The year has been a difficult one in many ways. We have had a larger school than ever, limited only by our capacity, and more boys turned away than ever, — in spite of the demands of the war and the loss of many of our own boys. But the loss of some hundred boys of eighteen years and over, and the consequent lowering of the age of the pupils, has brought its own distinct problems. We have felt the lack of the older brother in our midst, with his qualities of leadership and uplifting influence upon his younger friends. There have been times when our patience has been tried a bit; we have chafed under the influences of childhood in our midst when we thought we were dealing with men. I do not mean to say that that is true of all, by any means; but you can all realize what the loss of a hundred of our boys must mean in a school of this kind. I have said many times that if I had the year to live over again — and I think my colleagues on the faculty share my feeling — we would start on a somewhat more severe record than we did. If we had the system of discipline still practiced in English schools, the rod would have been well worn by this time, for it would have been in pretty constant use. Yet I do not blame the boys altogether, by any means; they are simply the victims of the unusual conditions which have confronted us, — and, I am sorry to say, in some instances the victims of a poor quality of home rule somewhere else. I am reminded of the story I heard recently, told by a schoolmaster who was talking with a parents whose boy had become involved in some school troubles. The parent said: "What ought I to do with that youngster?" The schoolmaster said: "There is just one thing to do. Take him out in the back yard and give him a sound thrashing." "Oh," replied the parent, "I couldn't do that; I have never thrashed him. He has a weak heart, and it wouldn't be safe." "Well," said the

belligent schoolmaster, "then let him take you out and give you one. I don't care who gets it, but there is a thrashing due in the family somewhere."

You have heard something of our war record. I want to speak of that briefly in passing, because it is a record in which we shall always take immense pride. I think I can say that without any semblance of conceit myself, or those for whom I speak to-day.

I rejoice to feel that in the early stages of this great struggle so far as it concerned America, and even before it officially concerned America, Phillips Academy was awake to its responsibilities, and Phillips Academy tried in its humble way to do its duty.

The Ambulance Unit has been spoken of, and the record of that unit is one which will always stand high in the annals of this school. Several of those young fellows gave their lives, leaving here as mere schoolboys, not prompted by a love of adventure, but simply having caught that higher vision which youth so often catches before their elders are aware of its presence.

Long before that Ambulance Unit went, Phillips Academy had decided that its chief function, apart from its intellectual life, and wrapped up with its intellectual life in a sense, should be military work; and under the able leadership of Mr. Stimson of our trustees, and his colleagues, warmly seconded by General Wood who came to visit us, rifle-shooting was started, and the decision was made that the outside activities should give place to the more serious work that lay before us.

We took that stand in spite of criticism at the time, in spite of the attitude of some of our friends in other schools who felt that we were wrong, that we were mistaken and were over-enthusiastic in military matters.

Gentlemen, as I look back over that record I have no cause for regret, as I am sure you have none. To be sure we have nothing to boast of in the way of athletic victories in the past three or four years — we had a stroke of hard luck before that time. But we sur-rendered that in the full confidence that duty's call was clear and the pathway plain; and for the past two years, in spite of the fact that the boys have gone on with their games, we have no reason to regret those defeats. When we look over the record that Andover men have made in this war I am sure you will all join with me in saying that we have done well.

You heard this morning of the eighty-three boys who have laid down their lives in the service of their country. That record is not surpassed in proportion to numbers by any school in this country, and it is not equalled by any of the colleges.



Let me tell you what some of the other men have done who have not made the supreme sacrifice. Here are the figures as they stood on June 12th. I am speaking only of the active service.

Total number of men in Army	
Navy, or Marines	2286
Officers in the Army	1105
Officers in the Navy	254

Total number of officers	1359
Enlisted men of Army	706
Enlisted men of Navy	221

Total number of enlisted men	927
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Total	2286
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That is sixty-two per cent, if you will, or half on the basis of the colleges where the S.A.T.C. Unit is considered. Outside of the S.A.T.C. Unit that would amount to sixty-two per cent. I don't think there is any college that can equal that record; certainly none that surpasses it.

Now as to the rank of the officers:

#### OFFICERS OF ARMY

Major General	2
Brigadier General	1
Colonel	8
Lieutenant-Colonel	21
Major	80
Captain	279
1st Lieutenant	325
2nd Lieutenant	389
	1105

#### OFFICERS OF NAVY

Commander	1
Lieutenant-Commander	3
Lieutenant, Senior Grade	31
Lieutenant, Junior Grade	55
Ensign	164
	254

Including the Red Cross and the Y.M.C.A. work gives seventy-one additional men, making with the 2286 in Army, Navy, or Marines a grand total of 2357. I think, gentlemen, you will admit with me that even though our athletics may have suffered a bit in the accomplishment of that record, there is no cause for regret.

There is another interesting thing connected with our departure from our old policy under the stress of military demands. Most of my schoolmaster friends were complaining last year about the lack of scholarship, and intellectual inactivity in our members. I heard it commonly said that schools were

"shot to pieces" because of the distractions resultant from the war, because of the military activities which took too much of the time and thought of the boys. I know many of our instructors here felt that that would be the situation, and yet those same men at the end of the year were the first to testify that they never had better intellectual work in the school than that year during the war. And that work which you have heard mentioned this morning is simply a testimony to the belief on our part. We did our intellectual work, so necessary in war as well as in peace, and yet we were able to meet the other demands as well. In fact I think that the balance which we had struck was after all about as good as could have been attained.

This year we have had many faculty changes from necessity, so many of our men having gone into the service. Some of them are returning to us with distinction; some of them have found other opportunities which they have accepted, and they will not be with us again. I think the faculty today is as strong as it has ever been, in spite of the inroads of the war; and when these other men return, with the good material we have been able to gather up during the year, we shall be even stronger.

I may mention in passing that one element of our strength is the long term of service which so many of our men have enjoyed,—those terms which they have filled with accomplishment. I am reminded that one of our members this year reaches his twenty-fifth anniversary as an instructor in Phillips Academy; one of our best teachers, one of our most respected men,—Mr. John L. Phillips, whom you all know and love.

The year has brought us many good things in material ways. I want to call your attention to several of them.

One of our generous alumni whose name is withheld at his own request has recently presented us \$5,500, with which the organ in the Chapel has been enlarged and made one of the best that could be asked for.

Another alumnus has presented us with \$10,000 for the re-decorating of the Chapel, that that interior may be made more in keeping with what the building stands for and more inspiring to those who gather there from week to week and day to day.

One of our boys who laid down his life in the war,—Ammi Wright Lancashire,—only a recent graduate, testified to his love and loyalty to the school in a somewhat unique way, in leaving us in his will a bequest of \$20,000 to be used at the discretion of the Trustees.

Just within the past week I have been notified of the desire of the mother and sister of



our beloved friend and most loyal alumnus, George X. McLanahan, to establish a scholarship of \$10,000 in the school in memory of that devoted servant and loyal alumnus.

Today I have been requested to accept from Mrs. John Coleman and family an additional scholarship of \$6000 in memory of Robert H. Coleman, another one of our old boys to give his life in the great war.

I want to call your attention to another unique thing, and that is that the Alumni Fund this year has reached unprecedented figures, and that the sum total now contributed in this widespread sort of gift open to every one of us has reached the \$20,000 mark. That has been due very largely, or partly at least, to the unique generosity of '94, which is going to be spoken of in a moment here by a representative of that class.

I think those things indicate that the old boys who have gone out from us, and their friends, are not unmindful of what we have done for them.

There is just one other matter to touch on briefly. You have heard something of this War Memorial which the school is proposing to erect in memory of those eighty-three boys [perhaps the number may be increased, for the names still come in] who have made the great sacrifice and of whom we are so justly proud. We have felt that this memorial should take a form which will make it distinctly a memorial, unique, lasting, inspiring, and influential; and when we talked the matter over with some of our most interested alumni who generously have volunteered to shoulder the main responsibility of conducting this campaign, they said: "That is not nearly enough. These are the times of big things, and if ever an institution deserved a big thing, Andover does. What we want to do is to do something that shall leave its impression not only upon the minds of the boys as they gaze upon it or as they make use of it, but we want to strengthen the school at the point where every school should be strongest—in its teaching force, and in the recognition we give those men who have given their lives and their loyal devoted service to us—the recognition we give them of our appreciation of what they have done and what they are still doing. We are going to put up a million dollars in addition to that Fund, as a Teachers' Fund, that that part of the school may be made secure."

I cannot tell you what that means to us here. We have had two or three generous bequests in recent years, and we have turned in the greater part of that to the teaching force. We boast about our public school system, and we may well boast of the magnificent work that the public schools are doing. But many of us

that are in touch with public schools know the tremendous problems that confront them. It does not make any difference how nearly perfect a system you have, if you cannot count on sterling manhood and womanhood, on your teaching force to guide and control and direct; and our public school system today is in great danger of breaking down because the teacher's position does not offer to men and women a living wage.

Have we any right to demand of those into whose hands we place the teaching of our children, the molding of their character, the building of their future,—have we any right to demand of them that they shall make sacrifices which no one else is called upon to make, in order that with pure missionary zeal and an altruistic spirit they may maintain their position? It is not fair. The country has got to be awakened to the fact that a man in the teaching position, with all the demands that are made upon him, is entitled to remuneration on a par with other men who in the community at large stand perhaps higher than he simply because of the size of their bank account. It is not that these men and women want additional money; it is that they want an income that is suitable to their position in life. And if anyone is entitled to hold up his head and stand free in the community about him, it is the one who is entrusted with the shaping of the character and the lives of the citizens of tomorrow.

I cannot begin to tell you what a source of satisfaction it is to us here to feel that our alumni and friends have awakened to that great fact, and that they propose to see to it that the old ideal at Andover shall be sustained and made permanent and that men shall be attracted here, the finest type that we can get, knowing that their future is definitely assured for them if they only do their work, and knowing, too, that if here and connected with this school they need have no feelings of hesitancy or humiliation or distress because of their standing in the community of which they are a part.

So I look forward to the accomplishment of this great task as one of the greatest things that can possibly happen in the school life, one of the things that shall bring added lustre and prestige to the School. And the surest proof I have of that, gentlemen, is in the new confidence with which our alumni are discussing these things today, helping us all along the line to a larger and better accomplishment of the work assigned.

I want to express on behalf of myself and my colleagues today my deep appreciation of that attitude, and my hearty thanks for what you have done and what you propose to do.



THE CLASS OF 1879 AT ITS 40TH REUNION



THE PROCESSION ON ITS WAY ACROSS THE MAIN CAMPUS



General James Parker, U. S. A. was next introduced by President Fuller as follows:—

"We Americans are proud of our country and we are proud of our countrymen. No part of our countrymen are we more proud of than we are of the men in the United States Army. Andover has been happy to have a number of generals among her sons, but no one has a more distinguished record for the training of men than he whom I am about to introduce to you, no one has done more efficient work toward preparing men for our national army.

"Graduated from West Point in 1876, he took part in a number of Indian campaigns; then Cuba; was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for valor in the Spanish War; appointed successor to General Pershing in command of the Southern Division; later was made Commander of the 32d Division in France.

"Gentlemen of the Alumni, it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you General James Parker of the Class of 1870."

#### ADDRESS BY GENERAL JAMES PARKER, U. S. A.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Alumni: As an old graduate of Andover of the Class of 1870, I am delighted to find myself once more in these classic precincts. As a boy, I was fortunate in attending two schools, both in their way, perhaps, the finest in the world, Andover and West Point. Why were these schools pre-eminent? To my mind it was due, not to the curriculum, but to something which is more potent in forming a young man's character, to discipline, to thoroughness.

The reputation of Andover, when I attended the school, was due principally to one man; that stern old disciplinarian, Samuel Taylor, "Uncle Sam." In this town, over citizens and scholars alike, he ruled like a martinet. He was Commanding Officer, with none to say him nay. Without the aid of military laws, he, by his determination and force of character, secured from town and gown complete adherence to the rules of the institution, rules which were almost as strict as those at West Point. In some ways they were stricter. Theater-going, card-playing, billiards, novel-reading, dancing, with him were anathema. He was the last of the old Puritans.

But although we feared the stern old man, we respected and honored him. I think he was the greatest Greek and Latin scholar of America. As an instructor he was marvelous. His approved translation of the *Iliad* was, I believe, the model for the poet Bryant. But while we incidentally learned to read and translate the Classics, the most valuable thing we learned under "Uncle Sam" was Thoroughness. That was impressed upon our boyish minds ever and always. "Be thorough and you will have pride in your task," said he; "be careless and you will be ashamed of it." Do a thing thoroughly and well; it is not worth while attempting a thing unless you can do it well. Such were his ideas, impressed upon us daily in the class room. Would to God

such ideas were more in the fashion today! There would be less fear and danger of Bolshevism.

That same discipline, that same thoroughness, I found later at West Point. And speaking of the Great War, in which Andover has such a glorious record, I wish to claim here, that it was the thoroughness and discipline taught at West Point that created an Army fit to save the world for humanity.

As at Andover, it was due to thoroughness that many slackers and triflers, during the school year, fell by the wayside. At West Point so much was demanded of the scholar, so much thoroughness was required, that, on an average, only one-third of the young men who entered, graduated. At a college a man crams for examination once a month or so — at West Point we were cramming for examinations every day. There is no let-up in the four years' course, except during one vacation. The West Point Cadet recites on each subject once per day, unflinching; at the end of the week he sees his marks, at the end of each month he is advanced or lowered in his grade in the class; at the end of each six months the lowest men in the class are discharged, without fear or favor. It is a race to escape extinction.

In 1917 only one-third of the officers of our Peace Army were from West Point. Nevertheless that one-third gave the tone to the Army. Officers who had not graduated at West Point, modelled themselves on West Point methods, so that it was difficult to tell the difference. As our Peace Army was the nucleus of our War Army, so West Point was the nucleus of our Peace Army. And West Point leavened the whole lump, for Peace or for War.

And when the War came, the people had confidence in this our Army, because it was trained by West Point methods. And to our surprise, the people gave us *carte blanche*.



We asked for conscription, a thing unheard of, and we got it. We asked for a force of four millions of men, and we got it. We asked for 32 Training Camps costing ten millions of dollars apiece, and we got them. We asked for billions of dollars for supplies, for munitions, for pay for our armies, and we got them. "They will not steal — the men who are to handle these huge sums — they are West Pointers" — people said.

But West Point did more. West Point, as represented by the General Staff at Washington, demanded thoroughness, discipline, intensive training. They demanded that these troops be trained eight hours per day for six months, before being sent into battle. Such a thing had never been heard of before. Eight hours per day for three days is twenty-four hours, which was as much training as the National Guardsman received formerly in twelve months. But it was done — and the troops responded. These splendid young soldiers, the flower of American manhood, were anxious to go into battle, were anxious to be fit, were anxious to learn their job to the minutest detail. And while their muscles worked, their minds worked, and they were fed on stories of battle, so that when at last they emerged on the battlefield, amid unprecedented scenes of horror, mutilation, and devastation, their best friends dying alongside of them, the American soldier could say, "This is no surprise to me; I have discounted all this — this is what I spent long months in training for — Forward!"

Europe was in great straits when the mass of our Army appeared. Her fate hung in the balance, and she asked tremulously, "Will these men fight?" Our foes answered, "No, they are not fighters, it is not in the American nature to fight."

Then came Cantigny, Belleau Wood, Chateau Thierry. Thank God for those names. Did the Americans fight? Ask the Germans! And the World said, "The Americans CAN fight! Not like tyroes, but like veterans, like heroes!" "We have two million men like these," said Foch. "STRIKE!" And with victory in their hearts, English, French, Italians, until then despairing, struck — and the German line went reeling back. And the Germans said, "If America had not come into the War, we would have won."

It was at Soissons where the Americans first attacked in force. Soissons may be called the decisive battle of the war. And here let me read an extract from the order of the French General Mangin, commanding that force.

### ORDER GENERALE 318

OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND  
SOLDIERS OF THE 3D UNITED STATES  
ARMY CORPS

Shoulder to shoulder with your French comrades you were thrown in to the counter offensive battle which commenced on the 18th of July.

You rushed into the fight as though into a fête.

Your magnificent courage completely routed a surprised enemy, and your indomitable tenacity checked the counter-attacks of his fresh divisions.

You have shown yourselves worthy sons of the Great Country, and you were admired by your brothers in arms.

Ninety-one guns, 7,200 prisoners, immense booty, 10 kilometers of country re-conquered, this is your share of the spoil of this victory.

Furthermore, you have really felt your superiority over the barbarous enemy of the whole human race, against whom the children of Liberty are striving.

To attack him is to vanquish him.

American Comrades! I am grateful to you for the blood so generously spilled on the soil of my Country!

I am proud to have commanded you during such days, and to have fought with you for the deliverance of the world.

MANGIN

Our soldiers rushed into battle as though to a fête! They rushed to victorious death as though to a feast! And the infantry of the First and Second Divisions, who included, without doubt, men from Andover, left on the field of battle over fifty per cent of their strength. Can we doubt that if our troops at the Battle of Santiago, in 1898, had been of such mettle, they would have taken the city on the first day?

But do you believe these results could have been accomplished if our troops had been trained as in the War of the Rebellion, or in the Spanish-American War? I say No. What made us win at Soissons was hard intensive training, bringing Thoroughness, Discipline, the things that "Uncle Sam" stood for, that Andover stands for, that West Point stands for. It is not the slackers and triflers who win the world.

I have a personal interest in this matter. Besides seeing some of the fighting in Europe, I think I have assisted, at Brownsville, in the Southern Department, and in the 32nd, and 85th Divisions, all of which I commanded, in the training of about one hundred and fifty thousand men for the War. And in this connection I want to say a word for the officers of

the old Army, the West Pointers, and others, who did not get to the Front.

In 1915 there were 4700 in the Army. This means that in 1917 there were only that number who had had over one year's service. Of these about 700 were non-combatants, doctors, chaplains, and others. Of the remainder 38 per cent got to France. This means that in an Army of two million men there were only about fifteen hundred old line officers, and many of these were detached from the front lines. National Guard Divisions of forty thousand men had but twenty-five old line officers, National Army Divisions of forty thousand men had but thirty-one old line officers.

Sixty-eight per cent of the old line officers did not reach France. Why was this? Because these officers preferred to stay? Not at all. Fitted to command, the best fighting blood in the Army, they ate their hearts out, because they were selected, on account of their efficiency, to prepare, organize, arm, and train the masses of men we sent over to fight. The best men we had were selected for these jobs. They had worked all their lives to fit themselves for command in battle — but when battle came they were needed elsewhere. "Duty, Honor, Country," says the West Point motto. They did their duty to their country. They were thorough. Do they not deserve honor?

It is a wonderful and impressive spectacle

that you have looked upon in the past two years, you the pupils of this noble institution. You have reason to be proud of your country. No doubt now remains as to its pre-eminence in power and in valor. With its four million men trained for battle, its incomparable resources, and by its material and moral grandeur, this Great Republic has become the Arbiter of the World, for the maintenance of Peace and Justice. But do not forget that these results have been achieved by Organization, Discipline, Thoroughness, Training. In your career, work, organize for success. And it will come.

Brig.-Gen. Marlborough Churchill, U. S. A. was then introduced by Mr. Fuller, president of the alumni:—

"We have with us to-day a fellow school-mate of many of us, the son of one of our most beloved teachers, an Andover boy whom Andover is proud to honor. We have followed his career with interest and with just pride. As head of the Military Intelligence Department of the General Staff he has rendered his country great service, and he has rendered great service to our Allies — and those governments have given him well deserved honors.

"It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you the worthy son of our beloved friend, Marlborough Churchill of the Class of '96, General in the United States Army."

#### ADDRESS BY BRIG.-GEN. MARLBOROUGH CHURCHILL, U. S. A.

Mr. President, Fellow Andover Boys, and Fellow Townspeople: A year ago you gave me a welcome here which will endure as one of the richest treasures of my life. It was my great privilege to receive that welcome as the first Andover boy home from France and to attempt to be the spokesman of that great body of Andover boys whose privilege it was to remain in France until it was "over, over there."

To-day Andover boys in the war need no spokesman. Those who came through the ordeal are here to speak for themselves. Our dead, who will never come back to us, by their glorious death on the field of honor have become unforgettable and immortal. The alumni of our grand old school will never assemble without paying reverential tribute to their gallantry, their glory, and their supreme sacrifice.

We met last year in the darkest hour of the war. Never was Germany so near her goal.

But never was America so well-tuned for national effort. The delays and blunders of our first year were being wiped off the slate by the spirit of national team-play. The result of this national team-play was being welded and prepared for inter-allied team-play by that great captain of the destiny of civilization, Marshal Foch. Four weeks after we met here last June, Foch applied this force decisively, and continued unrelentingly to apply it until the German armies cracked and were saved from utter destruction only by the armistice for which they begged him.

Team-play, national and inter-allied, won the war. The British navy, from the first day of the war, gained and maintained the mastery of the sea. The French Army held the Germans at bay until the British force was ready in 1916. Together the French and British armies rushed men and munitions to the stricken Italian Army in 1917, and together they held the line and at the same



time helped the tiny beginnings of our great forces until they were ready to tip the scales the right way.

The conflicting interests of the peace table have already sadly impaired this inter-allied team-play. Already our national team-play has become ragged. The selfishness, and the racial, religious, social, and political prejudices which we put aside in order to unify our national effort are already at their insidious work. There are military aspects of this national disintegration which touch my daily work and of which I wish to speak a word of warning to-day.

That our great wartime army and navy should disintegrate is only right and proper. Never have such systematic and successful efforts been made to return such huge forces to civil pursuits. On the day following the armistice, when the President decided to bring the army home at once, General March said to General Hines, the Chief of Embarkation, "Hines, I expect you to bring them home at the rate of three hundred and ten thousand per month." That figure exceeded by one thousand the best monthly record made by General Hines in getting men to France, a record made at a time when every shipping resource of the allied world was freely at his disposal. General Hines, the modest, quiet man who has just turned forty and who was a captain of artillery at the beginning of the war, and whose name you never see in the papers, set about this stupendous task. He found ships where experts said there were no ships. He pulled ships for us out of the pool where other nations were playing international poker with ships as stakes. He dangled food before the eyes of hungry Germany and told her she could have it if we could have her merchant fleet. And he got the ships. To-day we control five hundred and twelve ships. In May three hundred and thirty thousand men came home. They are coming to-day at the rate of eleven thousand a day. General Hines will have the last man out of Europe by early fall if the President, as Commander in Chief, wants it done. And when the men get home, Colonel Arthur Woods, the head of the Employment Service, will get them jobs. Less than a third of the men ask his help. Of those who have asked, seventy per cent have been given work: and the machinery of Colonel Woods's office is getting better every day.

In all this complicated task of demobilization, it would be folly to deny that there are individual cases of vexatious and apparently inexcusable delay, and sometimes of dismal failure. But such cases form a tiny minority. To the man, the family of the community concerned, they bulk large, but they are but

small specks on a fair record of achievement.

These results are due to a military organization disgracefully neglected in the past, characterized by folly, waste and error at the beginning of its wartime growth, but which to-day is a cross-section of the best in our nation, and which has produced the best-equipped, the cleanest and best-behaved army in Europe and the best means for returning that army to the people of which it is a part.

No honest man would try to whitewash the folly, the waste, and the error which once existed. No honest man would try to shield the officers who have fallen below the standard which this organization has set for itself and finally attained. I know whereof I speak when I say that there is no man and no body of men in the War Department to-day trying to shield dishonesty, inefficiency, or injustice. The military administration is attempting to preserve for the future the standards which have been attained at such a cost, and to demonstrate that the few officers who failed to measure up to those standards are not representative of the Army of the United States.

Because a few culprits have been found, there are those who would tear down the whole fabric of our military organization, and this at a time when peace has not been declared, and when, as we meet here, in a half dozen different parts of the world men are to-day killing one another and nationalities are facing one another in battle array.

We entered this war, not, as would have been logical, with one small army capable of expansion, but with a heterogeneous force made up of three component parts: the regular army, the national guard of forty-eight states, and the new or national army. Gradually these elements became mixed. At first the mixture brought some friction. To-day there are trouble-seekers who would have us believe that this friction was intentional, preventable, and characteristic. This friction is something to be forgotten and to be avoided in the future. If, for selfish ends or to air individual grievances, men continually comment on it, exaggerate and seek to perpetuate it, they will do immeasurable harm to the nation. By executive order issued a year ago, there is but one Army, the Army of the United States. It now is made up of the most perfect American blend ever seen or dreamed of. The man who, for self or for political party, seeks to disintegrate that blend is nothing less than a traitor.

War is such a beastly thing that men want to forget it as soon as it is over. Our history teaches us that we have so far forgotten our wars that we have forgotten with them their lessons. We have never had a sane military





CHAS. P. STEVENS  
Awarded Croix de Guerre



MORTIMER J. MILLER, '17  
Awarded Croix de Guerre



T. H. BEDDALL, '09  
Awarded Croix de Guerre



CHAS. A. MACARTHUR  
Major, U. S. A.

policy. Washington and Hamilton knew it and tried to make our country at its birth realize that, from a military point of view, absolute union and absolute national control were essential. After the Civil War Sherman and Emory Upton saw the evil results of our lack of policy and tried to correct them. But we forgot the lessons of that stupendous conflict and entered a far greater one almost naked and unprepared. Our allies held off our enemies until we had learned our lesson and were ready. If we had met Germany without Allied help, it is an even question whether we should have stopped our retreat at the Alleghenies or the Rockies. Never let the fact that we tipped the scales of the Great War the right way blind us to the fact that we did it as a part of an inter-allied effort.

The military lessons of this war are these:— we must have a unified military policy directed by the nation; we cannot depend upon the loose alliance of the separate armies of forty-eight states; and in time of peace we must have a small, well-equipped, well-instructed force based on the fundamental, democratic principle that no good citizen can escape the training necessary to fit him to defend his country any more than he can escape the public school education necessary for him to defend himself in the competition of modern life.

This has been said many times, both in this country and in England where similar lack of policy has always brought similar results. What Washington and Sherman and Roosevelt and Wood said to deaf ears in America, Lord Roberts said to deaf ears in England.

As a country we need to have it said many times until the welfare and efficiency of our army is the concern of every citizen, and until every citizen, above all, the citizen who has had the benefits of education in schools like Andover, realizes that whatever army we have is part of the nation, and that the responsibility for a poor army reaches back through the legislators until it rests with the voters. Above all, we must remember that when we hear this army reviled and attacked, it is not and never has been a Republican Army, or a Democratic Army, or — above all — a Prohibition Army, or the Army of any party; but an American Army, — your Army, — my Army, — OUR Army.

The next speaker was Archibald B. Roosevelt of the class of 1913, who was introduced with the following remarks:—

— “The name of Roosevelt is a name which looms large. As I said, the name of Roosevelt is a name that looms large. Loyalty, patriotism, and self-sacrifice, this family have at all times given our country.

“Beloved of his men, one of four brothers who were in the United States Service, the brother of one Roosevelt who gave his life for us, the son of one of the greatest leaders our country has ever seen, wounded himself while leading his men of the 26th Infantry in action, a winner of the Croix de Guerre,— Gentlemen of the Alumni of Phillips Academy, it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you Mr. Archibald Bullock Roosevelt of the class of 1913, Captain in the United States Army.”

#### SPEECH OF CAPTAIN ARCHIBALD B. ROOSEVELT

Mr. President, Dr. Stearns, and Alumni,— and the Bosses of the Alumni up in the gallery: I want to thank you for the kind reception, which is really a reception in memory of my father, and which I want you to realize that I do not take to myself.

In the counter-offensive at Cantigny in the spring of 1918, the First Division took the field under French generalship against the Huns for the first time; it was the first time in an advance. The 26th Infantry, Company B, had a young lieutenant named Gustafson, whose father was a Swedish tailor. He came from Chicago. This man marched forward with his men, went over the top, was severely wounded — wounded to death — by a German machine-gun bullet. As he fell his sergeant came up to him and said, “Lieutenant,

have you any particular orders?” And Lieutenant Gustafson looked up at him, and the last words he said were: “Carry on, Sergeant! Carry on!”

That is what I am here to ask you gentlemen to do to-day, especially the graduates of the class of 1919. I want you to “Carry on”. I want you to carry on what our men of Andover whose deaths were commemorated in the chapel service to-day sealed with their blood.

There are many things that they ask us to carry on. One of them is that they wish us to carry on the friendship and reward the loyalty of those nations — of England, France, Italy, Belgium — who fought for us so nobly for three years before we were able to make up our minds that this indeed was a war on which all civilization depended.

We have a representative of England here to-day. I hope everyone will speak to him and tell him that we wish him to carry back to England our appreciation of the loyalty and sacrifice of his countrymen; our appreciation that no matter how differently they think on certain subjects, or how hard it is to understand them or for them to understand us, we are back of them for the reason of the great fight they put up for us in the year of 1914.

The men who sealed this with their blood are, most of them, of humble birth. They had not the opportunity for schooling such as we have here at Andover. The citizen soldiers of our army were given, under the democratic scheme which we had over there, an equal opportunity to rise to whatever rank they could get by their own abilities. Men have come back to-day who were privates before the war, who lived in the tenements of the East Side, but who by their indomitable will and desire to get their education have risen to commissioned officers.

In the First Division, as General Parker will tell you,—he had a very gallant son there,—in the First Division we were shoved into action far more quickly than was expected. Before we went into action we were asked for recommendations for promotions of men who we hoped would be able to serve as commissioned officers in the United States Army. I shall attempt to give you an idea of what a cross-section of American life they were, by telling you their names and a short description of them.

Many of them, on account of the necessity of getting into the line, have accepted a higher commission than the United States can ever offer them—and the United States commission is the highest and proudest, I believe, of any commission in the world. They have gone "West". I will just tell you of two or three of those instances.

There was Private Fennessy of Rochester. Fennessy was a Catholic priest when the war came, being a young man of twenty-two years old. He did not want to go in as a padre; he felt his duty was in the fighting line. He enlisted in B Company of the 26th Infantry, and served as my company clerk. His father was an Irish immigrant. Fennessy I knew nothing about until one day I came out to rest, and I was sitting in the company office making out that beastly form with which officers are familiar, and Fennessy came and said: "I think the captain is tired. It would do the captain good if he would read this volume of Swinburne which I happen to have." It was rather hard to have a private, a doughboy, offer you a volume of Swinburne. Fennessy acted as an automatic rifle corporal and was

killed at Cantigny, where his last words were to Lieutenant Holmes (who, incidentally, was half Swedish and half Jew by descent, American by actual circumstances) — he said to him, "Lieutenant," (his jaw was shot off so that he could hardly speak), "Lieutenant, we lack four men for our automatic rifle corps, and we need them for the attack." He died without a chance for saying anything else. Fennessy was recommended for second lieutenant, and he got his commission all right — something higher than that.

We had Corporal Swartz. If any of you have read or seen Barnsfather's cartoons of *The Better 'Ole*, or seen the play, you will remember old Bill—the moustache that drooped down. We called Corporal Swartz "Old Bill" or "the sea lion", and he was always smiling and always cheerful. He, too, was recommended for promotion, only to be killed at Cantigny. Of German-Jewish descent, he spoke German considerably better than he did English, and was of invaluable use to us when patrolling, as he was able to give all the German countersigns and answer them in his own language. Rather risky, but very pleasant business,—at least he said it was very pleasant.

We had a man by the name of Anzorilus, a Greek,—at least of Greek descent, in fact of Greek origin. His father was in a Turkish prison, captured as a smuggler. Anzorilus received the Distinguished Service Cross and the Croix de Guerre.

We had men like Private Rino of the Grenade Squad. Rino was an American of Italian origin from the East Side. He went over the top in the first raid we had in the American lines. It was the first time we went over the top, and I remember as Private Rino got away out in the outpost he became a little nervous,—you do get nervous out there—I hate to admit it,—and he pulled out the pin of his grenade and could not get it back. He did not dare throw the grenade, because some German would put down a barrage on us. So he had to hold that grenade from midnight until three o'clock in the morning.

We had another man by the name of Rourke. You can all guess where he came from. "Turk", he was called. He was one of the old type of sergeant who I fear has mostly gone "West" in this country. General Parker knows them. Perhaps not for Prohibition, but splendid fighters! In another raid Sergeant Rourke gave away his place by the fact that he was always chewing tobacco, and he got excited and swallowed his tobacco instead of spitting it out. The result was disastrous and noisy.



These men and men like these, with the exception of Sergeant Rourke, who had come directly in from civilian life, had not been given the opportunity to train. They were sent over there raw, inexperienced, hardly knowing one end of a rifle from another, put against trained troops and told to acquit themselves. Gentlemen, that is almost like murder. It is almost like murder. Nothing but the savage fighting qualities of those men pulled them through, and the determination of every man and officer in the United States Army whom I came across on the other side that, happen what might, we must fight that war through to a finish.

These men went against the trained veterans of Prussia and fought without adequate clothing, without adequate ammunition and shoes, without the proper weapons, simply because the American people, you and myself, were unwilling to look far enough forward and take out a life insurance for them. We ought to see that that does not happen again. We ought not to blame the men. As General Churchill said, it is the fact that the American people were behind the men who made mistakes, and were unwilling to give them the proper experience before we tried ourselves in war. It is up to you, gentlemen, to remedy this before the next great war.

Now there is one other thing we learned on the other side: the value of education. We would attempt often to make officers from men who had no education. Generally it was a failure. They needed at least—and I believe nearly every man who has been an army man will back me in that—they needed at least a high school training. If they had got a training such as this that Principal Stearns and his teachers tried to give us, we would have an army equalled by none. Americans from Tennessee, from Georgia, from up in Maine, men of American descent for centuries, I am ashamed to say, had less education, and were more ignorant than foreigners who came into New York from what in our arrogance some of us call the backward old countries. We cannot say that until we remedy the blight which is in the mountains of Tennessee and the backwoods of Maine and spreads far over the United States.

When the class of 1919 gets to Harvard or Yale or Princeton, or wherever they happen to go—I mentioned Harvard first, but I am afraid Yale has a majority here, it always did have in my time—when you get there you will find there a small but noisy class of people who, I fear, had a great influence shortly before the war, and who seem to desire to continue that influence after the war,—you will find the so-called educated Bolshevik. He comes

into your room and he explains to you how he at heart is an internationalist, he loves the whole world, he wants to see every one on an equal footing, he wants to see the rights of man vindicated even through bloodshed. He strips off his coat—and he always has a dirty shirt on, and he always seems to have two days' growth of whiskers. I never seem to catch him the day he shaves. It is these men who think they are intellectuals who do us a tremendous amount of harm.

We must endeavor to see to it that we give an opportunity to our young men to get an education, even if not an education such as is offered here at Andover—for we have only one Stearns. Even if we cannot give him that, see that he gets some sort of education, and make it his own fault if he fails to succeed. That is what we tried to do in the army. We tried to put a man on his own merits and let him sink or swim on his own abilities.

Gentlemen, you cannot love mankind unless you are willing, you cannot be willing to sacrifice for mankind unless you are willing to die or to live for your family, for your schools and institutions, and for your country.

The last speaker was then introduced by President Fuller.

"We have one more speaker before we break up. It is twenty-five years ago that we Phillips boys of '94 graduated from this dear old school, and it has been our great privilege at this Memorial Service which we had this morning to do honor to a member of the class who has given his life for his country,—Howard Walter Beal.

"A member of the class of '94, in order that Mr. Beal's memory may live on, and his example serve to future Phillips boys, has this day established a scholarship to be known as the Howard Walter Beal 1894 Scholarship. I am sure that you all, and especially my classmates of 1894, will be glad of this announcement.

"Another thing I wish to speak about is this. The class of 1894 set itself the mark of turning in to the Alumni Fund at this their twenty-fifth anniversary the sum of \$5000. This is the largest sum that any class has ever turned in to the Endowment Fund of Phillips Academy. And I am proud and happy to say that the class of 1894 will not only turn in \$5000, but may turn in a little in addition to that amount.

"I want to have this twenty-fifth mark that we have made of \$5000 as the aim and goal of every class that comes to Andover in the future and celebrates its twenty-fifth anniversary. There is no reason why the graduates of Phillips Academy cannot have a fixed

amount — as they do at Yale and at Harvard. When the twenty-fifth anniversary comes along, each of those classes turns in a very substantial fund to the endowment of those colleges. It would be a great thing for this school of which we are so proud if this sum of \$5000 should each year come rolling in

from the class that is celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary.

"I have asked our classmate, David Brewer Eddy, to speak to you in regard to the class of '94, about the school and such other things as he may think fit for this occasion."

#### SPEECH OF DAVID BREWER EDDY, '94

Mr. Chairman, Guests, Gentlemen: We cherish the same hope and aspiration as did Mrs. Carr. When the thirteenth little Carr was born and a neighbor congratulated her on having quite a train of cars she replied: "Begad, as for me I hope it is the caboose." And so far as the announcement of the chairman goes, this is the caboose. When they asked the dignified old minister of several generations ago, "How long, sir, do you wish to preach?" he said: "Bordering on half an hour, with an inclination toward mercy." If I go beyond five minutes please show me the door. We will still have time for the ball game and train.

My ideal for an anti-climax is for a civilian to be asked to speak after two generals and a Roosevelt. If there is any sentiment that could be brought to your thought, or any note that could be sounded, as we close this rare occasion, it must be something that links up with the great world events of the hour. Anything else does not befit a day so pregnant with important decisions and problems affecting the future.

The negative at the present moment holds the platform. Voices of disaster and of chaos are telling us how it cannot be done. You will always surely find more men who can say how it cannot be done than the few to say how it will be done.

In this hour we must find some hope and confidence for the future or we lose the idealism under which we have fought and which has made possible this as a Victory Reunion. We note the strife of partisan politics, forcing its place into that which should be held by statesmanship. We note the diversified councils of nations, the clash of racial ambitions, in the conference of Versailles and Paris. We are not ignorant of the thousand and one warnings that remind us that this war may not be the last, and that our victory may be incomplete.

But in the wide circle of all our thinking, if there is any one ground of confidence and of faith in the future that note has been struck in

the first word spoken to us this afternoon Not in the terms of treaties of peace forced by compromise upon a watchful world; not merely in the terms of leagues of nations beset by sinister critics and upon opponents behind and before. If there is any ground of confidence for you and me on this old hill, founded on traditions that come from the old country, we find that hope in the new, benevolent, firm control to be exerted upon the new, weaker and backward nations by the Anglo-Saxon brethren in future centuries.

We have welcomed to-day an honored member of the British Empire, filled with thoughts of sympathy with us in our purpose of education. But behind his words and figure there come to our imagination the thoughts of the Empire itself, with which we have struck palms in the terms of treaty and the new thoughts of friendship that will find the path through the forest just ahead.

Together, the nation overseas and ourselves control one-third the population of the world, one-third the earth's surface, more than half of the total measured and developed wealth of the globe, more than two-thirds of the total shipping trade and commerce of the world. And, may I add, more than 95 per cent of the altruism and ideals and passion of justice for the weak which must play such a part in the world's settlement in the decades to come!

I had the pleasure one evening last summer of standing in the House of Commons at the close of their debate on the League of Nations. I heard an honored leader there say: "We have not discussed any League, but across the seas they have thought it through. Whatever of sovereignty Britain will lose if the freedom of the seas become an object of discussion, we will gain immeasurably more from the fact that our future will be compassed with America by our side. We gain, whatever we lose, in the future of the world, if this friendship continue." And since I heard the cry come down from the benches, "Hear, hear. Hear, hear," from every side, I have never been able to cherish one doubt concerning the



world safety when the affirmative takes the platform and the constructive idealism of our modern Anglo-Saxon leadership forces to your heart and to mine the things for which your home has sacrificed, the things which have been portrayed in schools like this, and, sir,

like yours, and which have been pulsed in the conscience, in the traditions, and in the hopes of the Anglo-Saxon world.

At the conclusion of Mr. Eddy's remarks the meeting was adjourned.

## General School Interests

### The Andover Faculty visit Exeter

On Wednesday, May 21, some twenty members of the Andover teaching staff, at the invitation of the Exeter Faculty, motored to Exeter in the afternoon and were entertained at the Academy. The Andover guests were shown around the Exeter grounds and buildings and then took dinner at Dunbar Hall. They returned late in the evening after a most enjoyable visit. The Andover teachers who went were Mr. McCurdy, Mr. G. T. Eaton, Professor Forbes, Mr. Phillips, Mr. F. E. Newton, Mr. Lynde, Mr. Poynter, Mr. Hinman, Dr. Fuess, Mr. Boyce, Mr. G. H. Eaton, Mr. Tower, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Benton, Mr. H. C. Stearns, Mr. F. L. Newton, and Mr. Roth.

### The Phillips Club

The Phillips Club has had an exceptionally successful season, with a program of interesting smoke talks. On January 13, 1919 Professor Ernest Guthrie spoke on *England in the War*. Dr. Claude M. Fuess of the teaching staff talked on January 27 about his experiences as a Camp Personnel Officer, and gave a typical army psychological test to those present. February 17 was Ladies' Night, the speaker being Dr. H. C. Sartorio of Boston, who gave a most entertaining lecture on *Italy's Part in the War*. On February 26 Commander Thomas M. Osborne of the Portsmouth Naval Prison spoke on the general subject of *Prison Reform*. Dr. Hugh Cabot of the British Army gave an address on April 7 upon some interesting strategical features of the last year of the war. On April 14 Major Frank Knox of Manchester, New Hampshire, who is well known in Andover, spoke on the topic *The Horse Not Obsolete in War*. Major Guy Lowell of the American Red Cross gave a talk on April 21 in the Stone Chapel, his subject being *At the Italian Front*. The last meeting of the year was held on May 5, as a welcome to Captain Markham W. Stackpole and Lieutenant Frederick J. Daly, both members of the club and recently re-

turned from overseas. Both officers talked interestingly of their experiences.

The Phillips Club, as usual, was used as Alumni Headquarters during Commencement Week, and many of the graduates registered there.

### Music at the School during the Spring Term

A larger number of concerts than usual has taken place in the chapel during the present term. On Good Friday Evening, Mrs. J. C. Angus of Andover, piano, and Mr. Pfatteicher, organ, played the principal motifs from Wagner's *Parsifal*. On April 23 an interesting organ recital was played by Dean George Alex A. West, F. A. G. O., F. R. G. O., of Philadelphia, Dean of the Pennsylvania chapter of the American Guild of Organists. On May 14 the school orchestra gave a concert in the chapel at which it played the *Military Symphony* of Hadyn, complete G Major, and a portion of Mendelssohn's symphony to *The Hymn of Praise*. A new and interesting feature at this concert was a prize competition in quartette singing for a prize of \$20.00, offered by the music department through the generosity of a friend. Four quartettes competed, and it is hoped not only that this competition will become an annual event, but also that through it informal singing among the boys will be stimulated. Another rather epochal innovation was two joint concerts between Bradford and Phillips Academies. One concert was given at Bradford and another at Andover. The work presented was Mendelssohn's *Hymn of Praise*. The chorus consisted of members of the Leonora Society of Bradford Academy, of the Andover Choral Society and of the choir of Phillips, the entire chorus numbering about 125. The soloists were Mrs. F. G. Moore of Andover, soprano, and Mr. George H. Boynton of Boston, tenor. An orchestra from Boston accompanied, and played the entire opening symphony. The chapel was virtually taxed to its capacity. The difficulty



of seating so large a chorus in the chapel furnished another strong argument for a new auditorium.

At the annual Commencement organ Recital, on Thursday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, Mr. Pfatteicher played the Six Organ Concertos of Handel, thus completing the series of the 18 greatest classics in organ literature, having played the Six Sonatas of Mendelssohn at the Commencement in 1917, and the Six sonatas of Bach in 1918.

On Thursday evening, before the reception in the Gym, a number of the boys gathered on and about the Senior fence and sang a number of old and new Andover songs.

At the Memorial service preceding the Commencement exercises, the prelude was Beethoven's funeral march (Sonata Op. 26). Miss Seydel of Boston played Schubert's *Ave Maria* and a double quartette sang Mendelssohn's *Beati Mortui*.

At the Commencement exercises the incidental music consisted of Rheinberger's *Trio* for violin, cello and organ, Op. 149. Miss Seydel was the violinist, Miss Helen Eaton of Andover, cellist. Preceding the exercises the trombones played from the tower of the Administration building.

#### Capt. Stackpole and Mr. Quinby Return

Captain Markham W. Stackpole, Chaplain of the 102d Field Artillery, 26th (Yankee) Division, returned with his regiment to this country in April, after eighteen months overseas. On his return to Andover he was greeted by the boys, who marched to his home after morning chapel and gave him some rousing cheers. Captain Stackpole responded by saying that he had many times gone to chapel, but that this was his first experience in having chapel come to him. He took part a few days later in the brilliant divisional parade in Boston and was discharged early in May.

Mr. Frank L. Quinby, who has been abroad for a year with the Y. M. C. A., acting as Instructor in Athletics with the French Army, returned in May. He was met at the Andover station in the evening by a tumultuous crowd of boys, who had declared an "All Out" night and had marched down the Hill to welcome him. He made a brief speech in response to repeated calls and was then escorted to his home, where he made an address. Mr. Quinby returned at once to his desk as Secretary of the Alumni Fund, but will not take up his former place as coach of baseball until next spring.

#### Improvements to the Grounds

During the spring term a double row of young elm trees has been planted from Phillips

Street, east of Bancroft Hall, to a point in the rear of the Churchill House. This will eventually form a second Elm Arch, leading from the old Main Building to the proposed new Memorial Tower. This Elm Arch is a feature of the plans of Olmstead Brothers for the improvement of the Hill.

The Samaritan House, occupied by the Principal, has been much improved by the removal of the old front and side verandah, which have been replaced by a brick terrace, covered by an awning. The house as remodeled now resembles the old Salem and Newburyport residences of the square three-storied variety.

Many new shrubs and flowering trees have been planted in different sections of the Hill. Under the direction of Mr. James C. Graham of the teaching staff a large number of young apple trees of selected varieties have been planted in the field between Phillips Hall and the Academy Cemetery. The pines set out by Mr. Graham some years ago are growing rapidly, and before many years forests will be developing where formerly there was nothing but waste land.

#### Professor MacMillan's Lecture

On the evening of Thursday, May 15, in the Stone Chapel, Professor Donald B. MacMillan, the famous Arctic explorer and big game hunter, gave a stereopticon lecture on the subject *Five Years with the Polar Esquimaux*. Professor MacMillan's talk was one of the most interesting ever given on Andover Hill, and pictures were a delight to the eye. He is a finished speaker, and, as a result, there was no flagging of interest or abatement of attention. It is hoped that he may be secured again for another lecture with moving pictures.

#### Summer Expedition of Archaeology Department

The Department of Archaeology of Phillips Academy, following the plan adopted in recent years, will send an expedition during the coming summer through the Connecticut Valley. The party will start on June 17 at the head of the river near the Quebec line and will work carefully down stream, examining the region for Indian village sites and cemeteries. Already the villages in existence in the time of colonization by the English and Dutch have been mapped.

Curator Warren K. Moorehead will be Field Director of the expedition, and Ernest O. Sugden, Esq. will be the surveyor. Several men from Maine who have accompanied previous similar expeditions will do the neces-



CAPTAIN WALTER E. DONOHUE, '13  
Died November 1, 1918, of wounds



PRIVATE ELMER H. SYKES, '11  
Died of disease, October 11, 1918



PRIVATE KENNETH K. WALKER, '16  
Died of disease, October 8, 1918



MAJOR ERNEST WILSON LEVERING, '03  
Died of disease, May 28, 1919

sary excavating. Dr. Claude M. Fuess will be with the party during the first month, and it is expected that Principal Alfred E. Stearns will be able to take the trip through the region of the Connecticut Lakes, with which he is familiar. The equipment consists of four twenty-foot canoes and the usual camp accessories. There will be a total of nine or ten men on the expedition. Whether the mouth of the Connecticut can be reached in one season depends on the number of sites discovered and the time spent on each. Side trips will be made up tributary streams, and the total canoe mileage will probably exceed 700 miles.

It will interest *Bulletin* readers to know that two of the canoes used on this trip have already covered 3000 miles in six states and provinces. Some of the workmen have explored on the Cumberland, Tennessee, Susquehanna, and most of the New England rivers. With the exception of the large party of trained men carried by Clarence B. Moore, Esq. in his Southern work, it is probable that no archaeology survey has seen more service than this particular group.

### The Library

The Librarian, Miss Sarah L. Frost, prepared during the spring term an exhibition of interesting objects connected with sailing vessels, from the beginning of navigation up to the present time. Besides a large collection of pictures loaned by the Peabody Museum of Salem, there were other things of interest, including a quadrant, old marine books and almanacs, and several log-books, including the log of the ship *Hantoria* for September, 1805, in which the master writes of an attack by pirates off the coast of Cuba.

### Society of Inquiry

The outstanding feature of the work of the Society of Inquiry during the spring term has been the series of World Outlook Meetings. The purpose of the meetings was to give a thoroughly interesting and intelligent view of some of the more striking expressions of missionary activity in various fields. The meetings were successful almost beyond the highest hopes of the officers of the Society. The addresses were extremely interesting, as the continued large attendance testified. At one meeting nearly two hundred were present, and the average attendance for the series was about one hundred and thirty-five.

The speakers and the subjects were:

April 13: Dr. J. C. Robbins,  
"America's Responsibility for the World Task".

April 20: Rev. Ralph Harlow,  
"The New Era in the Near East".

April 27: Dr. Robert E. Speer,  
"Latin America".

May 4: Rev. Enoch F. Bell,  
Open Forum.

May 11: Rev. Alden Clarke,  
"Christianity and World Democracy".

The officers of the Society for the Fall term are: Richard H. Sears, president, Cambridge, Mass., Edward McV. Greene, Jr., vice-president, Huntingdon, Pa.; Thomas P. de Q. Richardson, secretary, Germantown, Pa.; Henry A. Willard, 2d, treasurer, Washington, D. C.

### Academy Church

The Church of Christ in Phillips Academy, as an institution binding together undergraduate and graduate members, Faculty and friends of the school in Christian worship and service has had another year of vital growth. The most marked indication of its life, and probably of the religious atmosphere of the school as a whole, is the attendance at the Communion Services. There are five of these services, two in the Fall term, one in the Winter term and two in the Spring term. The average attendance during the year just closed has been nearly one hundred and fifty. It need hardly be said that these services have been most inspiring. Ninety-eight new members were received into the Church on Communion Sundays. Seventy-three of these members were received from other churches by letter or certificate, and twenty-five by Declaration of Christian Purpose.

The unusual close connection between the Church and the Society of Inquiry has been maintained, the latter serving as a medium of the (manifest) Christian effort of the Church members. The Ladies' Benevolent and Missionary Society has been at work in various forms of social service. The Sunday School has accomplished a splendid work among the children on the hill and near by.

The following have been elected deacons for the coming year: from the Faculty, Mr. McCurdy, Mr. Tower, Mr. Moorehead, Mr. Quinby; from the student-membership, Senior Class, Richard H. Sears, Luther S. Hammond, Jr., Raymond Otis and Edward Greene, Jr.; from the Upper Middle Class, Thomas P. deQ. Richardson, Robert P. Peckett.

### Faculty Baseball Team

Because of the good baseball material among the instructors a Faculty team was begun late in the spring. Under the leadership



of Captain Poynter and the efficient management of Mr. Clarke the team had a successful season. Eager opponents were found in the various club teams. One-sided victories were won over the Greek second team and Saxon first team. The latter victory gave the Faculty team special prestige because of the Saxon recruits from the school team. Unfortunately the Faculty suffered from over-confidence and played other games in quick succession with the better club teams and suffered equally one-sided defeats. However, the plan of playing with the boys was successful and not without many amusing incidents. Among the stars on the team were Mr. Quinby at second base and Mr. O'Brien at shortstop.

### Faculty Notes

Captain Markham W. Stackpole, Lieutenant Frederick J. Daly, and Major Claude M. Fuess assisted in the formation of an Andover Post of the American Legion. Mr. Stackpole, at the organization of the Post was chosen Chaplain, and Dr. Fuess the Historian.

Dr. Stearns limited his speaking engagements during the Spring term and his record consists of but one talk at the Amherst-Williams Alumni Association dinner at Worcester. Several other appointments were cancelled because of an unavoidable absence from Andover.

Mr. F. E. Newton read a paper, *Tests in Mathematics*, at the Educational Congress,

held in Albany, N. Y. May 19-28, under the direction of The University of the State of N. Y. Mr. Newton was a member of the committee appointed to set the mathematics examinations for the C. E. E. B.

Mr. Markham W. Stackpole, since his discharge from service has been in demand as a speaker and his engagements were the following: Grace Church of New Bedford, Haverhill Chamber of Commerce, Memorial Service at South Church of Andover, Punchard High School of Andover, Abbot Academy, South Church of Peabody.

Major Bartlett Harding Hayes, Harvard '98, has returned from overseas. Although Major Hayes is not officially identified with Phillips Academy, he has taken such keen interest in its welfare and done so much to promote its interests that to all, both the outsiders and the members of the school, he has a permanent place in the affection of Phillipsians and his safe return will be a gratification to all who know him.

Messrs. Phillips, Lynde, Leonard, French, and Eaton are readers of the College Entrance Examination Board.

The following children have been born in the Faculty circle during recent months:—

Horace Martin Poynter, Jr., December 31, 1918.

Oswald Tower, Jr., January 3, 1919.

Grace Lincoln Boyce, March 5, 1919.

Frank O'Brien, Jr., April 16, 1919.

## Athletics

### Baseball

Up to the final game of the season,—that with Exeter,—the nine may be said to have had a successful schedule. Every game except one had been a victory, and Worcester Academy, always a difficult opponent, had been defeated by a score of 5 to 2. In the Exeter game, however, which took place at Exeter on June 7, the team betrayed its lack of experience in such contests and cracked under the strain. Errors made by Andover players at critical points gave Exeter a decisive lead, and the game was lost long before the end. The final score, 11 to 4, is a fair indication of the relative quality of the two teams.

The summary of the Exeter game:—

#### EXETER

	ab	r	bh	po	a	e
Mullen, r.f.	5	1	2	0	0	0
Barry, 1b.	5	1	2	9	1	0
Gill, p.	3	3	1	2	5	0

Moshier, p.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Cutler, 3b.	4	2	1	1	1	0
Jones, l.f.	3	3	1	1	0	1
Burke, 2b.	3	1	2	0	2	1
Bullard, c.f.	5	0	2	0	0	0
Sada, s.s.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Wells, c.	0	0	0	1	0	0

Totals 35 11 13 27 11 2

#### ANDOVER

	ab	r	bh	po	a	e
Walker, s.s.	4	0	0	4	0	1
Scott, 2b.	3	1	1	0	0	2
Clough, 2b.	1	0	0	0	2	0
Caswell, r.f.	4	0	0	1	0	1
Smith, p.	2	2	1	0	4	1
Durant, 1b.	4	1	1	8	0	1
Dann, c.	3	0	1	8	1	0
Graham, 3b.	3	0	0	0	3	0
Eddy, c.f.	4	0	0	2	1	0
Cummings, l.f.	2	0	1	1	1	0

*Bemis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	4	5	24	12	6	
Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 8 9
Exeter	4	4	3	0	0	0	0 x—11
Andover	0	2	1	0	0	1	0 0— 4

\*Batted for Cummings in 9th.

Three-base hit, Burke. Sacrifice fly, Smith. Stolen bases, Mullen, Barry 2, Gill 3, Handy, Jones, Graham, Durant, Eddy, Scott, Smith. Double play, Gill to Handy to Cutler to Barry. Left on bases, Exeter 10, Andover 4. First base on balls, off Gill 3, off Smith 11. First base on errors, Exeter 4, Andover. Hit by pitcher, by Gill, Dann. Struck out, by Gill, Walker 3, Durant 2, Dann 2, Caswell 2, Scott, Cummings; by Moshier, Eddy; by Smith, Eddy; Bullard, Mullen, Handy 2, Cutler, Jones, Sada. Passed balls, Handy 2. Time, 3 hrs. Umpires, Stafford behind plate; Barry on bases.

### Tennis

The Tennis season has been most successful this year; though the first two meets were lost to Tech freshmen 4-2, and to Harvard freshmen 5-4, the Andover team had hardly struck its pace. English High School was then beaten 4-2, Tufts freshmen 9-0, Worcester Academy 7-0. Vaughan was runner-up in the Harvard Interscholastic Tournament and last but not least, Exeter fell a victim to the score of 7-1.

The team consisted of the following men: Capt. Houk, Vaughan, Crosby, Pfaffmann, Wise, Johnston, Comfort and Hills.

### A New Plan in School Athletics

At the opening of the spring a new plan in the conduct of athletics was instituted by Dr. Pierson S. Page, the Physical Director. The old scheme of holding a series of class games has not been entirely successful, for the very obvious reason that a younger class can seldom

compete on even terms with a class higher up. By the new arrangement the school is divided into four clubs, each with a President, a Secretary, and an Executive Committee. The names temporarily assigned to these clubs are Greeks, Romans, Gauls, and Saxons. From now on each new man in the school will be elected into one of these clubs, and will remain a member of it throughout his course. Contests will be held in all the various sports, and winning teams will receive their numerals. It is hoped that this plan will arouse competition which has been lamentably lacking in class games. During the spring term the school took much interest in the contests and real rivalry developed. The same procedure will be followed next fall so that the experiment may have a thorough trial.

### Track Athletics

The Track Team has had a season full of discouragement and defeat. Mr. Shepard, the new coach, was obliged to start with only two "A" men on the squad, and with material which had little promise. Considering the obstacles which he had to confront, he has done extraordinarily well, and the results of his handling of green runners and hurdlers may be shown next year. Only one man, Morgan, performed with any distinction. He, in the Exeter meet, won both the high and broad jumps, thus taking the only first places which Andover secured.

In its first meet, on Saturday, May 3 with the Harvard Freshmen, the team was beaten by a score of 59 1-2 to 48 1-2. A week later it won over the M. I. T. Freshmen, 79 to 29. In the Harvard Interscholastics on May 17, Andover took third place, trailing Exeter and Worcester Academy. The meet with Exeter, held on the new Andover field on the afternoon of Memorial Day, was a sweeping victory for the New Hampshire school, which won 72 1-3 to 35 2-3.

## Undergraduate Interests

### School Officers for Spring Term

The officers of the different classes for the spring term are as follows:—

#### SENIORS

President: Huntington Townsend Day of New York City.

Vice-President: Jesse Chase Dann, Jr. of Buffalo, New York.

Secretary-Treasurer: James Baker Williams of Glastonbury, Connecticut.

#### UPPER MIDDLE

President: Fred Marion Hulbert of Everett, Washington.

Vice-President: Henry Stier Pole, 2d of Hot Springs, Virginia.

Secretary-Treasurer: John Morrissey Paul Anderson of Bridgeport, Conn.

#### LOWER MIDDLE

President: Edward Hamilton Hills of Brooklyn, New York.

Vice-President: Luther Salem Hammond, Jr. of Winnetka, Illinois.  
 Secretary-Treasurer: Daniel Ewing Wight of St. Louis, Missouri.

#### JUNIORS

President: William Sproul Hatch of New York City.

Vice-President: Edwin Moulton Wolfe of Coshocton, Ohio.

Secretary-Treasurer: John Edmund Mulcahy of New York City.

#### Musical Clubs Dance

On the evening of Saturday, April 26, the combined Musical Clubs gave a return dance for the young ladies of Rogers Hall, in the Peabody House. Over sixty couples were present, and the dancing, which began in the late afternoon, was continued until ten o'clock.

The patronesses were Miss Parsons, Mrs. James C. Sawyer, Mrs. Matthew S. McCurdy, and Mrs. Claude M. Fuess. The music was furnished by the Academy "Jazz" Band.

#### The 1919 Pot-Pourri

The Pot-Pourri, or Senior Class Book, for 1919 appeared shortly before Commencement. The volume is dedicated to Mr. Lester E. Lynde of the teaching staff, and his photograph is used as a frontispiece. The book itself presents this year no original features, but is the usual compendium of pictures, statistics, and jests which recur annually in a form varying only slightly from the year before. The traditional conservatism of schools is never more manifest than in a volume of this sort.

## Alumni Interests

Some years ago two well known graduates of Yale were walking home together after a Yale Club dinner in Boston. One bubbling over with his memories asked the other: "What is this wonderful thing we call Yale spirit?" His comrade replied: "The enthusiasm of youth projected into old age." As year after year the graduates return and wander around the hill, viewing the changes and reviewing the old days, the reply of the Yale graduate seems true beyond challenge. And even though that enthusiasm may not always be running as does a fountain in spring, still there is the stream, cooling and refreshing, to alleviate the heat and burden of the day. Not only is it good to gather ourselves together, but it is enspiriting to see the stream of youths rushing pell-mell to take up the tasks of life, and to know that among all there are those who have chosen the higher part and will be among the leaders in all good works. If any have not attended their class reunions at Phillips, they are urged not to lose again the opportunity of regaining some of the enthusiasm of youth.

#### Class of '64

There are 48 names still registered of the Class of '64, but this includes all who were members at any time and not merely graduates. The class is widely scattered over the country, and doubtless it was for this reason that only four were on hand for the fifty-fifth reunion; Walter Buck of Andover, J. A. D. Hughes of Nashua, N. H., O. C. Morse of

Greentown, Long Island, N. Y., and S. H. Dana of Exeter, N. H., graduates of the Classical Department. This quartette, all in good health and spirits, kept together during the day, and in the forenoon held a meeting, when the roll of the class was called, and what was known of the absent total. Letters of regret and friendship were read from L. G. Yoe of Highland Park, Ill., R. A. Rice of Washington, D. C., G. A. Smyth, Pasadena, Cal., W. W. Heaton, New York, and C. E. Hibbard, Pittsfield, Mass.

'64 was glad to have a share in Andover's greatest Commencement — an inspiring, uplifting day.

#### Reunion of Class of 1874

The 45th Anniversary of the Class of 1874 was in every respect a pronounced success. Eleven members were present, as follows: William M. Conant, M. D., Judge Charles R. Corning, Col. George M. Dunn, John P. George, Esq., Mr. Frank L. Gerrish, William O. Hunt, M. D., Mr. Frederick F. Katzenbach, Thomas P. Parsons, Esq., Rev. Rufus B. Tobey, Mr. Wilmarth A. Westcott, William C. Parker, Esq., (Honorary Member). Contributions for the class expenses were received from the above named and Mr. Charles Moore, Mr. W. B. Bryan, Charles L. Brace, Jr., Mr. F. L. Bidwell, Samuel A. Kimball, M. D., Mr. D. J. Bakie, Hon. Severyn B. Sharpe, Mr. Charles M. Prynne, Mrs. William M. Ladd, Mr. John O'Connor, Mr. Gilbert





COL. ROOSEVELT AND LT. JOHN GREENWAY IN 1898



THE RHINE VALLEY FROM AN AEROPLANE—PHOTOGRAPHED BY LT. W. S. ANDERSON, '14

M. Yates, Rev. Francis G. Burgess, Mr. Gilbert Colgate and Mr. James W. Mercur.

Six months ago it looked as if the anniversary might be passed unnoticed, but members in attendance cooperated so heartily that the event spelled success, the most enjoyable of all our reunions. Katzenbach and Gerrish came in their automobiles, which they generously placed at the service of the secretary. Colonel Dunn obeyed orders, and while we shone as a class by light borrowed from him, on the return trip to Boston, as Katzenbach's guest, he expressed himself as amply repaid. The members of the class present Thursday noon lunched at the Phillips Inn. The Class Supper was a pronounced success, and the Friday morning breakfast at the refectory was a gratifying surprise.

Old scenes were revisited, and despite the intense strain upon their hospitality, the class headquarters were as comfortable as five years ago, for which special thanks are due Dr. Page.

Enough tests have been made to prove that at least 32 members of '74 can be relied upon as loyal alumni, if we include the honorary membership of William C. Parker, Esq.

Dr. Fuess kindly added supplementary matter to the Class Book, which was issued this year in season to distribute among the members present. The special price for the "History of the Academy," by Dr. Fuess, and the "Phillips Academy in the Great War" was gratefully accepted by the majority of the class present.

President Moore having positively declined reelection, Judge Charles R. Corning, on Mr. Moore's nomination, was elected in his stead.

In another column is an obituary of Dr. Bishop, one of our class, who died in October last, which was received too late for insertion in the Class Book.

It would be unpardonable to omit mention of the splendid services rendered by Henry G. Atha of the Academy. He was as willing as he was capable, and if other classes wish to insure the success of their reunions, let the secretary employ Henry, or some other undergraduate.

RUFUS B. TOBEY,  
Secretary-Treasurer, Class '74

### '79 After Forty Years

When years yield to decades in one's reckoning, a class reunion has a special significance. So it seemed to the twenty members of '79 around the tables at Williams Hall the other evening, as they gazed back through the vista

of the vanished years, and rehearsed experiences and escapades of the long ago.

We had "Mac" for our guest, which made the occasion still more notable, since Mr. MacCurdy as the sole remaining member of "the old Guard" now on the Faculty, has taught for forty-six consecutive years, while more than six thousand boys have come directly under his instruction. When a man is retained on the teaching-force of such an institution as Phillips Academy for nearly half a century, there must be a reason for it. We of '79 could have told the reason forty years ago, as we experienced his patient, faithful, and kindly guidance, through the genial personality now known far and wide. No small share of the place the school holds to-day, has been due to his quiet influence in shaping its policy, and maintaining its traditions.

Singularly there were seventy-nine members of the Class of '79, fifty-six of whom were graduated from the two departments. "P. A." and "P. S." were more distinct then than now, when each department had its own faculty, and occupied separate class-rooms. Death has reduced the graduates of the class to forty-two, so that almost fifty percent gathered for this occasion. Several of the number had never returned during all the forty years, so theirs must have been an almost Rip Van Winkle sensation, when they scaled the summit of the elm-topped Hill, and tried to locate some old landmarks.

"Where is the omnipresent theologian of yore?" they must have inquired; "What means this cluster of palatial structures, and fair dwellings?" we hear them ask. Gone are the barracks of Latin and English Commons, but show us where to-day is housed a group of happier, healthier, or more earnest fellows than those old shells protected! Then, too, look at the streets of Andover! See the sidewalks, the trolley-cars, the asphalt roadways! A photograph of '79 Junior year recalled what it meant to plod to the post office in spring, as every boy was habited in rubber boots, — an absolute necessity in those by-gone days. And then what has happened to the once dignified Academy building, with its capacious hall overtopping the two main floors? Well, we old men have enough to do to acquaint ourselves with the school of to-day, and pride at present completeness takes the place of sorrow over some familiar landmarks gone.

And we felt youthful as we joined our forces, and marched in the procession, while many an undergraduate doubtless pitied "those old men who left here before we were born!" Our class banner at the head of '79, should have borne the legend, "We were the class that



founded the *Phillipian*" For to '79 must be accorded that honor, — not a small one, as the present worthy paper testifies. Edward S. Beach of New York City, was its first editor.

An Andover reunion differs from a class gathering at college. Preparatory school is a boy's first experience away from home, and impressions more indelible than ever after are made. Especially is this true where thoroughness, exactness, and sober work are among the prime requisites as is true of an Andover boy. The writer is troubled with a periodic dream, wherein he is called up to recite in Latin to "Commy" and is always "unprepared!" Any old seventy-niner will recall what that would mean!

Business, teaching, the law, the ministry, and the medical profession were all well represented at our reunion the other evening. We are always happy to have "Marcus" with us. Out in the world of affairs he is known as "Judge Morton," but he is never that among seventy-nine men. He was our "baby" in the earlier life of the class, living in town, and having access to the Academy from the first. "What are you going to be, Marcus?" asked Mr. McCurdy one day, as the small boy was stretching his legs and arms trying with a long piece of chalk to accomplish an example in arithmetic. "O, a judge, I guess, like my father!" was his ambitious reply. It would be hard to tell whether his old teacher, or the "Judge" himself was the more pleased over this reminiscence the other night, as Mr. McCurdy related it.

We missed faces, living and dead, at our reunion. Gile, the scholar, the teacher, the modest, dignified, and simple man. We all loved him for what he was, and for what he did. Sheldon, — we wish he might have travelled from Topeka to be with us; our poet, our story-writer, famed the world over for "In His Steps," who of '79 is not proud to say, "I was in Sheldon's class at Andover."

Such instances are cited not by way of comparison, but as "samples" of the stalwart stock of the class over which Bancroft, Coy, McCurdy, Comstock, and Merrill toiled, with patience and hope, believing that out of this "raw material" something worth while might come. Forty years have told the story of one class of this old school, and as we separated, regretfully, we were proud that, whatever other institution or place might lay claim to have had a hand in training us, every man of us would vote that above all others for honor and distinction stands Phillips Academy!

DAVID PHILLIPS HATCH

Lancaster, Mass., June 18, 1919.

## Reunion of '94

Ninety-four returned in fine form and large number to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of graduation, to give a boisterous cheer to its member, Samuel Lester Fuller, who this year was the president of the Phillips Academy Alumni Association, and to make its good works of permanent value to Phillips by contributing to the Alumni Fund the largest gift ever made, five thousand dollars. They brought wives and children and held a joyous family gathering at Williams Hall. The committee in charge, Messrs. Fuller, Schreiber, Simmons, and Hinman, had laid their plans with care and filled the hours with marching to the brazen blare of trumpets and the flaunting of banners heralding their worth in no modest fashion; but why not advertise truthfully, since one has a good thing? Professor Forbes was adopted as a member of the class and added much to the class dinner, held in Peabody House. One unusually pleasant feature was the tea given to the members of the class by Mrs. Bartlett Harding Hayes, whose husband arrived on Friday from Europe, too late to participate in the festivities. The spacious grounds and kindly hospitality were greatly valued.

Those present were: Rudolph Schultz, Dr. Franklin Booth, Dr. H. B. Hickman, Col. Hiram Bingham, Rev. Newman Matthews, Dr. A. Gerhard, Rev. D. Brewer Eddy, E. L. Clark, H. S. Stillings, Samuel Allen, C. H. Chamberlin, Dr. Timothy J. Daley, Sam L. Fuller, Rev. W. F. Skerrye, John Prentiss, A. I. Lewis, C. A. Brady, H. W. Letton, G. W. Hinman, Victor Tyler, Stephen Young, F. B. Greenhalge, E. Blumenthal, C. H. Choate.

## '99's Vincennial Reunion

Twenty-five members of the class of '99, after twenty years' absence, spent two happy days at Andover on June 12th and 13th. Ned Ryman arrived in Andover early in the forenoon of Wednesday, June 11th, and was closely followed by Kimball and his two boys. These were the only arrivals on Wednesday and they, with Charlie Hill, completed the arrangements for the reunion. Headquarters were established at Adams Hall in a convenient room on the second floor. The reunion register was formally opened, a big sign " '99 Headquarters" placed in position and a big tub of ice, plentifully garnished with bottles of Ballardvale mineral water and ginger ale for the thirsty, thoughtfully deployed in a strategic position. This work was hardly accomplished when Eddie Sayward drove up in his car, closely followed





THE CLASS OF 1894 AT ITS 25TH ANNUAL REUNION



THE CLASS OF 1899 AT ITS 20TH REUNION

by Langdon Albright and Walter Sugden. Jack Dreisbach and Pete Farnum were next to arrive, closely followed by Alfred Ogden, who drove over from Kinderhook, N. Y., in his car, accompanied by Mrs. Ogden, his daughter Katherine and son Alfred, Jr.

Those present lunched in the grill in Peabody House on Thursday and spent the time visiting, viewing many improvements and new buildings and visiting the old familiar spots and places on the old Hill until the middle of the afternoon, when all piled into the cars of Dick Burdick, Charlie Hill, Alfred Ogden, and Eddie Sayward and repaired to Poms pond where every man went in swimming except Sayward who pleaded his "rheumatiz" as an excuse, and Sugden who had other excuses. The Poms Pond menu was faithfully carried out; the succulent and toothsome "hot dogs" were relished by everyone and Sugden starred in the role of "Rebecca at the well;" while festivities were in full blast the crowd was joined by "Creight" Whiting. About 7.30 the men again loaded into the afore mentioned cars and drove down to Stanley's on the Merrimack; after parking the cars and starting up to the pavilion we met Alger who had just gotten off a car and who had come direct from Montreal. To any of those who were present in 1914 it is needless to say anything about the dinner; those who were present know that it was a good dinner. After the men had finished the little necks and while each was busily engaged in inspecting the internal mechanism of a whole fresh boiled lobster, Capt. "Nat" Potter blew into the dining room and was greeted with volleys of "banzais;" his advent almost broke up the dinner. Potter had just recently been discharged from the army after seventeen months service "over there" and drove down from Rochester in his car; he was accompanied by his friend, Mr. A. B. Bradley of New York City, Cascadilla '99. After the commotion excited by Potter's arrival had subsided and the lobsters had been "disappeared" and the men were expectantly looking for the salad and coffee, mine host Stanley placed before each man a whole half of a broiled spring chicken; groans of helplessness and despair went up in salvos, but belts were loosened another hole and '99, true to its traditions, gallantly started in to finish up the job — and the job was finished. Because of the absence of Charlie Littlefield and at the special request of Ralph Melcer, the singing of the "In the Mountains of North Carolina" was adjourned until 1924, and we returned to Andover about midnight.

Telegrams were received from Jim Brainard, Alan Fox, "Hic" Klock, and Chester

Smith, stating that they had been prevented from consummating their fell designs of attending the reunion by fortuitous circumstances. Letters were also received from Christie Gould, Klock, Dick Levering, Hal Phipps and "Snee" Snow regretting their inability to be present — Snow being on the raging main on his way to Europe. These letters contained checks aggregating over \$700.00 contributed to the class fund.

At ten o'clock Friday morning the men gathered at Peabody House and with Alfred Ogden, Jr., Frayer Kimball and Walter Kimball leading and bearing appropriate banners, formed in procession behind the school officers, graduating class and other alumni and marched to chapel where the graduating exercises were held. "By" Pierce arrived early Friday morning in his car and brought word that Ostby was ill and therefore unable to come. Before noon, Earle Newton, accompanied by Mrs. Newton, arrived, also Dr. "Cupid" Day, Cecil Grimes, Leslie Hicks, Bill Houghton and Jack Mahoney.

At 12.50 the men gathered at headquarters for the official class reunion picture, the taking of which was supervised by Ryman. The men then formed in column by twos and headed by Sugden and Newton carrying a huge banner in the class colors upon which was inscribed the information that "'99 had 24 men present at its Decennial, 23 men present at its Quindecennial and 25 men present at its Vicennial; banners borne by young Ogden and the young Kimballs were also displayed informing the onlooker that "'99 was the class that put 'DO' in Andover." Each man also wore a hat band and a necktie in the class colors and carried a handkerchief in the same colors with '99 embroidered in one corner. On arriving at the Gym snapshots were taken of groups of men of the class representing different states; also a group of the fat men of the class and also another group of the bald heads from which latter, however, Alger escaped. When Mr. Eaton appeared on the steps of the Gym preparatory to announcing the order of entrance to the Alumni Dinner, he was greeted by a hearty "'Pap,' 'Pap,' Bully for 'Pap'" from '99. At the Alumni Dinner Langdon Albright of Buffalo, N. Y., was called to the speakers' table and presented with the class long-distance cup.

After the dinner a class meeting was held which was attended by every man present and the task of organizing the reunion in 1924 was unanimously wished onto the old committee. The matter of class dues was also discussed at length — the lengthy discussion being caused by a vigorous attempt



on the part of certain enthusiastic members to increase the class dues from two dollars to three dollars per year; because of the opposition of the Reunion Committee to this increase it was finally voted that class dues be fixed at two dollars per year until the next reunion. It was also unanimously voted to hold a reunion in 1924 and the slogan, proposed by Ned Ryman, of "Every Man Back" was adopted; every man present pledged himself to be present in 1924, if on earth, and also pledged himself to bring with him to that reunion a member of the class who had not heretofore attended a reunion of the class. After a vote of thanks to the Reunion Committee for their work and to Charlie Hill for attending to the local details the meeting adjourned; a part of the men repaired to the mineral water and ginger ale tub in headquarters and the others to the ball game, after which they inspected the new running track and athletic field and also the swimming pool.

The treasurer announced that the fund raised at the Vicennial to add to the '99 class fund would probably pass well over the \$2,000 mark.

The following men were present at the reunion: Langdon Albright, Buffalo, N. Y.; James H. Alger, Auburn, Me.; Dr. Joseph J. Bartley, Lawrence; Herman J. Cass, Lawrence; Dr. Chas. O. Day, Hingham; John M. Dreisbach, Easton, Pa.; Peter E. Farnum, New York City; Cecil P. Grimes, Penacook, N. H.; Charles A. Hill, Andover; Frank A. Hill, Cliftondale; Norman Hull, Pittsfield; Leslie R. Hicks, Melrose Highlands; William M. Houghton, New York City; Chas. N. Kimball, Sistersville, W. Va.; Alfred E. Lang, Lawrence; John J. Mahoney, Lowell; Ralph H. Melcer, New London, Conn.; Earle W. Newton, Cortland, N. Y.; Alfred T. Ogden, Kinderhook, N. Y.; Byron A. Pierce, Providence, R. I.; Capt. Nathaniel R. Potter, Rochester, N. Y.; Edward F. Ryman, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Edwin A. Sayward, Brookline;

Walter S. Sugden, Sistersville, W. Va.; Creighton W. Whiting, Greenfield.

In addition Alfred Ogden, Jr., Frayer Kimball and Walter S. Kimball were present. Mrs. Ogden and Mrs. Newton were in Andover.

Mail was received at '99 headquarters for Eddie Townsend who had written that he would be present, but failed to materialize and to this writing we do not know the reason why; the "thirsty-first" is still too far in the future to have any bearing on Eddie's failure to show up; we wonder how he is going to explain to his wife. Major Austin Bruff was prevented from attending because he is to be discharged from the service July 1st and could not consistently ask for a furlough to permit his attendance; Major Tasker Howard was also prevented from coming by the same conditions. That inveterate reunionist, "Bev" Stiles, landed in Vancouver on the tenth, on his return from a trip to Japan, and consequently was unable to be present. Dick Burdick and Frank Quinby seemed to be the only '98 men present this year, so they were made the guests of, and chummed in with '99 during the reunion.

Sugden and Alger drove to Boston with Ogden in the latter's car Friday evening, while Dreisbach and Farnum drove to Hingham with "Cupid" Day from where they planned to take in the festivities at Yale the following week. Albright, Houghton, Kimball and Whiting remained in Andover Friday night; the first three leaving on the 9.53 train Saturday morning for Boston, where Kimball joined the rest of his family, and Albright joined Sugden and other members of the Harvard class of 1903 for the reunion festivities billed on the Monday following.

So ended what was voted by all present to be the best reunion the class of '99 has ever held — and that is going some. Those men of the class who did not attend have our most profound sympathy. Remember that the slogan for 1924 is "Every Man Back" and \$5,000 for the Class Fund.



## Graduate Interests

### Dr. Henry P. Warren

A good man, a man of individuality, a headmaster of sterling character has left this life in the passing on of Dr. Warren of Albany Academy.

He served the community with a wholehearted service which brought to him and to the school a prestige beyond value.

He contributed to the manhood of the city and the state an influence which can not be measured.

Phillips counts him as one of its honored sons and will treasure his memory.

### Obituaries

1843—George Palfrey Phinney, son of Elias and Catherine Bartlett Phinney, was born in Lexington, January 28, 1824. He was in the railway mail service for ten years after going to Illinois and was township treasurer for three years. He later became a farmer and lived in Rayburn, Texas, and in Willow Springs, Mo., where he died January 10, 1918.

1849—Isaac Newton Stanley, son of Sylvester and Ann Blunt Stanley, was born in Andover, October 22, 1833. During the Civil War he was a member of the 19th Massachusetts Infantry. He became a printer and electrotyper in Boston, and died in Roxbury, May 24, 1919.

1851—Elisha Everett Holbrook, son of Elisha Niles and Relief Holbrook, was born in East Randolph, April 23, 1835. He was associated with his father in the manufacture of shoes in the town of Holbrook. He subscribed half the cost of a monument in honor of those men of the town who lost their lives in the war and also gave the town two playgrounds. Mr. Holbrook died in Holbrook, June 25, 1919.

1852—Cyrus Henry Pendleton, son of Adam and Hannah Marsh Pendleton, was born in Norwich, Conn., October 5, 1830, and graduated from Amherst in 1856. He received the degree of M. D. from Cleveland Medical College in 1860 and practiced his profession in Hebron, Conn. He served as town clerk, as selectman, as judge of probate, as representative in the Connecticut Legislature. Dr. Pendleton was a firm believer in the classics and the day before his death he read from Thucydides. He was also much interested in botany and in all forms of animal life. He died in Hebron, April 6, 1919.

1852—Daniel Foster Savage, son of Daniel and Sarah Thaxter Savage was born in East Machias, Me., January 31, 1828. He was a

home missionary in Iowa, a pastor in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, a farmer in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, where he died January 31, 1917.

1853—Thatcher Magoun Adams, son of William (P. A. 1813) and Martha Bradshaw Magoun Adams, and grandson of Principal John Adams, was born in New York City, November 25, 1837, and graduated from Yale in 1858. His brother was in the Phillips class of 1856. He became a lawyer in New York City and later in life was a broker. He had been chairman of the executive committee of the Y. M. C. A. of the city and secretary of the Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. Mr. Adams died in New York City, May 10, 1919.

1856—Nelson Joseph Wheeler, son of David and Almira Morse Wheeler, was born in Shelburn Falls, August 9, 1833, and graduated from Harvard in 1860, and from Newton Theological Seminary in 1863. He was a member of the United States Christian Commission during the Civil War, and served as a pastor in Maine, Rhode Island, Michigan, District of Columbia, and New York. He was associate editor of the *Religious Herald*, Richmond, Va., and wrote two books. He died in Fitzwilliam N. H., February 28, 1919.

1858—John Milton Bancroft, son of Joseph and Betsey Wakefield Bancroft, was born in Reading, January 14, 1838, and graduated from Dartmouth in 1859. He taught for one year in Adrian, Mich., and enlisted in the Fourth Michigan Volunteers and rose to be first lieutenant and was mustered out July 30, 1864. For thirty years he served insurance companies as inspector of manufactories. He was secretary and treasurer of the Hammond Typewriter Company. Mr. Bancroft died in Cedar Grove, N. J., July 27, 1918.

1859—Matthew Murray Miller, son of Henry William and Eliza Kirkby Miller, was born in Galena, Ill., November 28, 1840, and entered Yale with the class of 1864, but left in 1861 to enlist in the 45th Illinois Infantry. He also served in the 5th U. S. Heavy Artillery, and rose from private to be lieutenant, captain, and colonel. He practiced law for more than a quarter of a century in Clay Center and Topeka, Kansas. He was a U. S. Commissioner, County Attorney and Master in Chancery, and died in Topeka, November 29, 1918.

1861—Frank Todd, son of Freeman Hale and Adeline Boardman Todd, was born in St. Stephen, N. B., June 13, 1843. He became a lumber

merchant in his native town and died there March 13, 1919.

1863—Ashbel Henry Cram, son of Rensselaer and Huldah Perley Cram, was born in Bridgton, Me., November 28, 1843. He enlisted in the First D. C. cavalry, and served in the First Maine cavalry, and was commissioned second lieutenant. He later became a banker and broker in New York City, and died recently.

1863—Eugene Coolidge Houghton, son of Robert Coolidge and Lucy Taylor Forbush Houghton, was born in Stow, March 11, 1844. He enlisted in the second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery and served in the Civil War. He was a clerk in Boston and in St. Louis and in Portland. In 1895 he accepted a position as conductor on the cars of the Lawrence Division of the street railway system and was esteemed for his courtesy and personal interest in all his passengers. After a long illness he died in North Andover, May 1, 1919.

1864—John Ellsworth, son of Abner Moseley and Lucy Wetmore Stoughton Ellsworth, was born in East Windsor, Conn., January 7, 1842. He was a member of the class of 1865 of Williams College. He served in the 25th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War, and then studied law. He was city attorney of Alameda, Cal., for ten years, was a member of the California Assembly, judge of the Superior Court of the state for a quarter of a century. Judge Ellsworth died April 18, 1918.

1865—Henry Leavitt Smith, son of Asa Dodge and Sarah Ann Adams Smith, was born in New York City, February 19, 1848, and graduated from Dartmouth in 1869. He was connected with the publishing house of Charles Scribner's Sons. Mr. Smith died in Williamstown, September 7, 1918.

1865—Henry Pitt Warren, son of William and Mary Hubbard Lamson Warren was born in Windham, Me., March 2, 1846 and was a member of the Amherst class of 1869 and graduated from Yale in 1870. Two brothers, Albert F. and George W., were in the Phillips class of 1861. He taught in New Bedford, in Dover, N. H., in Lawrenceville, N. J., and for thirty-three years he has been headmaster of the Albany Academy, Albany, N. Y. He wrote a *History of Waterford, Me.*, and *Stories from English History*. Dr. Warren died in Albany, May 27, 1919.

1866—Walter Suffern Gurnee, son of Walter Suffern and Mary Matilda Coe Gurnee, was born in Chicago, Ill., August 30, 1846. Before coming to Phillips he had studied in Geneva, Switzerland, and after leaving Phillips he studied in Germany and in France. He became a banker and broker in New York City and died, November 27, 1918.

1866—Henry Augustus Upton, son of Alanson Augustine and Sarah Elizabeth Hawkes Upton, was born in North Reading, May 2, 1850. He became a lumber dealer in his native town, where he died March 30, 1919. A brother, Irving, was in the Phillips class of 1881.

1869—Elisha Franklin Brewster, son of John Hull and Emily Smith Brewster, was born in Rochester, N. Y., June 1, 1850. All his life he was a wholesale grocer and importer in Rochester. He was an officer in the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Company and a director in a number of other institutions. Mr. Brewster died in Rochester, May 19, 1918.

1871—Charles Isham, son of William Bradley and Julia Burhans Isham, was born in New York City, July 20, 1853, and graduated from Harvard in 1876. After graduation, he studied in Paris and at the University of Berlin. In 1878 he entered the Columbia Law School, and in 1881 he was admitted to the bar. Mr. Isham wrote several monographs on historical subjects. His brother, Samuel, was a member of the Phillips class of 1871, and his aunt was the donor of the Isham Infirmary. He died in New York City, June 9, 1919.

1871—Frederic Toby Hathaway, son of Isaac Newton and Abby Hatheway Hathaway, was born in Marion, February 15, 1854. After leaving Phillips he was a boy on a sailing ship on the Pacific coast and on the Spanish main, an officer on steamships, master and part owner of steamboats on the Hudson river, owner of Arsenal Ferry and Sunnyside and Castleton Ferry. He was an alderman in the city of Watervliet, N. Y., and supervisor and county commissioner from Watervliet to the Albany County Board. He died in New Bedford, March 22, 1919.

1871—Austin Porter Nichols, son of James Robinson and Margaret Gale Nichols, was born in Haverhill, November 28, 1854, and graduated from the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University in 1875. He spent nearly all his life in scientific experiments. He was editor of the *Boston Journal of Chemistry* and of the *Popular Science News*. Mr. Nichols died in Haverhill, April 15, 1919.

1872—Stewart Clark, son of Henry A. and Mary E. Stewart Clark, was born in Chicago, Ill., August 5, 1853, and was a member of the Yale class of 1875. For the last twenty-five years of his life he was the Chicago city manager of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, and died in that city, September 29, 1918.

1872—Norman Paris Hayes, son of Watson and Joanna Hayes, was born in Rochester, N. H., July 9, 1849, and became a merchant in New Bedford and died in that city, May 24, 1919.



1874—Nelson Pitts Flint, son of Sylvanus and Miranda Pitts Flint, was born in Boston, November 18, 1854. Mr. Flint was a brick and stone mason and lived in Everett and died May 2, 1919 in Boston.

1875—Mardon Dewees Wilson, son of William and Hannah Catherine Robbins Wilson, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., November 18, 1851, and graduated from Yale in 1879 and attended the Philadelphia Divinity School. He was a rector in Oregon, Washington, and California. He was secretary of the Diocese of California and died in Fruitvale, Cal., April 2, 1919.

1877—Ben Steward Collins, son of Eugene Francis and Frances Bickford Collins, was born in North Anson, Me., March 3, 1857. He became a lawyer and practiced in Loss Angeles, Cal. He was chairman of the board of selectmen and County Attorney of Somerset County. He died April 11, 1918, in Wyoming, on board a train on his way to Maine.

1880—Charles Welty Strickler, son of Alexander Hamilton and Susan Welty Strickler, was born in Mt. Pleasant, Pa., August 2, 1860 and died in Pittsburgh, Pa., October 16, 1918.

1883—Augustus Tremain Armstrong, son of Ethan and Miriam Collin Armstrong, was born in Fayetteville, N. Y., October 18, 1863. He entered the insurance business in Syracuse and established the A. T. Armstrong Insurance Company, and was president of the State Association of Liability Insurance Agents. He was also commissioner of jurors for Onondaga county. During this last war he was a member of the draft board. Mr. Armstrong died in Fayetteville, March 13, 1919.

1885—Henry Ames Kimball, son of Benjamin Ames and Myra Tilton Elliot Kimball, was born in Concord, N. H., October 19, 1864. He joined his father in the firm of Ford and Kimball and was a trustee of the Merrimack County Savings Bank, and a director of the Mount Washington Railway Company. He was fond of art and literature and was interested in history and genealogy, serving for seven years as secretary of the New Hampshire Historical Society. He published *The John Elliott Family of Boscowen, N. H.* He died in Atlantic City, N. J., May 4, 1919.

1888—John Charles Campbell, son of Gavin and Barbara Kipp Campbell, was born in La Porte, Ind., September 14, 1867, and graduated from Williams in 1892, and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1895. He was principal of an Academy at Joppa, Ala., and at Pleasant Hill, Tenn., and was president of Piedmont College at Demorest, Ga. For ten years he has

been secretary of the Southern Highland division of the rural welfare work of the Russell Sage Foundation. Mr. Campbell died in New York City, May 2, 1919.

1888—Pearl Tenney Haskell, son of William Henry and Ellen Maria Cary Haskell, was born in Westbrook, Me., March 10, 1868, and was a member of the Sheffield class of 1891, and received the degree of M. D. from the medical department of Bowdoin College in 1893. He was the captain of the football team of the Academy in his senior year and principally through his efforts football and rowing became popular at Bowdoin. He practiced his profession in Wakefield, N. H., and was assistant superintendent of the state hospital at Concord, and was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature in 1911. In 1914 he was appointed assistant superintendent of the Bangor State Hospital at Bangor, Me., and became superintendent in 1917. His father was a member of the Phillips class of 1856, a half-brother, F. M. Warren, of the class of 1875, four brothers, Nelson C., class of 1883, William S. 1888, Harris B. 1890, and Edward Kirk, 1895. Dr. Haskell died suddenly at Bangor, April 13, 1919.

1890—Wheelock Tenney Craig, son of Henry Kinsman and Harriette Rebecca Tenney Craig, was born in Falmouth, February 10, 1872, and graduated from Amherst in 1894. He returned to his native town and died there May 15, 1919.

1893—Hervey Lincoln Ellis, son of Preston Partridge and Electa Bishop Ellis, was born in Westminster, August 1, 1869, and became assistant paymaster of the Boston and Maine Railroad. He died recently.

1893—Earle Rumsey Marvin, son of Sylvester Steven and Matilda Earle Rumsey Marvin, was born in Allegheny City, Pa., November 26, 1875, and was a member of the Sheffield class of 1896. He was manager of the Pennsylvania Chocolate Company of Pittsburgh. From April to September, 1917, he was chief boatswain's mate in the Naval Coast Defense Reserve. He died May 2, 1919 in Pittsburgh, Pa.

1895—William Taylor Trull, son of Jesse Nathaniel (class of 1864) and Mary Taylor Trull, was born in Tewksbury, June 2, 1876. After leaving Phillips he entered the banking business and afterwards was connected with the Erie Telephone Company. At the time of his death he was the manager of the eastern department of the Aetna Life Insurance Company. He died in Lowell, March 27, 1919.

1901—Charles Jarvis Chapman, son of Charles Jarvis, and Annie Dow Hinds Chapman, was born in Portland, Me., January 6, 1883, and graduated from Yale in 1905. He became a



broker in Boston, and died in Brookline, June 25, 1919.

1901—Edward Jerome Murphy, son of John Daniel and Elizabeth Teresa Burger Murphy, was born in Lawrence, July 29, 1876, and studied pharmacy. He was deputy sealer of weights and measures in Lawrence for ten years and died in that city, May 5, 1919.

1903—Ernest Wilson Levering, son of George Kiess and Jane Hanna Wilson Levering, was born in Lafayette, Ind., October 30, 1883, and graduated from Sheffield in 1906. He was connected with the Atlas Engineering Works in Indianapolis, Ind., and was commissioned first lieutenant, ordnance, and promoted to be captain. He died of pneumonia in France, May 28, 1919.

1904—Paul Louis Lariver, son of Paul and Hermione Hazen Lariver, was born in Albany, N. Y., March 9, 1884, and became assistant cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of Cheyenne, Wyo. He died in Douglas, Wyo., January 18, 1918.

1907—Harlan Frank Hansen, son of Hans and Dorothea Peterson Hansen, was born in Portland, Me., June 26, 1884, and was a member of the Bowdoin class of 1910. He was assistant editor of *The Telephone Review* of New York City and was also in business in Chicago. He died in Portland, May 17, 1919.

1909—LeRoy Martin, son of Thomas Betts and Elizabeth Murdock Stirling Martin, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 31, 1890, and graduated from Sheffield in 1911. He was a twin brother of Clyde Martin, P. S. 1910. He died in Brooklyn, February 28, 1919.

1911—Elmer Harrison Sykes, son of James Taylor and Hattie Vibert Sykes, was born in Rockville, Conn., February 1, 1889, and was connected with the Journal Publishing Company of Rockville. He enlisted as a private in the Quartermaster Corps, May 23, 1918, and died of influenza at Camp Zachary Taylor, October 11, 1918.

1911—Harold Phillips Wilson, son of Smith Van Valzah and Mertie Lorraine Wilson, was born in Clearfield, Pa., March 22, 1893, and graduated from Cornell in 1915. He then engaged in business in New York City with the New Jersey Products Company. He was a sergeant in the Ambulance Service and died of pneumonia at Camp Crane, March 19, 1918.

1912—Rowland Westcott Waterbury, son of William Rowland and Louise Holmes Waterbury, was born in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 21, 1891, and was a member of the Williams class of 1915. He enlisted September 1, 1917 as a private in Co. L., 107th U. S. Infantry, 27th Division, and was promoted corporal in August

1918. He died in General Hospital Number 9, in Rouen, France, October 26, 1918, of wounds received in action.

1913—Hubert Wilcox Butts, son of George Francis and Celia Allen Wilcox Butts, was born in Omaha, Neb., October 7, 1894, and entered Colgate University. He taught at St. John's Military Academy at Manlius, N. Y., and entered the Third Officers Training Camp at Camp Lee, Va. Here he became seriously ill and died of pneumonia at his home in Manlius, April 7, 1919.

1913—Walter Emmet Donohue, son of James Francis and Elizabeth Frances Deering Donohue, was born in New York City, March 4, 1895, and graduated from Hamilton College in 1917. He was commissioned second lieutenant, August 17, 1917, and rose to be first lieutenant and captain. He died November 1, 1918, from wounds received in the Argonne.

1914—Joseph Andrew Bain, son of John and Margaret Harvey Bain, was born in Lawrence, October 3, 1892, and was an Ensign in the United States Navy, and was killed in an explosion in the New York Navy Yard, May 1, 1919.

1914—Richard William Morgan, son of Christopher and Edith May Noyes Morgan, was born in Mystic, Conn., June 27, 1892. He was in the general passenger department of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railroad for five years and then was associated with the Atwood Machine company of Stonington, Conn. In April 1918, he sailed for France and was attached to the 5th division and was for bravery, promoted sergeant. He died of cerebro spinal meningitis, March 5, 1919.

1914—Melbourne Fisher Smallpage, son of Richard Melbourne and Lillian Fisher Smallpage, was born in Eagle Grove, Iowa, April 29, 1894, and entered the University of Michigan. In the late war he was with the U. S. Army Hospital Unit Number 3, in France, and was promoted sergeant and died of pneumonia at Dijon hospital, February 11, 1919.

1914—Eben LeRoy Smith, son of Frank LeRoy and Josephine Bonita Hill Smith, was born in Leadville, Col., October 26, 1894, and was commissioned first lieutenant in the 89th regiment and from September 1918, till his death, he had entire command of his company. On the fourth day of November, 1918, he was killed near Sedan by a machine gun bullet.

1915—Charles Amos Martin, son of William Henry and Annie Elizabeth Thario Martin, was born in Lawrence, December 13, 1893. He was employed by the American Woolen Company and was chief engineer of the factory at Utica, N. Y. He enlisted as machinist's mate in the

United States Naval Reserve Force and died of pneumonia at the Naval Hospital in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 23, 1918.

1916—Kenneth Knapp Walker, son of Eben Meade and Theoda Newcomb Smith Walker, was born in Auburn, N. Y., January 26, 1898, and entered Trinity with the class of 1920. Leaving college at the end of his sophomore year he went to the Plattsburg Training Camp and then enlisted as a private in the anti-aircraft division of the Coast Artillery. He was taken ill with influenza while crossing the Atlantic and died of pneumonia in a Military Hospital in Liverpool, England, October 8, 1918.

1918—Arthur Gordon Knowles, son of George Ernest and Hannah Duckworth Knowles, was born in Shaw, Lanes, England, September 8, 1897. He enlisted in May, 1917 in the Canadian Medical Corps and was transferred to the Black Watch Regiment as sniper. After the armistice he went into Y. M. C. A. work, and was accidentally drowned in the river Seine, April 25, 1919.

1919—Samuel Merrill, Jr., son of Samuel and Teresa Pennington Merrill, was born in Cheyenne, Wyo., March 27, 1899, and died of pneumonia, November 29, 1918.

### Personals

1864—Charles E. Hibbard is president of the Berkshire Loan and Trust Company of Pittsfield, and was the first mayor of the city. On April 21st, he had completed fifty years' service as a member of the Massachusetts bar.

1869—On June 30th, Talcott Williams retired as director of the School of Journalism of Columbia University, and will be made Professor Emeritus.

1887—John G. Shillinger is Chief Engineer of the Rutland Railroad, with office at Rutland, Vt.

1893—Harrison F. Hunt is treasurer of the Swett & Sibley Co., 46 Cornhill, Boston, manufacturers of ornamental iron and grill work.

1894—Arthur Herbert Bliss and Mrs. Helen Ford Bruen were married in Newark, N. J., April 26, 1919.

1895—Franklin P. Rich is a dealer in real estate at North Scituate Beach and Minot, Mass.

1904—Howard Pierson Burt and Miss Rhea Evalynn Ashley were married in Middletown, N. Y., April 26, 1919.

1904—James Evans, Jr., and Mrs. Beth Sully Fairbanks were married in New York City, March 12, 1919.

1904—John G. Fletcher has written a volume of poems entitled *The Tree of Life* which Macmillan publish.

1904—Chauncey B. Garver has been admitted to partnership in the law firm of Shearman & Sterling, 55 Wall street, New York City.

1904—James Carlton Thornton and Miss Lillian Mary King were married in Plainfield, N. J., June 4, 1919.

1905—Henry Noyes Otis and Miss Helen Batchelder were married in Amesbury, May 31, 1919.

1906—Gerald W. Hallowell is in the advertising department of the Curtis Publishing Company, 30 State street, Boston.

1908—Robert Thomas Fisher and Miss Louise Winters were married in Dayton, Ohio, March 27, 1919.

1909—James Arthur Reilly and Miss Susan C. Smith were married in Central Islip, Long Island, N. Y., June 10, 1919.

1910—Edward Salisbury Bentley and Miss Dorothy Anderton were married in Ridgefield, Conn., June 19, 1919.

1911—Charles Rogers Lord and Miss Maria Florenza Azzeroni were married in Turin, Italy, March 20, 1919.

1911—George Henry Nute and Miss Janette Hunter Hollingsworth were married in New York City, May 12, 1919.

1911—Harold C. Stearns has written a book of poems entitled *Interludes* published by James T. White.

1912—Herbert Paul Carter and Miss Phoebe Anna Berry were married in Andover, June 18, 1919.

1912—Russell Glover Hay and Miss Elizabeth Ayers were married in Zanesville, Ohio, May 27, 1919.

1913—Frank Cullen Brophy and Miss Sallie Ropes Blake were married in Seattle, Washington, May 3, 1919.

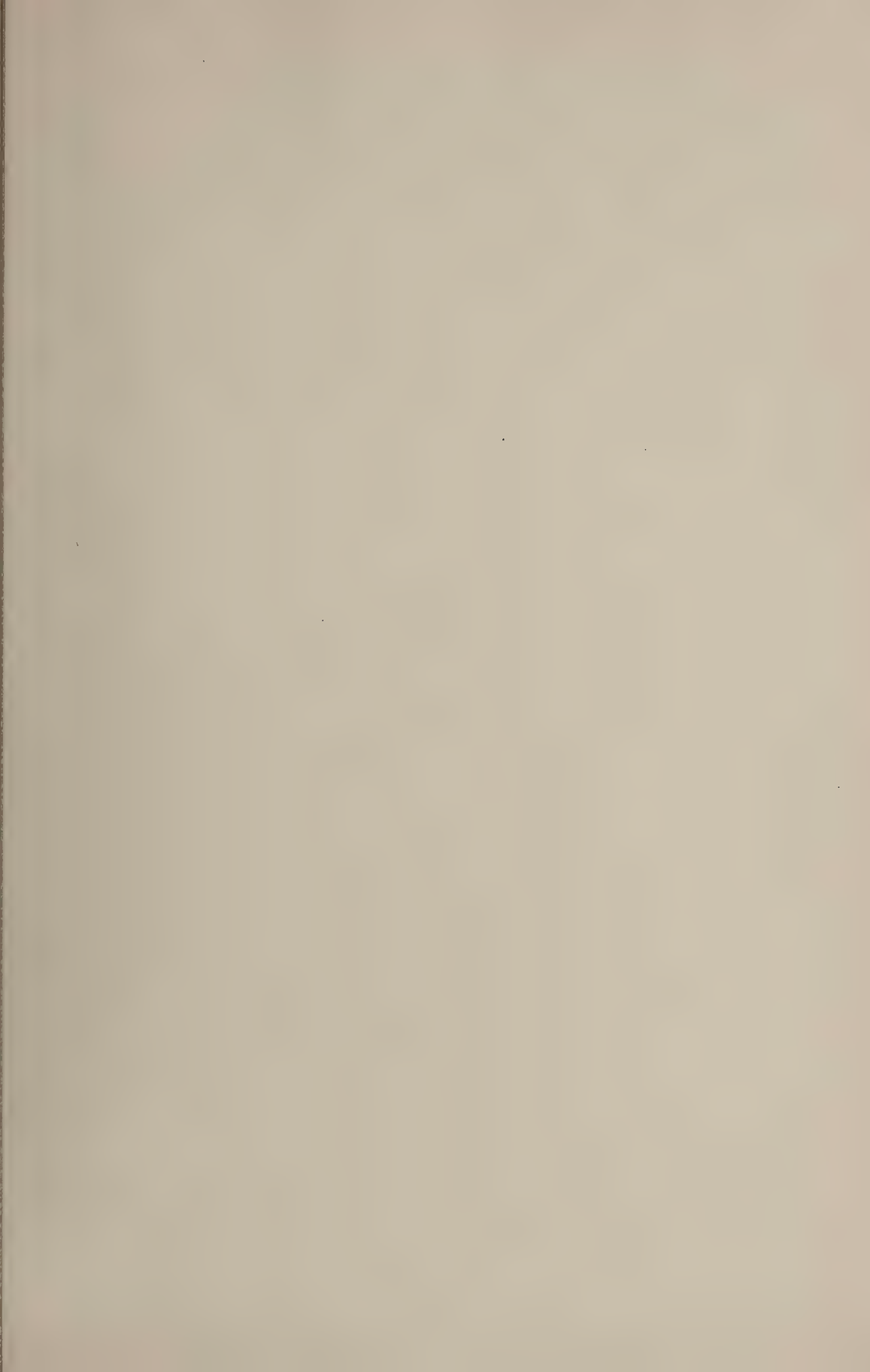
1915—Eckley Brinton Coxe, 3d, and Miss Mary Parsons Owens were married in Savannah, Ga., June 4, 1919.

1915—Carl H Schultz and Miss Jane Remsen Thompson were married in New York City, June 9, 1919.

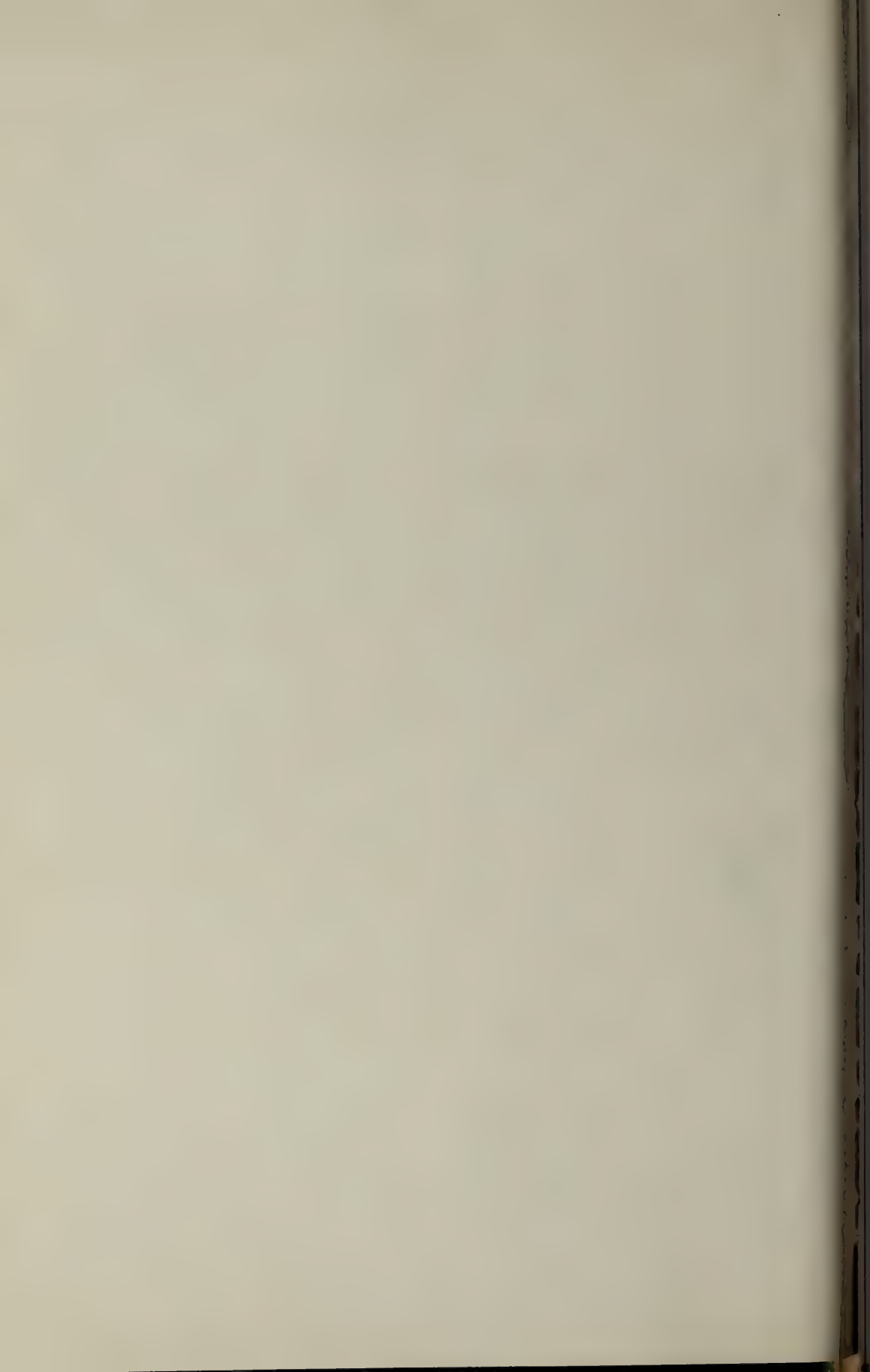
1915—Victor Applegate Space and Miss Mildred Jewell Knowlton were married in Brattleboro, Vt., April 16, 1919.

1917—Frederick L. Reid has been appointed chief purchasing agent for the Pittsburgh, Lisbon & Western railroad.

1918—Dr. Arthur I. Teutonico has opened an office for the practice of dentistry at 77 Essex street, Lawrence.













# THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY PHILLIPS ACADEMY  
ANDOVER MASSACHUSETTS

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Volume XIV      Number 1  
October, Nineteen Hundred Nineteen

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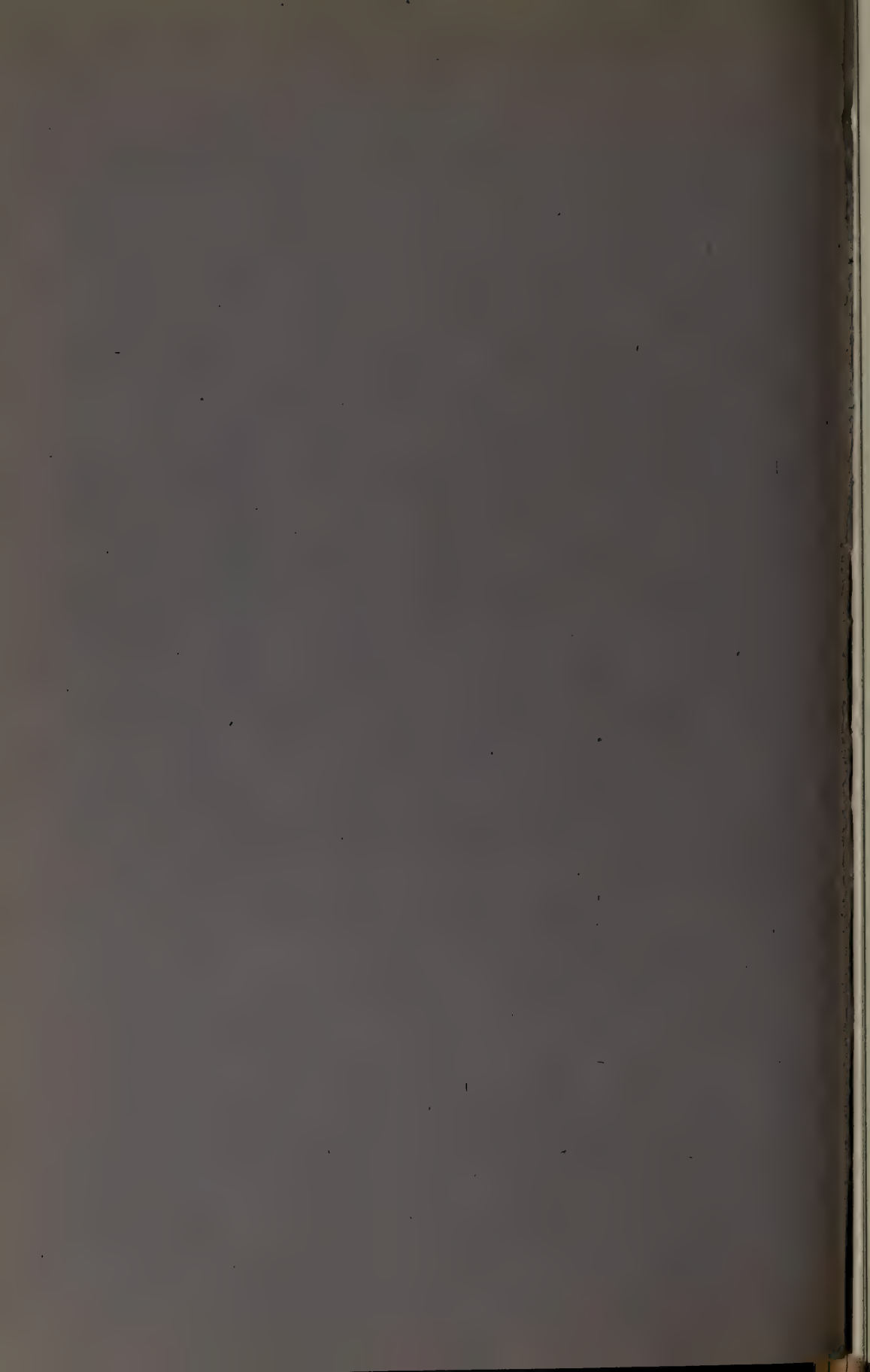
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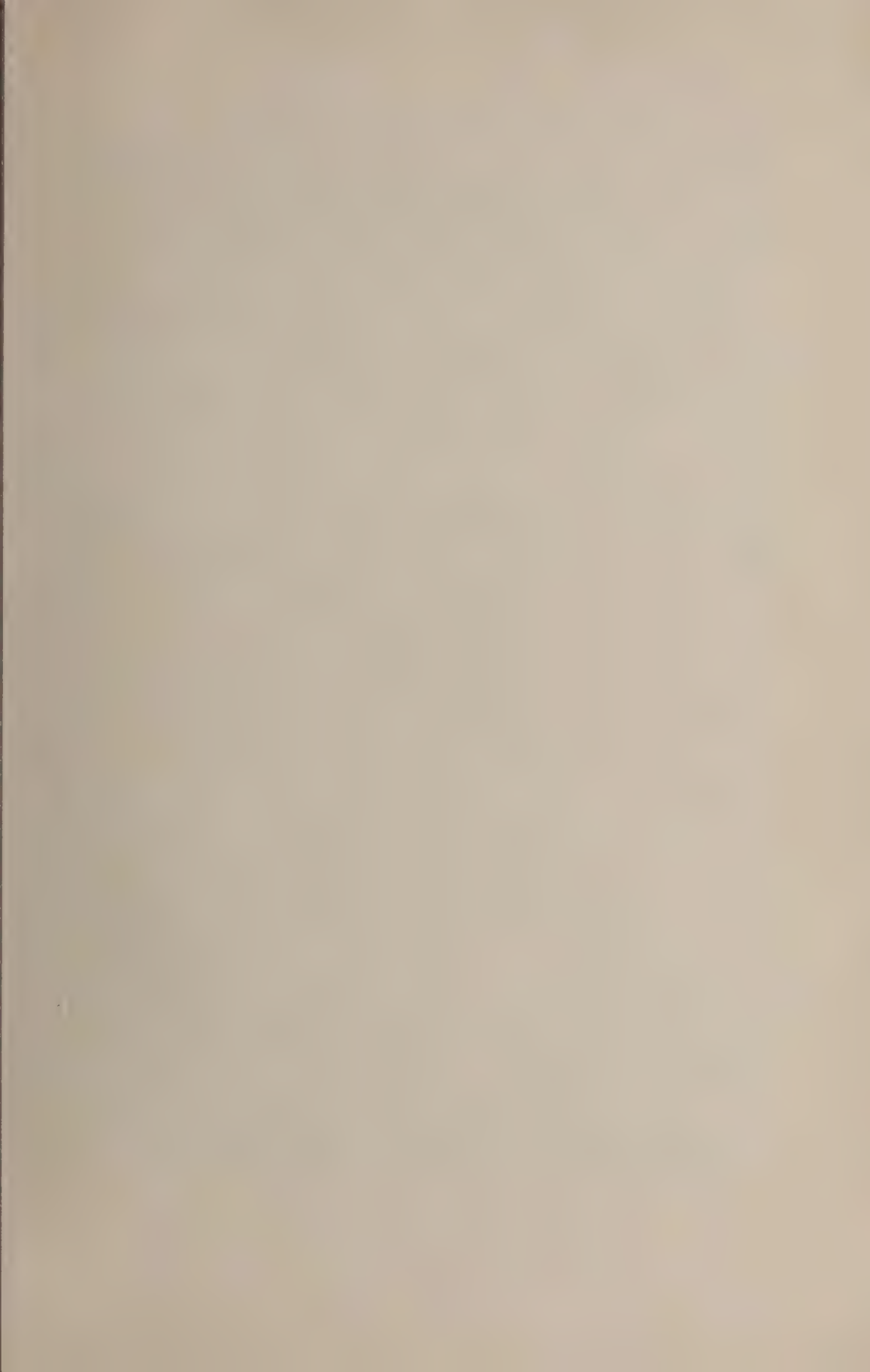
## SPECIAL ARTICLES

Building and Endowment Campaign

Phillips Academy Archaeological Expedition

Opening of the 141st School Year









THE PRINCIPAL'S HOUSE, SHOWING THE NEW PORCH ADDED DURING THE SUMMER

# THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

ISSUED FIVE TIMES A YEAR IN JANUARY, MARCH, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER

## PHILLIPS ACADEMY ANDOVER MASSACHUSETTS

CLAUDE M. FUESS,  
EDITOR

HORACE M. POYNTER  
HAROLD C. STEARNS  
ASSOCIATE EDITORS

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER DEC. 28, 1913, AT THE POST OFFICE AT ANDOVER, MASS., UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUG. 24, 1912  
ACCEPTANCE FOR MAILING AT SPECIAL RATE OF POSTAGE PROVIDED FOR IN SECTION 1103, ACT OF OCTOBER 3RD, 1917,  
AUTHORIZED ON JULY 8, 1918

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Vol. XIV.

OCTOBER 1919

No. 1

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### EDITORIAL

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The school opens its one hundred and forty-first year most auspiciously. With an unprecedented number of applicants for admission, it has been possible to select students carefully and judiciously; and the quality of the new boys seems, at this early date, to be rather higher than usual. Not so long ago a distinguished educator remarked to Dr. Stearns,—“Well, the New England Academy has had its day. For more than a century it upheld the torch of learning in America; now it is about to be superseded by the public high school, and will gradually disappear until it is as extinct as the pterodactyl.” It is worthy of comment that this same gentleman eventually sent his own son to Phillips Academy,—a form of recantation eminently satisfactory to the Principal. The fact that the school is very much alive is proved by its record last spring in the College Entrance Board Examinations, in which Andover boys did notably better than those from the high schools. We suspect that there will be, for some time to come, room for the type of education provided, not only by Andover, but by Exeter, Worcester, Dummer, and a score of other New England academies.

Certainly at the present moment Phillips Academy has no reason to fear an immediate dissolution.

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The all-absorbing topic for Andover men at this particular moment is, of course, the Building and Endowment Fund Campaign, which is about to open as this issue goes to press. This enterprise is a striking and rather unprecedented illustration of the influence of a body of organized alumni, for it has been conceived and carried through by graduates of the Academy and the Trustees have had little responsibility except to approve the general scheme and to accept with thanks whatever gifts have come in. This is no place in which to present arguments for giving money to Phillips Academy. The plan will succeed or fail on the merits of the cause, and, for that reason, we are confident that it will not fail. Not so many years ago a million and a half dollars would have seemed to the Trustees an inconceivable sum. Even to-day it looks large; but these are times of big projects. It is certain that this is no “drive” of mere wild, unconsidered enthusiasm. It has been discussed in all its phases with the utmost seriousness,

by men not likely to be led astray by hysteria. The various pressing needs of the school have been estimated with care, and the campaign had been made in every sense an appeal to reason. Sentiment has naturally played some part, but it has always been used sensibly. Andover men will give, not in a sudden emotional impulse, but after much thoughtful deliberation, with an eye always, we trust, on the part which institutions like Phillips Academy are destined to play in an age when anything new is heralded as a panacea for all the ailments of a "dead, unprofitable world". For Phillips graduates this Building and Endowment Fund is really a fairly decisive test of the value of the school. If it has fulfilled its mission, in peace and in war, it deserves the support of its sons,—even though that support be shown only by an encouraging word and a trifling contribution. It is the good will of Andoverians which is our most reliable asset. When this campaign is over, we hope that the *Bulletin* will be able to state proudly that there is no Andover man who did not connect his name with this very worthy cause.

This is a day when the troubles of teachers are being exposed, with perhaps too little reticence, to a public which shows signs of being bored. A well-meaning business man said not long ago: "This chatter about the poverty-stricken teacher makes me tired. If a teacher doesn't like his job, why doesn't he resign? The truth is that there are mighty few teachers who could earn more money in any other occupation." There are plenty of Andover instructors who could refute the charge that teachers are temperamentally unfitted to make good-sized incomes, among them the young teacher of science who left the

school to accept an army commission and was recently offered a position at \$10,000 a year. But such refutation is unimportant. What the business man failed to realize is that the teacher who sees in his position only what it brings to him in his salary check is likely to be a poor guide for boys. Teachers, like clergymen, have chosen a profession which emphasizes always the non-materialistic elements in life. You can't really compensate with money the physician who adds five years to your career or the minister who renews your faith in God; no more can you repay the teacher who lays in your son the foundations of wisdom and character and starts him on his way through the world with high ideals. The contention that a particular teacher can earn no more in business is absurd. It is not his aim to earn money. He has not been trained to compete with tradesmen. As an amateur, he is always at a disadvantage as compared with a professional.

And so those who are urging increased salaries for teachers must carry on the debate largely on the ground of mere justice. They have their practical argument, but it runs like this. If you do not supply teachers with good food, good clothes, good living conditions, and a reasonable number of life's luxuries, they will become narrow-minded leaders of youth. If you allow a sense of injustice to take root in their hearts, how can you hope for cheerfulness, for inspiration, for the stimulus to unselfish living. When a philosopher is pinched for bread and clothes, it is not easy for him to preserve his equanimity. When his children beg for pleasure which he cannot let them have, even the most inveterate optimist will have his hours of moroseness, if not of despair; and his mood will be re-



flected in his elucidation of *Caesar* or his discussion of Matthew Arnold. Here is the strong practical argument for paying teachers well. On them depends, to a very large extent, the progress of the race. The doctrines which they impart will, in another generation, bear fruit, some twenty, some fifty, and some an hundred fold. Let us see to it that the harvest is one of good corn in the ear, and not of weeds and tares.

Captain Markham W. Stackpole's recent citation for the *Croix de Guerre* is a matter in which all his friends and associates take the keenest pride and satisfaction. Months before America entered the war, he enrolled at Plattsburg, and followed his training there by unselfish work with the Academy battalion and the State Guard. He was the first of the Andover teaching staff to enter service; and, although technically over the prescribed age, he secured an appointment as Chaplain of the 102nd Field Artillery, later a unit in the famous 26th, or Yankee Division. In the series of offensives in which that division participated he was constantly at the front, and came to be beloved by his men. His promotion to be a base chaplain at Marseilles was a disappointment to him, because it took him away from his comrades just before the armistice; but he was later reassigned to his regiment and returned with it to Boston, in time for that city's enthusiastic "Welcome Home" parade. Throughout his army experience Chaplain Stackpole showed a manliness, a courage, a sympathy, and a self-effacement which marked him out among a group of men conspicuous for these fine qualities. His decoration is a fitting recognition of a distinguished army career,—one which is known throughout New England, wherever

"Y. D." men are located. When General Edwards was recently at Andover, his reference to our "fighting parson" drew rounds of applause, and there was no doubt to whom he referred. Phillips Academy is honored by having a man with such a record connected with it.

In the early 19th century Phillips Academy helped in the training of two future American poets,—Holmes and "Nat" Willis. Then for some decades literary production among the graduates seemed to languish, and the school sent out only now and then a minor,—a very minor,—bard. During the past thirty years, however, there has grown up a group of younger poets, quite different from one another other in tone and spirit, but each a product of Andover education. Some of them are already well-known. Walter Prichard Eaton, in his latest collection of verses, *Echoes and Realities*, is a sympathetic interpreter, not only of his native Berkshires but also of the crowded city pavements. Paul Shivell, author of *Stillwater Valley Pastorals*, represents another school of nature study, no less attractive and alluring. John Gould Fletcher, of the "Imagist" group, shows, in *Goblins and Pagodas*, the possibilities of *vers libre*. Of rhymsters still younger there are Kenneth Rand, who met an untimely death in the Great War and whose poem "The Shrine at the World's End" is printed for the first time in this number of the *Bulletin*; Dudley Poore, whose poetry written at Harvard College has ranked him among the most promising of our coming literary men; and Harold Crawford Stearns, now on the Academy teaching staff, many of whose verses have been generously contributed to brighten the pages of the *Bulletin*. Mr. Stearns is himself engaged in the compilation of an

*Andover Anthology*, which will include selections from the work of some forty-five graduates of the school, and which will shortly be published. That Mr. Stearns is gifted with the critical good taste necessary to make such a volume a success is evident to those who have

followed his career, and his book will be awaited with much interest on the Hill. Mr. Stearns becomes this fall an associate editor of the *Phillips Bulletin*, and much may be expected from his facile and felicitous pen.

## ANDOVER'S BUILDING AND ENDOWMENT FUND CAMPAIGN

On Monday, October 13th, Andover alumni acting through the Directors of the Alumni Fund, will open a nation-wide campaign covering six weeks, in the course of which they propose to raise a Building and Endowment Fund of \$1,500,000. This project, by far the most ambitious and important ever undertaken for Phillips Academy, ought to be of supreme interest to every man who passed his schooldays on the Hill. It is not too much to say that the coming year is likely to be a critical point in Academy history. The old school will, of course, continue, whether this money is secured or not; but, if the effort fails its usefulness will be much curtailed and some palpable injustice, both to students and teachers, will result.

Pamphlets and circular letters sent out during the summer months have probably familiarized most of the former students with the objects for which this large sum is needed. A new Main Building, with an auditorium and modern classrooms, is more than a desirability; it is a necessity. The younger alumni who have recited in the old Main Building know this without further proof; the older alumni, if they return to Andover, can easily convince themselves. Furthermore increased salaries for instructors are essential if the school is to maintain its present foremost position among educational institutions. Andover's teaching staff cannot be kept high in quality unless more money is immediately available. The aims of the Fund, then, are entirely reasonable and commendable, and the cause which it represents is worthy of some sacrifice.

The idea of such an enterprise originated last spring, as a clarification of some free discussion among interested friends of the school. It was debated at length at the regular meeting of the Board of Trustees, and met with their unanimous approval; and a committee of five, consisting of Dr. Stearns, Mr. Sawyer, Mr. Bishop, Mr. Morgan, and Professor Ropes, was appointed to confer

with the Directors of the Alumni Fund regarding a definite plan of action. At a luncheon in New York City early in July this committee was present, together with a number of the Directors and Dr. Claude M. Fuess, who had been asked to serve as Executive Secretary. There a scheme for a campaign was brought up, talked over, and ratified. It was agreed that the "drive" should be short and intensive, and that, while it was going on, everything else connected with the school should be subordinated to making it a success. Arrangements began at once at the headquarters in Andover. On September 29th, in the Council Room of the University Club in New York City, a dinner of the various class agents was held, at which Mr. Oliver G. Jennings, Mr. George B. Case, Dr. Stearns, Mr. Sawyer, and Dr. Fuess spoke, outlining the procedure which was to be followed. The campaign thus prepared for will be in full operation by the time this number of the *Bulletin* reaches its readers.

The general plan depends for its success very largely upon the energy and enthusiasm of the class agents, one or more from each class. These men have undertaken to raise from among their classmates a sum sufficient at least to meet the quota assigned by the Directors. They will try to see personally each member, and to induce him to give with the utmost liberality. But, in addition, each graduate can very materially assist in the campaign by not waiting to be approached and by sending in his pledge early in the "drive," either direct to Mr. James C. Sawyer, Treasurer, Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, or to the class agent. In this way the labors of the agents will be very much lessened, and the desired result will be much more rapidly attained. A complete list of agents is printed on another page.

The work of the class agents is to be supplemented by that of the division chairmen, one of whom acts for each of the thirteen geographical zones or divisions. The list of division

chairmen with their respective districts is as follows:

1. New England Division, with headquarters at Boston.  
Chairman, Philip L. Reed, '02  
Address, 248 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.
2. Middle Atlantic Division, with headquarters at New York, to include New York State and Northern New Jersey.  
Chairman, Frederick C. Walcott, '87  
Address, 25 Nassau Street, New York City.
3. Pennsylvania Division, with headquarters at Scranton, Pa., to include Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey, Delaware and West Virginia.  
Chairman, Undetermined.
4. Southern Division, with headquarters at Washington, to include Maryland, District of Columbia, and all southern states east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio, with Louisiana added.  
Chairman, Major Arthur F. Foote, '92  
Address, Cairo Apartments, Washington, D. C.
5. Ohio Division, with headquarters at Columbus, to include Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus and the rest of Ohio.  
Chairman, E. W. Campion, '01  
Address, Buckeye Steel Casting Co., Columbus, Ohio.
6. Lake Division, with headquarters at Detroit, to include eastern and northern Michigan.  
Chairman, Kenneth L. Moore, '10  
Address, 82 Griswold Street, Detroit, Mich.
7. Central Division with headquarters at Chicago, to include Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin.  
Chairman, J. E. Otis, '87  
Address, Central Trust Company, Chicago, Ill.
8. Middle West Division, with headquarters at St. Louis, to include Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Arkansas and Texas.  
Chairman, Charles B. Wiggins, '75  
Address, Security Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
9. North Central Division, with headquarters at Minneapolis, to include Minnesota, Iowa, the Dakotas and Montana.  
Chairman, John Crosby, '86  
Address, Washburn Crosby Co., 2104 Stevens Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

10. Mountain Division, with headquarters at Denver, to include Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico.  
Chairman, Lawrence B. Powers, '14  
Address, Colorado National Bank Bldg., Denver, Col.
11. Northwestern Division, with headquarters at Seattle, to include Oregon, Washington and Idaho.  
Chairman, Nathaniel Paschall, '04  
Address, 512 Crary Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
12. Pacific Coast Division, with headquarters at San Francisco, to include California, Nevada and Arizona.  
Chairman, Samuel F. B. Morse, '03  
Address, Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.
13. Foreign Division, with headquarters at Andover, to include all territory outside the limits of the United States.  
Chairman, Claude M. Fuess  
Address, Andover, Mass.

Each chairman is responsible for the territory in his division, and has chosen a committee representing various sections. When a class agent living in the east is unable to see personally a classmate living in Minneapolis, he will write the chairman of the North Central Division, suggesting a sum for which the "prospect" should be asked. The chairman, in turn, will make arrangements to have the "prospect" interviewed, and will then report in duplicate to the class agent involved and the executive secretary at Andover. The whole system is based upon the assumption that every Andover man must be approached personally by some other Andover man.

Much emphasis is being laid on the fact that the pledge system is being utilized. Subscribers may, if they desire, agree to pay a specified sum in installments, covering a period up to five years. It is hoped that many who cannot give a large amount outright will be ready to promise one-fifth of it at a time at regular intervals. For instance, the sum aimed at means that, on the average, each man must make his share at least \$200. This doubtless seems very large to many younger graduates; but, carried over a five-year period, it is only \$40 annually. Attention has also been directed to the provision of the Federal Income Tax law, by which gifts to educational institutions may be deducted up to 15% of the gross income.

It is especially important that something be obtained from every Andover man, no matter how small the sum may be. Investigation shows that Andover has a larger percentage of loyal alumni than any other similar school. But it is still true that only one man out of



every eight makes a regular contribution. It is to be hoped that every man on the alumni list will help the Building and Endowment Fund, if only with a dollar and his good will.

Although, at this writing, the campaign has not actually opened, several pledges have already been received. A graduate in the class of 1883 has given \$100,000. A member of the class of 1893 has subscribed \$50,000, without restriction; and one from 1890 has promised another \$50,000, on condition that eight pledges of the same size can be secured. Five Andover graduates in New York City have formed a "club" and pledged \$10,000 each. One of our oldest graduates, a member of the class of 1844, sent his check for \$1000, with the regret that he could not do more. The father of one of the Andover boys who gave their lives in the World War has pledged \$10,000. These, and other pleasing contributions, indicate that interest in the Fund is gradually increasing. On the day when the drive opened over \$300,000 had been subscribed. We trust that it will continue to grow until the "drive" is over.

During the campaign Alumni gatherings will be held in many of the larger cities, with the idea of arousing enthusiasm among the graduates. Several newspapers have already lent their aid, notably the *Boston Herald*, which, on Sunday, September 14th, allotted a page of its rotogravure section to pictures of Phillips Academy, and the *Boston Transcript*, an editorial from the columns of which is reprinted elsewhere in this issue of the *Bulletin*.

In view of the importance of this Building and Endowment Fund the work of the Alumni Fund will be temporarily suspended, although not abandoned. All contributions to the school for the year will be credited to the Building and Endowment Fund, and used for the two purposes specified by the Directors, — a new Main Building and the increase of teachers' salaries.

The *Bulletin*, in conclusion, cannot refrain from speaking again of the deep significance of this campaign. Phillips Academy has performed, and is still performing, a distinguished service in American education. As an old and historic school it has a proud position. It should be kept there, untrammelled by financial weakness, confident in the support of those who love it.

#### CLASS AGENTS

- 1854—G. B. Knapp, 812 Tremont Bldg., Boston, Mass.
- 1861—G. H. Gutterson, 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
- 1863—A. Eugene Nolen, Box 324, Fitchburg, Mass.
- 1867—Dr. James R. Fuller, Andover, Mass.
- 1868—Dr. Henry M. Silver, 276 Madison Ave., New York City.
- 1869—Ledyard Cogswell, New York State National Bank, New York City.
- 1870—DeWitt Roosa, Kingston, New York.
- 1871—DeWitt Roosa, Kingston, New York.
- 1873—George T. Eaton, Andover, Mass.
- 1874—R. B. Tobey, 201 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.
- 1875—Charles Wiggins, Security Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
- 1876—R. D. Swoope, Curwensville, Pa.
- 1877—W. A. Knowlton, 77 Summer St., Boston, Mass.
- 1878—Dr. Lewis M. Silver, 103 West 72nd St., New York City.
- 1879—F. D. Warren, 225 5th Ave., New York City.
- 1880—P. T. Nickerson, Copley Square Hotel, Boston, Mass.
- 1881—F. D. Greene, 105 East 22nd St., New York City.
- 1882—W. K. Sharpe, Chambersburg, Pa.
- 1883—O. G. Jennings, 51 Wall St., New York City.
- 1884—F. W. Wallace, c-o Waclark Wire Co., Elizabeth, N. J.
- 1885—W. D. Sawyer, c-o Philip Carpenter Co., 111 Broadway, New York City.
- 1886—G. H. Danforth, 72 Broad St., New York City.
- 1887—F. C. Walcott, 25 Nassau St., New York City.
- 1888—Edward H. Brainard, Herrs Island, Pittsburg, Pa.
- 1889—E. B. Bishop, 54 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.
- 1890—A. E. Addis, Northampton, Mass.
- 1891—Selden W. Tyler, 24 Park Ave., Wakefield, Mass.
- 1892—James B. Neale, Minersville, Pa.
- 1893—Edward Sawyer, 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York City.
- 1894—G. G. Schreiber, 55 Liberty St., New York City.
- 1895—D. H. Day, 156 5th Ave., New York City.
- 1896—Arthur Drinkwater, c-o E. Howard George & Co., 31 State St., Boston, Mass.
- 1897—Allan H. Richardson, c-o The McCall Co., 236-250 West 37th St., New York City.
- 1898—D. O. Swan, 305 Nesmith St., Lowell, Mass.
- 1899—W. S. Sugden, Sistersville, W. Va.
- 1900—E. W. Baker, 327 Main St., Fitchburg, Mass.

- 1901—Joseph L. Burns, Andover, Mass., and E. W. Campion, c-o Buckeye Steel Castings Co., Columbus, Ohio.  
 1902—P. L. Reed, 248 Summer St., Boston, Mass.  
 1903—E. B. Chapin, Andover, Mass.  
 1904—Chauncey B. Garver, 55 Wall St., New York City.  
 1905—A. D. Parker, 731 Dutton St., Lowell, Mass.  
 1906—M. D. Cooper, c-o Hecla Coal & Coke Co., Brownsville, Pa.  
 1907—Frederick J. Daly, Andover, Mass.  
 1908—Russell Stiles, 60 Wall St., New York City.  
 1909—C. W. Hamilton, 50 Broad St., New York City, and W. H. Woolverton, 180 West 59th St., New York City.  
 1910—Clyde Martin, 25 Madison Ave., New York City.  
 1911—N. V. Donaldson, 101 Canner St., New Haven, Conn.  
 1912—C. T. Timbie, c-o American Red Cross, 755 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.  
 1913—James Gould, Yale Club, Vanderbilt Ave., New York City.  
 1914—A. W. Ames, Yale Club, Vanderbilt Ave., New York City.  
 1915—Allan V. Heely, c-o Wendell P. Cotton Co., 165 Broadway, New York City.  
 1916—H. P. Harrower, 14 Church St., Haggan, N. Y.  
 1917—Stephen Y. Hord, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.  
 1918—Albert H. Crosby, Yale Station, New

Haven, Conn.

- 1919—George R. Bailey, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.

### Preliminary Meeting of Class Agents

The dinner of the class agents and the Directors of the Building and Endowment Fund was held on the evening of September 29, in the University Club in New York City. Forty-two gentlemen were present, representing classes from 1868 to the present time. Mr. Oliver G. Jennings, who presided, introduced Dr. Stearns, who explained briefly the more pressing needs of the school. He was followed by Mr. James C. Sawyer, who gave a synopsis of the financial condition of the Academy during the past year. Dr. Claude M. Fuess then outlined plans for the coming campaign. Following these addresses, the meeting was thrown open for discussion, and suggestions were freely made and debated. As a result of this conference it was agreed that in addition to the class agents, there should be a number of local committees, each representing a well-defined geographical section and each prepared to solicit contributions in that vicinity.

At this dinner the announcement was made that the sum of \$250,000 had already been subscribed before the actual opening of the campaign. This amount is made up of one gift of \$100,000, two of \$50,000, and several of small size.

## PLIGHT OF THE ENDOWED PREPARATORY SCHOOL

While the multitudinous alumni of great universities are carrying on their campaigns for sorely needed funds in eight figures to support these seats of higher education the public must have its sympathetic attention directed to the pressing needs of the endowed preparatory schools which have played so remarkable a part in the development of the American educational system.

Of such schools Phillips Exeter and Phillips Andover serve well as types. Their number is considerable, but the work they have done for sound training of young men and young women is better understood among educators than it is by the general public. They were founded primarily to prepare their pupils for college, and their original endowments were bestowed on them for the express purpose of making their maintenance possible with low tuition fees. The plan of their farsighted benefactors in early days was to put within the

reach of boys ambitious for scholarship, opportunity to begin their college course soundly based in the required studies at low cost in money.

This fine ideal has been splendidly maintained by many generations of managers and instructors, and the endowed preparatory schools have borne an honorable part in up-building the national educational edifice. In them the democracy of learning has been intelligently nurtured. Their graduates have gone out in the professions to reflect credit on their systems and to enhance their fame. Particularly among teachers the men who received their training in these schools have left their impress. Notable instructors in every department of science and philosophy and letters, trace back to the endowed preparatory schools. Text book writers of national and international reputation owe the first direction of their genius in the inspiring

direction to these institutions. They may indeed properly be called the factories which first develop the raw material of talent in the form it should bear to make its most valuable contribution to the public welfare.

Thus the work done in these schools is of the highest importance to the public; but their situation is such that they are commonly neglected. Their condition is made harder by the success they achieve in their field, for while they build up bodies of loyal alumni, the nature of the occupation followed by many of their graduates prevents the graduates from acquiring more than modest competences, if in fact, as is often the case, they do not sacrifice all material advantages for the sake of their profession. They are scattered all over the country, immersed in their calling, laboring for small salaries to set the minds of others in order, and giving little or no thought to feathering their own nests. The preparatory schools from which they entered college or university cannot hope from these men, who form a large proportion of their graduates, great additions to their funds, though practically all of them give liberally according to their means.

Yet if such schools are to maintain their standards and increase their equipment to meet the constantly rising demand for their services they must now get more money. The straits in which all endowed institutions find themselves is nowhere more pressing than it is in these establishments. The very fact that they are endowed has caused them to be overlooked. Their record of infrequent appeals for aid has created a popular opinion that they need no aid. Their resources are grossly overestimated. Their history of uninter-

rupted public service is accepted as a guaranty that they will always be able to continue that service without assistance from outside their walls.

Such is not the case. The endowed preparatory schools must have help or they will perish. The country cannot, in justice to itself, allow them to perish. Enlightened self-interest, wise national selfishness, commands their support. Provision must be made for their intellectual needs in higher salaries for the men who bear the torch of learning aloft in their halls, and for proper and adequate halls in which to bear that torch aloft. This provision must be generous, and it must be made promptly if disaster is to be averted in the educational system of the United States.

How imminent this disaster is, statistics recently compiled concerning the shortage of instructors in American schools above the grade schools disclose. It is conservatively reckoned that there is imperative need for thirty thousand trained teachers in the United States to-day. The requirements of the country have already far out-stripped the supply. Because of this shortage the rising generation of to-day is deprived of opportunities to which it is justly entitled. The effect of withholding these opportunities now will be felt in every department of national life before ten years have passed.

The men to provide them are available, the institutions to train those men are in existence. All that is needed is money to enable the institutions to do the work they were designed to do, and when that is made clear to Americans they must and will provide the money.—*New York Sun*.

## ANDOVER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY

BY CLAUDE M. FUESS

Following out the present established policy of making a thorough survey of all the Indian territory east of the Hudson, Mr. Warren K. Moorehead, Field Director of the Phillips Academy Department of Archaeology, undertook this summer to conduct an expedition down the Connecticut, from the source to the mouth. The party foregathered on Monday, June 16, in Portland, Maine, each man equipped with his own personal necessities. Mr. Moorehead, Mr. Stott, and I had come direct from Andover. Just what duties Stott and I were to have in an expedition of this scientific nature were not immediately

apparent, but our function was to be principally that of "working observers". Neither of us knew a flint hatchet from a Coosuc arrow-head, but we were eager to learn and willing to wear callouses on our hands in an effort to do our proportionate share of manual labor. If I was selected to tell the tale of our adventures, I am now fulfilling a most pleasant obligation.

The other four members met us on the train. First came "Ern" Sugden, a lean, sinewy figure, who is Town Clerk and Selectman in his district in Maine, but who is delighted to act as field surveyor in the summer months,—



a quiet-voiced but thoroughly capable man, who said very little but kept an Argus-like watch over all the expedition paraphernalia. With him was Ralph Dorr, the cook, a fine type of Maine guide, who had hunted and fished through all the Northern wilderness, and who handled a canoe as an expert chauffeur would steer an automobile. Norwood, the "boy", was there to assist Ralph and to be generally useful. Last, but certainly not least, was old "Bill" Hutchings, the most picturesque and diverting of comrades. He had fished the Grand Banks on many a stormy voyage, and could relate his adventures in a way to make any professional story-teller

make their food or quarters more agreeable. His instinct for specimens is little short of marvelous, and I am convinced that he has some occult gift for smelling out Indian pottery and hatchets. For once a born relic-hunter has found a niche where he properly belongs and where his work can be appreciated. Moreover no one was ever a more satisfactory camping companion. He took discomfort or misfortune without a growl, and the others soon absorbed his optimism.

On the long dusty train ride through the White Mountains we gradually became better acquainted, and listened to many a yarn from Ralph and "Bill". When at last we reached



AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CAMP

wild with envy. Broad and stocky in build, he was a tireless worker, and his good-natured jokes cheered up the others when the task seemed burdensome. All through the trip, through rain or sunshine, he wore a round-brimmed straw hat, which seemed a most incongruous ornament but which "Bill" boasted was the most suitable headgear for river travel.

Common to all four men was their loyalty to the "Professor", as they affectionately called Mr. Moorehead. Like all good craftsmen they believed in their jobs, and were convinced that they could do nothing nobler than pursue artifacts through a bank of gravel or patiently sink pits in an Indian burying-plot. Mr. Moorehead had made each of them an archaeologist, and, before Fred Stott and I were through, we had caught something of their spirit,—the enthusiasm of the recently-converted. Right here, I wish to pay my meed of tribute to the "Professor". He was the most considerate of leaders, always willing to sacrifice his own comfort for that of his men, always thinking of some scheme to

the little railroad station at West Stewartstown, we were a homogeneous party, ready to take luxury or potluck together. That night we spent at the famous Buck's hotel, where we gathered from the natives some miscellaneous and mixed information about the surrounding country. Early the next morning we unpacked the equipment which had been shipped on ahead, including the canoes, four of them, each bearing the name of some great chieftain, King Philip, Tecumseh, Red Cloud, and Sitting Bull. Our conversation of the previous evening had convinced us that it would be unwise to try to paddle and pole up the Connecticut, and that a better plan would be to go straight to First Connecticut Lake and launch our canoes in its waters. On we went, then, over the road: one canoe, roped to a Ford truck, accompanied by the "Professor", Norwood and me; the others following at a more decorous pace, on a hayrick. Seventeen miles of hilly road brought us to the dam, where we put the "King Philip" into the lake, and, after a straightaway paddle of three miles, arrived

at Metallak Lodge, a rambling and ramshackle structure, once used as a summer hotel. Acting on the advice of some lumber officials whom we met on the road, we set up our tent on the lawn, distributed our duffle in good woods fashion, and then paddled leisurely back to the dam to await the rest of the party. Late in the afternoon they appeared, and once again we took the route down the lake, only to meet a lone canoeist, who approached us and, in an angry tone, inquired, "Why the hell we had camped on his land?" Although he addressed me, I discreetly withdrew and turned him in the direction of Mr. Moorehead, whose experience made him a suave and tactful

none but an imbecilic redskin would have built his dwelling so far from navigable waterways to the sea. But after three days of search, including a tramp into the Diamond region and a trip to Second Lake, we carried the canoes eight miles down the river, to a point below Pittsburg, and there set them in the downstream current.

There was much rough water, and we had exciting sport going through small rapids. Once "Bill" turned his canoe completely around, and he and "Ern" went stern foremost over a riffle, much to the unconcealed delight of the observers, who took occasion later to remind him of it frequently. From



THE PORTAGE

diplomat. But even his blandishments and cajolery made no impression on the irascible guide. Eventually the "Professor" had to acknowledge that he could not crack this nut, and, sorrowfully going on to our camping site, we folded up our tents like the Arabs and stole away, not silently, but with vigorous imprecations.

But good fortune was not to desert us. We soon saw on the shore a camp which looked to me like pictures I had seen of Dr. Stearns's cottage. We landed and made a cautious reconnaissance. A peep in the windows revealed books and magazines indicative of a scholastic inhabitant, and we concluded, rightly as it turned out, that we were on good Andoverian ground. That night the party camped on the lake shore, but Moorehead, Stott, and I put up cots on the broad veranda and slept peacefully. The expedition was at last in action.

The Connecticut Lake country, however, proved to be unpromising territory for Indian relics. We accumulated much so-called "negative" evidence, and demonstrated that

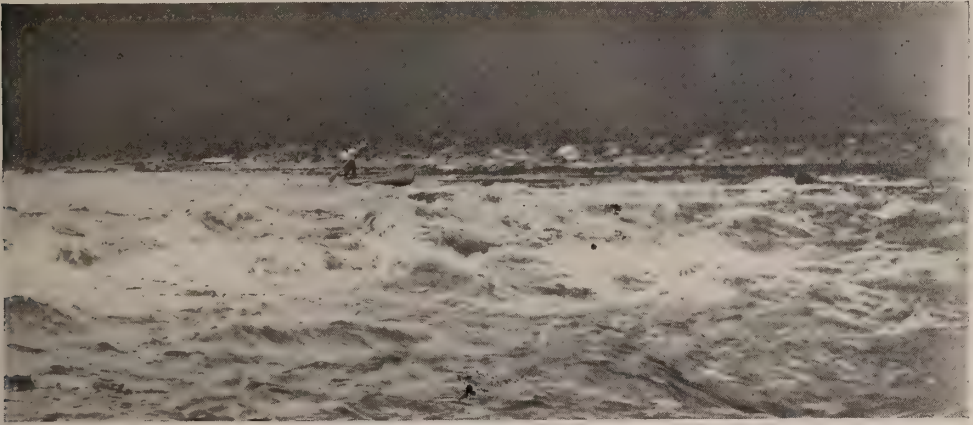
time to time we would push as far as we could up tributary brooks, including Indian Stream and Hall's Stream, in quest of Indian signs. At Beecher's Falls, a few miles down the river, we had our first experience with a really dangerous rapid. The "Professor" hesitated, naturally not wishing to have his equipment inundated; but Ralph pooh-poohed the idea of disaster and finally set out alone, in a lightly-laden canoe, standing up, as is the guides' custom, and went sailing through skilfully, at times almost concealed from the onlookers by the spray which surrounded him. On his second trip I accompanied him in the bow, and must confess that at one stage of the journey I remembered with gloomy satisfaction that I had kept up my War Risk Insurance.

At West Stewartstown the canoes had to be carried around two dams, and then the serious work began. Day after day we paddled downstream, often in water almost choked by pulp logs, which were being floated to the mills below. Sometimes the river wound in huge bends, or oxbows, through a wide alluvial plain; before we arrived at Guildhall, a little



Vermont village, we traveled at least ten miles by water, with the church spire plainly visible, only a mile away as the crow flies. In the distance were always the peaks of the White and Green Mountains, shutting in the valley down which we were slowly progressing.

Below the pretty village of Lancaster came the really arduous portion of the trip. For fifteen miles we carried the canoes by hayrick around what were said by the natives to be very dangerous rapids; and when we once again ventured into the current, we found long



SHOOTING A CONNECTICUT RAPID

At night we camped along the shore, always taking the wise precaution of consulting the owner before setting up the tent-poles. Food was good, being the "decent but not extravagant entertainment" prescribed for the Andover Trustees in the early 19th century. Always the "Professor" kept a vigilant eye out for Indian signs, but there were few to be discovered on the upper river. The prehistoric Indian knew better than to force his birchbark canoe upstream through rocks and rapids which at times were almost impassable.

stretches of the swiftest water we had yet encountered. In many cases Ralph piloted the canoes through, one at a time, with a cleverness that aroused our admiration. At last we reached a curve, beyond which we could catch glimpses of mile after mile of still water, with only one sharp drop before we reached it. Ralph confidently took up his paddle and shot into midstream for a final effort. Alas, the current proved to be treacherous, and, in attempting to escape a partly concealed rock, he was swept out too far and



DINNER ON THE CONNECTICUT



capsized. Most of the load fell out, but Ralph held on and emerged from the fall seated astride the bottom of the canoe and trying to steer it safely to shore. It was after this dramatic episode that the boys, who had before this been inclined to treat the Connecticut swift water rather contemptuously, at last admitted, in confidence, that it fully equalled in roughness the worst rapids in the "state o' Maine".

At this stage of the expedition I was obliged to return to Andover, and the continuation of the story must be made up from the notes jotted down by other members. It was at the foot of the rapids just described that the first Indian village site along the river was discovered, and a number of specimens were excavated. Among them were some fragments of pottery, important because they mark the farthest north of these articles in the Connecticut valley.

also a large site<sup>c</sup> was discovered, and some relics were excavated.

In the vicinity of Greenfield and Deerfield the expedition remained for over a week. A large number of the interesting sites in this section were then devoted to tobacco fields, and survey work cannot be carried on there in any systematic way until the middle of September, when the crop is harvested. At Deerfield, however, three well-preserved skeletons were unearthed on the estate of George Sheldon, founder of the Deerfield Museum, and were presented to that institution,—although some shell ornaments in one of the graves were brought to Andover.

Judge John A. Aiken, of the Phillips Academy Board of Trustees, frequently visited the camp near Greenfield, and showed a keen interest in the field work. He took several members of the party over the Mohawk Trail to North Adams, on which trip a few sites



ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER

It was at Newbury, Vermont, that the party made its first real "find". Here was located a large village site, apparently once the home of the Coosuc Indians. The tenant of the land, Dr. Carpenter, generously allowed Mr. Moorehead to start excavation, and over a hundred excellent specimens were dug up, including many human bones in a knoll which had evidently been an Indian cemetery. Unfortunately the owner of the property came on from Boston and prevented the continuance of investigation. He proved obdurate to all argument, being one of fewer than a dozen men who, during eight expeditions in New England, would not allow the Andover survey to carry on its work.

Between Newbury and White River Junction several small sites were established with a reasonable degree of accuracy. At White River Junction itself the location of the once very extensive and important Indian Village is covered by railroad yards. At Turner's Falls

were found, most of them, however, relating to redmen of the historic period. Before the expedition pushed on Judge Aiken asked to have a demonstration of canoe-handling in rough water. Ralph Dorr selected a dam near the mouth of the Deerfield River, in the center of which was a low spot, where the drop was not much over two feet,—about all that a loaded canoe will stand. Judge Aiken and his friends stood on the railway bridge while the canoes, in stately procession, ran through the gap in safety and went floating on to Sunderland.

From this point on the expedition did not meet with unalloyed success. The land on both banks was occupied by foreigners, many of whom were both ignorant and illiterate, and for the first time in the history of the Andover Archaeological surveys, it was difficult to obtain consent to search fields, or even to camp. On one occasion, much to the anger of the "Professor," a member of the party was

accused of stealing potatoes, — a charge which was certainly "the baseless fabric of a vision". At Springfield, Mr. Harry A. Wright joined the group for a week, and gave Mr. Moorehead the benefit of his special studies in Indian records and history from 1620 to 1780. Under his guidance several sites were investigated, and some hundred of relics unearthed. In all, the expedition mapped out some forty ancient sites.

In early September the survey was withdrawn from the Connecticut for the season. There is much of archaeological importance on the lower river, but it was obvious that it should be worked in the spring or in the late autumn, before crops are planted or after they are harvested. For this method of exploration also a small truck is better than a canoe, for the best sites are usually away from

the river, on small tributary streams. It was evident, moreover, that camp headquarters could be established only near farmhouses inhabited by intelligent American citizens.

And so Ralph and "Bill" and "Ern" went back to their homes in Maine, to take up their former occupations. The survey, while not a distinguished success, had, nevertheless, repaid the effort made. Much territory had been covered along one of the great Indian waterways, and the work accomplished will never have to be done again. For my part, I can testify that archaeologizing, accidents and misfortunes included, is a fascinating pastime, even to the veriest amateur, and that the "Professor" has a staff of workers who will bring home Indian relics if there are any within a radius of many miles.

## THE ANDOVER PECOS EXPEDITION

BY CARL E. GUTHE, PH. D.

There are today many Indian villages still occupied in New Mexico and Arizona. Their inhabitants, the Pueblo Indians, are a peaceful agricultural people who live in communities of one hundred to two thousand population. Except for a few minor details their customs have remained unchanged for centuries. A Pueblo town is a terraced mass of rooms, resembling a gigantic honeycomb, the edge of which is one story high, rising in the centre to three, four, or five stories. These huge primitive "apartment houses", which sometimes shelter as many as a thousand individuals are built both on the tops of cliffs and in the valleys. Fields of grain, beans and squash, surround the villages. Some of the Indians spend the day working in the fields, others tend the flocks of sheep and goats. As a rule, these Indians are superficially good Christians, but the old native religion of the worship of the sun and rain is still strongly entrenched in their hearts, and in a few villages openly adhered to. The influence of the white man is most noticeable in their clothing, which is a curious mixture of European and native dress. The men still have their hair in braids wound with bright red flannel tape, and still wear a blanket, but they have added a gaudy-colored shirt and a dirty pair of trousers, usually overalls. Both the men and the women wear moccasins. The women have adopted the Mexican custom of wearing a black shawl over their heads, while dresses of calico prints, often bright red, which come to about the knees, and moccasins

and leggings of white buckskin, which somewhat resemble the roll puttees of the army, complete the costume. In the smaller things of their daily life, their utensils and household furnishings for example, the old native customs still preponderate, although American influence is evident everywhere.

When Coronado, the first Spanish explorer to enter this region, arrived in New Mexico in 1540, he sent one of his captains with twenty men to visit a large walled town called "Cicuye," which lay several leagues east of the Rio Grande, about twenty-eight miles southeast of the spot where Santa Fe stands today. The Indians living at this village called themselves "Pecush". For the last two hundred and fifty years this village has been known as the Pecos Pueblo. At the time Coronado's men visited Pecos it had a population of about twenty-five hundred and was undoubtedly the largest town in what is now the United States. Coronado's chronicler, Castaneda, tells us: "It is built on a rock, and the middle is occupied by an open place in which are the places of worship. The houses are four stories high, with terrace roofs, all of the same height, on which one can go around the whole village without stepping into a street. The first two stories have passages resembling balconies, on which one can go around the whole village, and where he can be under shelter. The houses have no doors below; one goes up to the balconies which are within the village by means of a ladder. All the doors open upon the balcony, which

serves the purpose of a street. The village is surrounded on the outside by a low stone wall." Pecos was the most easterly village of the sedentary Indians and was well known throughout the country as a trading post for the roving Indians of the Great Plains who brought the skins and meat of the buffalo to Pecos to trade for the products of the Pueblo Indians' fields.

When Coronado finally withdrew from the Southwest in 1542, a Franciscan lay brother, named Fray Luis de Ubeda, elected to stay

Crown in the council chamber of a neighboring village. On this same occasion Fray Francisco de San Miguel — for whom the county in which Pecos is located, is named — became the first regular priest of the pueblo. Other Spanish influences were soon felt at Pecos, and the Indians learned how to grow wheat and oats, and to become skilled herders. In 1617, just over three hundred years ago, the famous Pecos church was built by the Indians under the direction of the priests. For nearly a century Pecos was prosperous and the church



PECOS—CHURCH

The Mission Church, taken from the entrance looking eastward to the nave.

with the Pecos as a missionary. As a result, Pecos was the seat of the first Christian mission in the United States, although for no great length of time, for the old men of the Pueblo were hostile to the friar and killed him. On the eve of Coronado's departure for Mexico, he sent a flock of sheep to Fray Luis, and therefore Pecos also has the distinction of being the first place in the United States in which domesticated animals were permanently introduced.

The true conquest of New Mexico for Spain did not occur until Onate invaded the district in 1598. On September 9, 1598, he received the allegiance of the Pecos to the Spanish

was renowned as the finest in New Mexico. During this time Pecos still remained the largest town of the region, for Santa Fe in 1667 had only 250 inhabitants, while Pecos could count two thousand within its walls.

But in 1680 came the Indian Rebellion, which left the natives in control of the territory for twelve years, until De Vargas reconquered the country in 1692. Early in August, 1680, the Indians of a neighboring village raided Pecos, which had remained loyal, killed the priest, and sacked the church, acts which the Pecos shortly after repaid with interest by driving the raiders out of their own village and destroying it. In an unsuccessful attempt by



the Spaniards to recapture the territory in 1689 the Pecos assisted materially. To repay them Petroz de Cruzate, in the same year, signed at El Paso a grant giving to the Pecos Indians all the land one league north, south, east and west of the centre of the pueblo, or four square leagues, approximately 18,750 acres, an area which is known to-day as the Pecos Grant. As a result, when De Vargas arrived at Pecos after recovering the ruins of Santa Fe in 1692, the whole village came out to greet him with "demonstrations of joy".

easterly of the established towns, was most open to attack and suffered severely. On one occasion the Comanches in a raid slaughtered all the "young men" of Pecos except one, a blow from which the village never recovered. In addition to these attacks there were epidemics and drought which helped to decrease their numbers, so that in 1837 when the Indians again arose in revolt against Mexico, Pecos took no part, for there were only eighteen adults left in the entire village.

The following year, 1838, the leading men of



#### PECOS—EAST GATEWAY

The eastern gateway of the large building with the mounds of fallen walls in the foreground and the valley of the Pecos beyond.

The Rebellion of 1680 marked, however, the turning point in the fortunes of the Pueblo Indians. From this time on they began to decrease in numbers because of intertribal warfare and the famine which inevitably accompanied it. But Pecos diminished in size chiefly because of raids from the east. In the beginning of the eighteenth century, the Comanches, a new group of nomadic Indians, moved into northeastern New Mexico and became a menace to all communities of the district for the following century and a half. These Indians made raids upon the villages in order to obtain the grain and turquoises of the Pueblos. Pecos, since it was the most

a town which spoke the same language, situated about eighty miles northwest of Pecos, came to the survivors of the historic village and offered them homes among their own people. It was not until after the fever had spent itself among them in 1839, leaving only five families, or seventeen individuals in all, alive, that they decided to move. So in 1840 the survivors of the Pecos Indians moved to Jemez, the village of their kinsmen, and left the great pueblo to fall into ruin. The last Indian born at Pecos died at Jemez about ten years ago, but the Pecos there have increased to more than a score of individuals. As late as 1903 representatives of the descendants of the

Pecos came from Jemez to the old pueblo at irregular intervals to carry out their religious ceremonies.

Since 1840 time and vandals have made of the old Pueblo a mass of ruins. In 1846, the members of a military reconnaissance for our Government found the church in fair condition and the roofs still on the houses which the Indians had deserted six years before. In the early fall of 1880 A. F. Bandelier, the father of Southwestern Archaeology, spent ten days at the ruins of Pecos and has written a very detailed and sympathetic account of his trip and observations. The roof of one of the rooms was still in place, but the great mass of the village was a jumbled heap of ruined stone walls; the church was in an equally sad state, for a neighboring rancher who needed some lumber to build

the high mountain to the south and west, about two miles away. Every summer day one or two automobiles filled with tourists visit the ruins.

In the spring of 1915 the Trustees of Phillips Academy decided to carry out, through the Department of Archaeology, systematic excavations at a single site in the Southwest, large enough and of sufficient scientific importance to justify work upon it for several years. They chose Pecos. Dr. Alfred V. Kidder, Curator of North American Archaeology at the Peabody Museum in Cambridge, was secured to take charge of the work, and the permission to excavate was obtained from the Trustees of the New Mexico State Museum, in whom the title to the ruins is vested.

The ruins occupy a small, flat-topped hill, or mesa of sandstone, about fifty to seventy-five feet high in the valley of the upper Pecos, about a mile or so from the river itself. At the foot of this small mesa on the west is the sandy bed of a small stream which is dry part of the summer. Most of the Pecos Valley in this district is very fertile, and the Mexicans living in the small town of Pecos, a mile north of the ruins, are prosperous farmers and herders. To the west and south of the ruin, the imposing Glorieta Mesa towers upward with very precipitous sides for one thousand feet. Across the valley to the north and east are low rolling mountains covered with the pinon, a stunted form of evergreen. In the summer the swiftly moving shadows of small clouds cause a constant change of light and shade to play upon the sides of the mountains which practically surround the valley, and in the fall, when the scrub oak begins to change from green to magnificent shades of red and gold and orange, the wealth of beauty in the landscape cannot be described. In the north, majestically overlooking the entire scene are three snowcapped summits of the southern end of the Sangre de Christo range, one of which stands as a sentinel overlooking the narrowing valley of the Pecos as it winds to its head at the foot of the mountain. The ground around the ruin is a hard red clay, called adobe, interspersed here and there with small areas of sand where occasional torrents have deposited their burdens. Grass is scanty but pinon trees, junipers, sagebrush, and a low species of flowering cactus are found everywhere. In the spring the mounds are completely covered with a blanket of light purple, the blossoms of the wild verbena. Prairie dogs chatter and scamper about the mouths of their holes. Just after sunset, when the mounds become tinged with purple, and complete silence reigns over this once populous village, the spirit of the ruin impresses itself most strongly upon the visitor.



PECOS—EAST TRENCH

A trench in the eastern rubbish heaps, showing the church in the distance.

a cabin had torn out most of its timbers with their elaborate carvings. Wind and rain had played havoc with the church and the monastery connected with it, for the walls were built of sun-dried brick and not of stone.

The ruins of the Old Pecos Pueblo have been well known to archaeologists and tourists for many years, for it is one of the "points of historic interest" to which excursions are made from Santa Fe. It is situated within plain view about a quarter of a mile from the Santa Fe trail, so that all travelers taking the Santa Fe route to California must pass it, whether going by automobile or by train. The ruins of the church are a landmark for miles around, and are easily seen from the train which skirts



At the southern end of the small mesa lie the ruins of the church. At the eastern end the red adobe walls nearly six feet thick still stand for a height of thirty feet or more. For seventeen hundred feet north of the church stretch the mounds of the old pueblo, occupying most of the flat top of the mesa. The mound nearest the church is a mass of broken stone from disintegrated walls covering what is left of a large rectangular house about 400 feet long by 50 feet wide, which had about two hundred rooms on the ground floor. North of

have broken away from the original ledges. On the east these boulders have been entirely covered by the accumulation of refuse and debris which the inhabitants threw over the edge of the cliff, so that now this side of the mesa is a smooth rather steep slope leading down into the valley. The prevailing winds of the district are usually miniature gales which blow from the west and northwest, explaining the presence of the house-sweepings, ashes, etc., on the eastern and not the western slope of the mesa.



PECOS—NORTH TERRACE ROOMS

Looking north from the northwestern corner of the defense wall, showing three levels of room excavations on the left, and the rubbish trenches, trestles and dumps on the right.

this long, narrow building is the main ruin. Here the mounds are from ten to fifteen feet high. At more or less regular intervals the ends of posts and rafters of cedar project slightly above the piles of fallen building-stones. Here and there the tops of walls are still to be seen, and in one or two cases a small low section of wall projects above the general outline of the mound. The building is shaped like a large irregular rectangle, about 300 by 150 feet, with an open courtyard in the centre, on which the rooms and balconies faced. The ground floor of this house probably had about three hundred rooms. The west slope of the mesa is a jumbled mass of huge rocks which

In the summer of 1915 work was carried on at the ruins for four months with a force of twenty Mexicans. The church was cleared out, and the walls reinforced at the base and on the top with concrete in order to protect them from the weather. Portions of the walls and timbers were replaced, so that now the church stands as a well-protected landmark in the Pecos valley, a reminder of the Spanish pioneers in this country. During this first year excavations were carried on only in the eastern dumpheaps of the ruins, for two reasons. In the first place it was necessary to clean out an area in which the earth excavated from the rooms could be put later without fear



of covering up other historical material. But in addition to this the rubbish was worked over for its own sake. The eastern rubbish heaps varied in depth from fifteen to twenty-three feet. In this debris were found examples, whole or broken, of all the objects used by the Indians except those made of perishable material, such as cloth and wood. The Indians also used this enormous pile of soft earth as a cemetery. With many of the skeletons were found implements and pottery which had been buried with them. When the season ended in October, 1915, in addition to the skeletons, which were stored in New Mexico, there were some three thousand objects of stone, bone, and clay which were sent to Andover and stored in the Archaeology Building.

In 1916 the field season started in April and ended about the first of August. This year there were thirteen Mexican laborers, two teams and scrapers and their drivers working for the Expedition. The work in the rubbish on the east side was continued. Some of the rooms in the main quadrangle were also cleared, in which roofs and floors and walls were still intact, giving promise of many more in the same condition throughout the rest of the ruin. The entire northern end of the site, between the north wall of the main building and the defense wall which surrounded the village, was excavated, revealing the foundations of the earliest settlements on the mesa, a series of low walls from one to two feet high. On the western slope the rubbish and cemetery of this period were uncovered. One side of the northern mound of the main quadrangle was excavated its entire length. Here it was found that the pueblo which Coronado knew had been built upon the ruins of previous villages, so that Pecos may be called an "American Troy", in that the remains of several cities are found one upon the other. This condition makes the work of studying the ruin much more complicated but at the same time greatly enhances the scientific value of the site. At the end of the season more than five thousand objects had been collected for the museum, and about five hundred skeletons had been uncovered.

Plans were being matured for the work at the ruins in 1917, when America's entrance into the great war upset all calculations. Dr. Kidder enlisted in an Officers' Training Camp. During the summer of this year the writer made a reconnaissance trip through the upper valley of the Rio Grande, in Colorado and northern New Mexico, in order to locate as closely as possible the northern limit of Pueblo culture. Then for six weeks in the fall, a subsidiary ruin, five miles south of the main ruin, was excavated, resulting in the collection

of a representative group of material of the earliest period at the large ruin; for this small pueblo was inhabited only during this period. There it was found that the last village was built upon the ruins of at least one and perhaps two previous villages, clear evidence that this era was of long duration.

In the following spring one month was spent at the ruins packing the skeletal material which had been stored there, and shipping it to Cambridge. From late spring of that year until last March nothing whatever was done in the Pecos Expedition since the writer was otherwise employed by the Academy. In May of this year, Dr. Kidder returned from overseas and resumed his work with the Expedition.

The past summer has been spent in arranging, cataloguing, and classifying the collections of the Pecos Expedition in the Museum at Andover, which aggregate approximately ten thousand objects. The coming winter will be devoted to studying this material, and through it the relations of the Pecos with other groups. Next summer about six months will be spent in the field, working principally on the rooms of the main building. In the course of two or three more field seasons it is hoped to get all the necessary material together for a complete reconstruction of the life of the Pecos Indians from the time they first settled on the Mesa until they abandoned it in 1840.

At present the broad outlines of the various stages in the development of the pueblo are known. There are, broadly speaking, nine successive types of pottery, which succeeded one another in common use. The order of their succession was determined by studying the strata in the rubbish heaps. The oldest pottery, of course, occurs at the bottom, the next above it and so on up. When a chronology is based upon pottery styles in this way it is very difficult to state definitely the exact length of time covered. At present, however, the Pecos Pueblo seems to have been occupied continuously for not less than a thousand years and perhaps for considerably longer. The different pottery types of Pecos agree with types found in other Rio Grande ruins which were only inhabited for short periods. It is, therefore, a comparatively easy matter to arrange these other ruins in chronological order, based upon the relative position of their type of pottery in the Pecos sequence.

The first houses built on the mesa lay at the extreme northern end. During the next period the inhabited pueblo was a little further south and probably somewhat larger and the first period houses fell into decay. During the third and fourth periods the Indians began to leave the smaller villages nearby and to come to-

gether at the main pueblo. The houses that were built now lie underneath the ruins of still later dwellings. The seventh period marked the cultural height of the pueblo, for at this time the greatest amount of rubbish was deposited and the pueblo apparently reached its greatest size. It was at this time that the Spaniards first visited Pecos for European iron and china begins to occur in the rubbish of this period.

In addition to objects made at Pecos the excavations have also yielded specimens from the Great Plains, from Colorado, Arizona,

western New Mexico, and California, and some which show clear evidence of contact with the more highly civilized tribes of Old Mexico. By means of these it is possible to trace the trade relations which the Pecos had with the people on all sides of them.

The field work which is to come will supply the many details in the history of this site which are still lacking. In a few years, a complete history of this famous old pueblo, its inhabitants, and their relations with their neighbors, will be published by the Department of Archaeology of Phillips Academy, Andover.

## REMINISCENCES OF G 2—BEING SOME IMPRESSIONS

BY HOWARD CHURCH

FORMERLY FIRST LIEUTENANT, INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF, U.S.A.

The station platform of St. Dizier, piled high with officers' locker trunks and bed rolls, which the unfortunate owners had to transport as best they might to the cars, extended dismally into the distant darkness and wet. At eleven the train finally made up at the so-called "tambourine", a remote prolongation of the station platform bounded by mud and falling rain. The word tambourine used to remind me of beautiful gipsy maids and romance; now the harmless instrument is merely a synonym for cold, wet and darkness. The string of decrepit coaches offered a welcome refuge for the weary and then began the lightless, jolting ride through the night toward Toul. The cold damp dawn of the morning after saw a stiff, halt collection of officers and men descend at the headquarters of the Second Army, A. E. F. The old stronghold of Louis XIV and his engineer, Vauban, penned up between the Moselle canals and the ancient ramparts, confines a labyrinth of tortuous, narrow, cobbled streets which resounded from daylight to dark with the thump of army boots, the warning shrieks of Ford, Dodge, and Cadillac, and the splash of muddy water from their wheels. Although it was still early in the morning, the much-abused Y. M. C. A. had opened its doors, giving access to the most famous breakfast in northern France—prunes, cereal and condensed cream, with sugar, fried eggs, waffles and syrup, and coffee—an oasis, as it were, in this desert of puddles and damp-plaster architecture.

My orders read to report to the Chief of Staff for assignment to duty, and his courteous secretary directed my expectant steps toward G. 3, as the seat of my future activities. The numeral was a presage of ill omen. Anyone

connected with our forces abroad will be aware that G. covers a multitude of meanings. Beneath the commanding general and his chief of staff there is G. 1, the staff section controlling the general administration of the army; G. 2, the center of all work connected with information on the enemy and secret service work; G. 3, the tactical section forming our strategy; G. 4, transportation; and G. 5, instruction and schooling. My assignment, as I knew, should have been to G. 2, but orders must be obeyed. If a plumber is ordered to be a surgeon, he is *it* and no escape. Having acquaintances in G. 2, however, I ventured to approach the chief of that section to inquire of the chances in his outfit in case a transfer were possible, and to my discomfiture his phone call to G. 3 caused me to be met there upon my return by a much-annoyed colonel. According to military regulations any request for transfers must be sent directly through one's own superior officer, and the colonel made no secret of his views on this subject, in fact, inflicted a so-called "bawling out", unfortunately, however, in the presence of an enlisted man, which is also contrary to regulations. To a mild suggestion that an error had been made in my case the red, angry oracle oracled, "The army never makes mistakes—" a most interesting statement. As nothing annoys an angry colonel like repartee, the defense limited itself in further replies to the traditional "Yes, sir", which means everything.

But next day was one of joy, for it brought my transfer to G. 2, the most interesting part of our army organization. No secrets will be violated in giving a superficial sketch of this section. Lieutenant Colonel Thompson, in



charge of G. 2, a young West Pointer of marked personality and great executive talent, had beneath him G. 2 A, control of intelligence work; G. 2 B, the intelligence police; and G. 2 C, the map-making force of the army. A French mansion served as the home of the two former and a cunning economy of hall space made it necessary either to enter by a window or to tramp through several other rooms to reach the one desired. Here among others were the battle-order rooms, where on large scale wall-maps colored pins represented the battle lines and opposing divisions, Allied and German, showing also at a glance, which divisions and regiments were fresh and which worn out by more or less long periods in the trenches. Just beyond lay the airplane photograph room with its neat cases of photographs



IN FRONT OF THE BILLET

of the opposing front and the hinterland back to Metz, for the task of the Second Army, had the war continued longer, was to participate in the surrounding of this great fortress and thus to break the German western line in the center. All airplane photographs are carefully dated, for succeeding ones of the same locality are valuable in showing the growth of defensive works. Nothing escapes the sharp eye of the downpointed camera. Dots with weak connecting lines are telephone or telegraph poles and wires, trenches zig-zag across the landscape in little double lines, faced by a series of dark, threadlike skeins, the barbed wire. Here and there one is reminded of moon craters—the effect of large and small shells. Narrow gage railways trail down toward the front, while roads stand out sharp, with rows of little tree balls on either side, and paths dip into the woods toward hidden kitchens and munition dumps or betray the location of dugouts and posts of command. Equally carefully the pictures are marked with the coordinates of the large scale (1: 20,000) maps of the French intelli-

gence service. Thus a picture showing the physical features of the landscape in plastic form may at once be placed beside any section of the map and each supplements the other.

Beyond the photograph section was situated the prisoner and document room. When a group of prisoners was sent down from the front, a large bundle usually accompanied them, containing all captured letters and other written and printed matter, and this material had to be carefully sifted. Letters, especially during the last few weeks of the war, cast a searchlight on the gloom of internal conditions in Germany. There was a uniformly hopeless tone in the recital of deaths and sickness, financial and domestic trouble, and food difficulties of the civil population. Many deserters toward the end—chiefly K. K.'s, as the Austro-Hungarian troops were called—wandered into our lines and the interpreters of Polish, Roumanian and Slavic tongues had their turn in questioning these varied contingents. These, and the German prisoners were temporarily incarcerated in the local French jail, a depressing medieval edifice of stone and plaster, narrow, dank courts, high walls and an air of mingled gloom and mal-odorousness. A raging hound of the Baskervilles in the foreground jerked his kennel from side to side of the enclosure and cut off all hope of escape in this direction. But the prisoners well realized that they were safer in confinement than at liberty. German prisoners were not popular in northern France and it was no uncommon sight to see fifty or a hundred march into or out of town guarded by half a dozen doughboys, to the accompaniment of the scowls and imprecations of the natives.

Such prisoners as were too ignorant to give details of their positions according to maps were sometimes able to make out familiar localities from airplane photographs and locate enemy strongholds for the benefit of our artillery. Information was sought on the movements of companies and larger units—where formed and trained, by what route brought to the front, what was observed en route, the strength of these units, location of posts of command of companies, regiments, etc., of mines, of trenches, of outposts, of routes taken by patrols, of travelling kitchens, of the construction of trenches and dugouts, of the age, morale, and nationality of the men, names of all officers up through the division, losses recently incurred and whether occasioned by machine-gun, rifle, or artillery fire or by sickness, of the replacements and how often these are received, of the location of artillery, dumps, light and heavy machine



guns, trench mortars, tank traps, of the nature of the training undergone by the troops and of other miscellaneous information such as politics, peace feeling, and especially social democratic manifestations. Statements by



GERMANS SEEKING PASSES AT COBLENZ

prisoners could be checked up by confessions of others captured at the same or different times from the same regiments. A concise report of these interrogations was then sent

out to the different parts of our army concerned. A French interrogator of General Gouraud's army is said to have gotten from a prisoner exact information on the impending attack of July, 1918, along the Marne. As a result, timely defensive measures could be taken and the allied artillery was enabled to inflict heavy losses on the massed enemy. Such valuable information is unusual, but even the mere locating of machine guns may well result in saving scores of valuable lives along the front.

Information from interrogations, and from aerial and other observation served as a basis for the work of the circulation room, where account was kept as correctly as possible of all movements of men and material behind the enemy lines. A similar section occupied itself with enemy artillery fire, its location, duration, and intensity, while another gathered data on enemy airplane activity. All this information was then synthesized by our chief of section and could afford a scientific basis for forecasting an intended advance or retirement of the enemy.

## ENDOWMENT "DRIVES"—THE NEW AND THE OLD

"The sons of an old New England college or school who undertake today campaigns for endowment need never lack for examples from the history of their institutions that will hearten and inspire their efforts. Too frequently we think of the establishment of one and another educational centre here in the American Northeast as though it had been purely the work of the single founder or founders whose names are most connected with it. It is true they were often chiefly responsible; their zeal, their far-sighted public spirit and their substantial generosity were the origins without which ensuing events might never have followed. But further exemplification of the indomitable spirit exercised here in the interest of educational progress can be amply found in the records of those who rallied to the support of the original founders and of those who, in later years, carried on the work which they had begun.

"It is a small incident, but one in perfect type, which the late Professor Leverett Spring recalled of Mark Hopkins in his finely etched 'History of Williams College'. In the matter of buildings, Dr. Hopkins found himself reasonably well off at Williamstown in the early years of his presidency, but what disturbed him was the lack of equipment. In

particular he felt that the college should have one of those anatomical mannequins which were the occasion of so much interest seventy-five and one hundred years ago, being capable, as they were, of 'dissection' to exhibit every organ and part of the human body. No funds were available for the purchase of such a wonder for Williams. Mark Hopkins induced the trustees to advance him \$800 on his personal note to buy the model, and then with the mannequin mounted on a sleigh, taking up so much room that the president's feet were left to dangle over the side, he started off on a lecture tour through Berkshire county in the midst of the winter of 1841, to raise the money required to pay back the note, counting on the interest of the mannequin and on his lectures about it to attract a large public. On the very first day he drove thirty miles, over the road from Williamstown to Stockbridge.

"The sons of Phillips Academy, Andover, as they go earnestly about their present task of raising \$1,500,000 for a memorial building and for teachers' salaries, have little need, surely, to seek far beyond the record of the Phillips family itself for outstanding witness of the spirit that conceives great things and accomplished great things at any sacrifice. Yet they may find more than a

match for the Mark Hopkins incident in the labor which Eliphalet Pearson, first principal of the Academy, devoted to securing a substantial endowment for Andover Theological Seminary which, distinct though it was from the academy, at least in a measure even in the early years, still influenced the fortunes of the olderschool very appreciably. Claude M. Fuess, in his remarkable history of Phillips Academy, Andover, published in 1917 by Houghton Mifflin under the title 'An Old New England School', presents among much other material of value and of colorful interest, the facts here embodied concerning this episode:

"In Newburyport in the year 1806 a ship-owner, an importer of sugar and molasses, and a prominent merchant (the third established in Salem) had each been induced to pledge \$10,000 for the founding of a new school of theology. Dr. Pearson saw the opportunity to unite this project with a like plan then formulated at Andover, and, with his chief

difficulty comprised in the task of convincing the Newburyport group that there was no irreconcilable difference between their view of religious teaching and that of Andover, he journeyed alone in his chaise (a distance of twenty miles) thirty-six times from Andover Hill to Newburyport and there reasoned with the keen dialecticians who opposed the seminary at Andover.'

"At this time, Dr. Pearson's daughter wrote of him, 'His whole soul was engrossed, & many anxious days and sleepless nights & Prayerful hours could bear witness to his devout ardor.' Let there be such commanding purpose as this, such resourcefulness and energy as Mark Hopkins displayed, in the modern 'drive' for the funds which Phillips Andover needs today, and there will be no question of the inpouring of the \$1,500,000 required — no, nor in Harvard's case, of the inpouring of the \$11,000,000 desired at Cambridge."—*Boston Transcript*.

## General School Interests

### The Opening of School, September, 1919

On Wednesday, September 17, 1919, Phillips Academy began its 141st year with an enrollment of approximately five hundred fifty students. The pressure from applicants has been much greater than ever before, and while for several years increasing numbers of desirable candidates have been turned away for lack of accommodations, the number rejected this fall has been far in excess of anything recorded in the past. Indeed, the number of boys enrolled when the school closed last June was larger than the number so listed when the school opened in the fall of 1918. Since early summer, notices have been sent out, in response to catalogue requests and definite applications for admission, advising the applicants that no vacancies were then available and that only as unexpected vacancies occurred could these later applications be considered. The number of boys refused admission runs easily into the hundreds.

### Academy Preachers for the Fall Term

- Sept. 21. Mr. Stackpole, the School minister, and Dr. Stearns.
- Sept. 28. Mr. Stackpole.
- Oct. 5. Rev. D. Brewer Eddy, '94, of Boston.
- Oct. 12. Dr. William Mann Irvine, principal of Mercersburg Academy, Pa.

- Oct. 19. President J. Ross Stevenson of Princeton Theological Seminary.
- Oct. 26. Mr. Stackpole, Dr. Stearns.
- Nov. 2. Mr. Stackpole.
- Nov. 9. President John M. Thomas of Middlebury College, Vt.
- Nov. 16. President Clarence A. Barbour of Rochester Theological Seminary, N. Y.
- Nov. 23. Dr. Robert E. Speer, '86, of New York.
- Nov. 30. Mr. Stackpole.
- Dec. 7. Rev. Benjamin A. Willmott of Roxbury.
- Dec. 14. Mr. Stackpole, Dr. Stearns.

### Society of Inquiry Meetings

The Society of Inquiry has published the following schedule of Sunday evening addresses and meetings for the fall term:—

- Sept. 21. Opening Reception.
- Sept. 28. Mr. A. L. Jackson, '10.
- Oct. 5. Rev. D. Brewer Eddy, '94.
- Oct. 12. Students' meeting.
- Oct. 19. President J. Ross Stevenson.
- Oct. 26. Delegation from Exeter.
- Nov. 2. Principal Stearns.
- Nov. 9. Delegation from Harvard.
- Nov. 16. Mr. A. L. Ripley, '73, president of the Board of Trustees.
- Nov. 23. Dr. Robert E. Speer, '86.





CHAPEL UNDER ENLARGEMENT

- Nov. 30. Students' meeting.  
 Dec. 7. Thomas Mott Osborn.  
 Dec. 14. Students' meeting.

### Blairstown Conference

The school was represented by ten delegates at the Blairstown Summer Conference for preparatory school students held under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. at Blairstown Academy, N. J., June 21 to 27. The delegation included Rev. Dumont Clarke, recently religious secretary in the school, together with the president, vice-president and secretary of the Society of Inquiry for the present half-year. While the delegation was not a large one, the members made an excellent record for attendance at the addresses and classes, and were enthusiastic over the benefits received. Dr. Robert E. Speer addressed one of the meetings of the Phillips delegation.

### Inquiry Reception

This year the Society of Inquiry departed somewhat from its usual custom and held its reception for new students on the first Sunday

evening of the term in the gymnasium. Personal invitations had been delivered in the dormitories to all members of the school. By means of a reception committee, an especial effort was made to promote acquaintance between old students and new. There was a very large attendance. Short speeches upon various school activities were made by the football and track captains, the managers of the baseball team, the musical clubs, and the *Phillipian*, and by the president of the Society of Inquiry. The speakers from the faculty were Principal Stearns, Mr. McCurdy, and Professor Forbes. Refreshments were served at the close of the evening.

### Society of Inquiry Letters of Welcome

Before the opening of school a letter signed by the officers of the Society of Inquiry was sent to over two hundred of the newly enrolled students at their homes. It contained a brief statement of the moral standards of the school and of the aims of the Society of Inquiry, and closed with a word of cordial greeting.



### Officers of the Society of Inquiry

The following are the officers of the Society of Inquiry for the half-year:—

President: R. H. Sears, '20.

Vice-President: E. McV. Greene, '20.

Secretary: T. P. Richardson, '21.

Treasurer: H. A. Willard, '21.

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### Phillips Club Meeting

On Monday, September 22, the annual meeting of the Phillips Club was held. Mr. George T. Eaton presided and called on several members of the faculty for accounts of interesting summer trips. Officers elected for the year were: H. M. Poynter, president; C. A. Parmelee, treasurer; G. H. Eaton, secretary.

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### Mr. Jackson's Address

Mr. A. L. Jackson, P. A. '10, Harvard '14, was the speaker at the first meeting of the Society of Inquiry at Peabody House. The meeting was a large and enthusiastic one. Mr. Jackson is a very forceful speaker and a rising leader among the colored people. For several years past he has been secretary of the Y.M.C.A. for colored men in Chicago, and is now educational secretary for the National Urban League of New York a new organization for social work in behalf of the colored race. His address dealt with modern phases of the Race Problem. The next day he had several conferences on the subject with a number of the students.

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### Andover's War Record

Copies of Dr. Fuess's book, *Phillips Academy, Andover, in the Great War*, may be secured from the Phillips Academy office or from the publishers at the Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut. The price of the regular edition is three dollars; that of the special leather covered *edition de luxe* is six dollars. The volume contains short biographies of all Andover men who gave their lives in the World War; accounts of those who were cited or decorated; a history of the Andover Ambulance Unit; and a record of those who saw service with the army, navy, or marines.

Since the publication of the book some additional records have been sent in, which



NEW TRACK

will be printed in a *Bulletin* supplement and sent to all the graduates at some date in the near future. This additional list is being held up for the present until it can be ascertained that all records have been secured. In the meantime the *Bulletin* once more takes occasion to ask that every Andover man who took part in the War, send his complete record at once to the Academy office.

at the Commencement dinner, returned to England early in July. On July 29th, Dr. Stearns received from him the following cablegram:

"Warden, Headmaster, and five hundred Wykehamists old and young assembled on Domum Day, send fraternal greetings and good wishes to Phillips Academy, Andover, and other boarding schools."

This manifestation of friendly feeling from England's most ancient public school will meet with a warm response from Andover men.



THOMAS P. PITRE

### Society Averages for Spring Term, 1919

Statistics compiled by Mr. James C. Graham of the teaching staff, show the following as the records of the various secret societies in scholarship during the spring term.

A. G. X.	71.62	P. L. S.	64.98
P. A. E.	69.05	A. U. V.	64.00
F. L. D.	66.33	K. O. A.	62.95
P. B. X. 61.73			

According to the faculty ruling, the A. G. X. society will be allowed one meeting a week during the fall term, while the P. B. X. society will be limited to one meeting every four weeks. The A. G. X. society has also the distinction of having made the best record for the year, its average being 72.5%.

### A Greeting from Winchester

Mr. Montague J. Rendall, Headmaster of Winchester College, who was the guest of Phillips Academy during June and who spoke



HERBERT F. FRASER

### A New Chapel Out of an Old

Through the generous gift of an alumnus, the academy chapel is being enlarged and renovated. The work was started at the end of the summer, and will probably be finished before the Christmas holidays. The chancel end of the building was cut through from roof to basement, and the rear wall, with its stained-glass windows and memorial tablets intact, was moved back a distance of thirty-three feet.

When completed the chapel will seat two hundred and forty more boys than under the old arrangement. The whole interior is to be redecorated; the walls will be tinted a color bordering on cream-white, the cushions of the pews will be re-covered in rich, green cloth,

new electric chandeliers are to be installed, and the work will be darker than formerly, as dark, in fact, as the oak panellings of English cathedrals.

### Clark House Now Used as Dormitory

The Blount House, as it is known to older graduates, or the Clark House, as it is known to graduates of the last ten or twelve years,

Mr. Archibald Freeman, head of the History Department, has returned to school after a year of service with the Red Cross in Europe.

Mr. Freeman sailed for France in November, 1918. He spent three months in Paris, where he served on the French Commission as Director of the Red Cross Medical Library. Then he joined the General Staff of the Balkan Commission and spent three months at its headquarters in Rome. On the 12th of March, 1919, he left Rome for a tour of the Balkan States. His work there consisted of visiting Red Cross units, talking with Red Cross and native officials, observing conditions, political and otherwise, among the people, and collecting data for a history of Red Cross accomplishments in that part of the world.

In July of last summer Mr. Freeman returned to the United States and devoted the weeks between then and the beginning of school in preparing, at the New York Public Library, the exhaustive report which will be published in the near future.

has been added this fall to the school's number of dormitories. The Clark House, it will be remembered, is the building in which *America* was written. Mr. Frederick J. Daly is in charge of the new dormitory, which accommodates seventeen boys.

### Faculty Notes

Alfred V. Kidder, Ph.D., graduated from Harvard in 1908, receiving the degree of A.B., *magna cum laude*. Until 1914 he was a member of the Graduate School and Austin Teaching Fellow in Anthropology, taking the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. He has done archaeological field work in the Southwest for Harvard, the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, the University of Utah, and the Archaeological Institute of America. In 1914 he became Curator of North American Archaeology in the Peabody Museum of Harvard. In 1915 he was given charge of the Southwestern work of the Department of Archaeology, Phillips Academy, and began the excavation of the Pecos ruin in New Mexico in that year. In 1917 and 1918 he was in the army with the

rank of captain, serving with the 91st Division in the St. Mihiel, Argonne-Meuse, and Ypres-Lys offensives. He received from the French Government the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He resumed his work for the Academy July 1, 1919.



ALFRED V. KIDDER

But two new members joined the faculty this fall, Mr. Herbert F. Fraser and Mr. Thomas Palm Pitre.

Mr. Fraser graduated from Phillips Academy in 1908, and then entered his father's wholesale granite business in Mansfield, Ohio. In May, 1912, he took charge of the foreign office in Aberdeen, Scotland, and while holding this position took the Arts Course in the University. He graduated as a Master of Arts, with first-class honors, in July, 1915. Returning home in January, 1916, he assumed the position of manager of the Fraser Granite Company.

Mr. Fraser entered the army in March, 1918, went from Camp Sherman in April, 1918, to Akron, Ohio, and began work on gas masks in the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company's plant. A year ago last month he was put in charge of the gas mask work at the Tyer Rubber Company in Andover. This renewed his interest in the school and led to his acceptance of a position in the mathematics department.

Mr. Pitre graduated from the Seymour High School in 1915 and from Amherst in



1919. During the war he was engaged as a chemist on government work. Mr. Pitre is assisting Mr. Graham in the Chemistry Department.

Four members of the faculty, Messrs. George W. Hinman, Guy H. Eaton, Henry P. Kelly, and Frank M. Benton, and Mr. Ray Arthur Shepard, in charge of track athletics at school, spent the past summer teaching at Long Lake Lodge, a well-known boys' camp in Maine.

Mr. Carl F. Pfatteicher, instructor in Bible and director of music, will do graduate work at Harvard this year. He will reside in Andover, however, and assume most of his former duties.

Several of last year's faculty have accepted positions elsewhere: Mr. Dumont Clarke, who had charge of the religious work in the academy during the absence of Mr. Stackpole, has returned to his parish in Manchester, Vermont; Mr. Arthur H. Washburn is doing post-graduate work at Columbia; Mr. William Owen Campbell is now a teacher at Tome School in Maryland; Mr. Sharon O. Brown is at Syracuse, New York, in the educational department which is handling the government's reconstruction programme.

### The Shrine at the World's End

By KENNETH RAND

O what though the tall pale tapers gleam  
At the shrine at the end of the world?  
There's forest and mountain and field and  
stream,  
And the grey old sea, with its glamour and  
dream,

And inn's cheer on the way ye wend,

Ere the staff be dropped or the sail be  
furled

At the shrine at the world's end.

And what though the road seem all too sweet—

O brothers of mine of the wandering will —

The way too short to your hurrying feet,  
And the smiles too dear down each village  
street?

Ye will find, as the merciless suns descend

That the old road-lure of the beckoning hill  
Is the same at the world's end.

Ah, the wicks grow long and the flames grow  
slim

And the shrine seems all too far!

Yet fear ye not that their beacons dim —

There is light and enough on the black earth-  
rim

To guide where the stranger deeps extend —

Aye, to lead ye at last to a happier star,

From the shrine at the world's end!

### Lord Jesus Was a Poet Too

By HAROLD CRAWFORD STEARNS

Lord Jesus was a very king

Above all kings the world has known;

And rich folk pray, and rich folk bring

Silver and jewels to his throne.

Lord Jesus was a carpenter,

A carpenter with no great skill;

But poor folk carry fragrant myrrh

And prayers to his hallowed hill.

Lord Jesus holds the world in thrall:

The young and old, the false and true

Who live both sides the Roman wall,

For Jesus was a poet too.

## A t h l e t i c s

### Football

The football season of 1919 opened on the 17th of September, the second day of the school year. About twenty-five candidates reported for the first session, but that number increased to seventy-five in three days.

Setting-up drills, and the fundamentals of the game, comprised the first week's work, at the end of which time the squad was reduced to about forty-five.

Only two of the team which represented the school against Exeter last season are to be found on the squad at present. They are Captain Adams and Neidlinger. Talmage, another "letter" man, who left with the

ambulance unit in 1917, and who has just returned from France, should be a valuable addition to the squad, as he has already played one season, with the 1915 team. There are many candidates who seem to show promise of development during the next few weeks.

Below is the schedule for the coming season:

Oct. 4. Cushing Academy.

Oct. 11. Dean Academy.

Oct. 18. New Hampshire State Freshman

Oct. 25. Yale Freshmen.

Nov. 1. Harvard Freshmen.

Nov. 8. Worcester.

Nov. 15. Exeter.

All games will be played at Andover except those with the Yale Freshmen and Exeter.

## Graduate Interests

### Obituaries

1852—George Stuart Baker, son of Abijah Richardson and Harriette Newell Woods Baker, was born in Medford, July 29, 1838. He was in business for seven years and in the Confederate army for four years. He studied for the ministry of the Episcopal Church, and was Chaplain of St. Luke's Hospital in New York City; assistant minister at St. Luke's Church, Rochester, N. Y.; rector St. James' Church, Batavia, N. Y.; pastor and superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital for twenty-two years. Dr. Baker died February 18, 1918.

1852—Benjamin Bussey Huntoon, son of Benjamin and Susan Mehitabel Pettingill Huntoon, was born in Milton, January 30, 1836, and graduated from Harvard in 1856. He was a private in Co. A, 1st Regiment Home Guards of Louisville, Ky., and was superintendent of the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind for forty-four years. Mr. Huntoon died August 9, 1919, in Louisville.

1853—Gabriel Havens DeBevoise, son of James and Annie Vandervoort DeBevoise, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., January 7, 1831, and was a member of the Williams class of 1857, and graduated from the Andover Theological Seminary in 1864. He held pastorates in Walpole, N. H., and in North Brookfield and Leominster, and in Keene, N. H. He was also superintendent of the Congregationalist Sunday School and Publishing Society for Massachusetts, and financial agent of the Kurn Hattin Homes in Westminster, Vt. Mr. DeBevoise died September 12, 1919 in Walpole, N. H.

1853—Wallace Potter Willett, son of Levi and Julia Ann Potter Willett, was born in Ipswich, July 21, 1836. He entered the sugar brokerage office of Joseph B. Glover & Co., Boston, and continued with the same firm and its several successors in Boston and New York throughout his life and became head of the firm of Willett and Gray, New York, publishers of the Willett and Gray *Statistical Sugar Trade Journal*, Daily and Weekly, the recognized authority of the sugar trade of the United States throughout the world. He died in East Orange, N. J., October 13, 1917.

1855—George Samuel Chase, son of Samuel and Priscilla Cogswell Chase, was born in Haverhill, February 17, 1839. He was a private in Co. I, 60th Massachusetts Volunteers during the Civil War. He then became a bookkeeper, managing editor, and public accountant. Mr. Chase died in Cambridge, September 4, 1919.

1858—James Hobart Cutler, son of Hobart Copp and Helen Melissa Clark Cutler, was born in North Oxford, October 30, 1842. He was a manufacturer of hardware, being the head of the Nashua Lock Co. and for fifteen years was connected with the General Electric Co. in a managerial capacity. His pet hobby was pure milk and he was an active worker for the benefit of dairying in New England. He labored also for the Appalachian Forest Reserve legislation and for government control of water powers. He died in Hampton, Conn., August 18, 1919.

1859—George Wyman Russell, son of George Wyman and Elmira Heath Russell, was born in Wells River, Vt., December 13, 1839. He became a paper manufacturer and died in Brookline, January 5, 1919. His son, George F., was of the Phillips class of 1884.

1859—Henry Hasey Thompson, son of Charles and Ann Emery Purinton Thompson, was born in Topsham, Me., June 30, 1841. He was a ship broker and commission merchant and died in Topsham, October 12, 1917.

1860—Seargent Prentiss Stearns, son of Jonathan French (P. A. 1826) and Anna Smith Prentiss Stearns, was born in Newburyport, November 20, 1844, and graduated from Princeton in 1864. For a few years he was a lawyer in New York City and was then United States Consul General for the British North American provinces, stationed at Montreal, and for the rest of his life was agency manager in the same city for the Equitable Life Assurance Company. His father was one of the founders of the Philomathean Society. Mr. Stearns died November 16, 1918.

1865—John Stevens, son of John Farnham and Mary Boyd Flanders Stevens, was born in North Andover, June 30, 1847. He was a millwright in his native town and died February 20, 1917.

1866—Edward Asa Hemenway, son of Asa and Lucia Hunt Hemenway, was born in Bangkok, Siam, May 4, 1847. He became a Fire Insurance general agent in St. Paul, Minn., retiring from business after thirty-five years of active service. He died in Yonkers, N. Y., June 2, 1919.

1872—Richard Morse Colgate, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Ann Morse Colgate, was born in New York City, March 21, 1854, and graduated from Yale in 1877. He was a merchant and manufacturer, and died in Orange, N. J., September 17, 1919. Mr. Colgate was very successful

in his chosen business. Two other members of his family attended Phillips, Gilbert in 1874, and Russell in 1892.

1873—Robert Patterson Rollins, son of Charles Waldron and Jane Patterson Rollins, was born June 9, 1853, and became an undertaker in Denver, Col., where he died September 3, 1918.

1874—Hiram Newton Fenn, son of Charles Newton and Emeline Bartlett Fenn, was born in Putnam, Conn., July 29, 1858, and was an undertaker and conducted an art store in Williamamantic, Conn., where he died April 24, 1919.

1878—Frederick Russell Going, son of Charles and Hannah Russell Going, was born in Lowell, August 23, 1856. He was a dealer in real estate and insurance and was an officer and director in several corporations, and died recently.

1879—Frank Chester Richardson, son of Jonathan Murray (P. A. 1843) and Minerva Knowlton Richardson, was born in Essex, December 7, 1853. He practiced law in Gloucester and Boston and had served in Essex as selectman, member of the School Committee, registrar of voters, moderator of the town meeting, collector of the port of Gloucester under President Cleveland, and a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and died recently.

1883—Charles Helliwell, son of Moses and Mary Smith Helliwell, was born in Bradford, Yorkshire, England, May 31, 1863, and graduated from Princeton in 1886. He was a teacher for ten years and a preacher during the rest of his life. He contributed many articles to the religious press. His son was a member of the Phillips class of 1917. Mr. Helliwell died June 30, 1918.

1894—Samuel Newell Blanchard, son of Oland Horace and Sarah Victoria Hubbard Blanchard, was born in Hartford, Conn., February 24, 1873, and became a dealer in tea and coffee in his native city, where he died in November, 1914.

1896—David Perham, son of Henry Spalding and Estelle Sophia Kittredge Perham, was born in Chelmsford, June 25, 1877, and graduated from Harvard in 1901. Two brothers, James C., 1888, and Walter, 1890, attended Phillips. Mr. Perham died during the summer.

1899—Carl Walter Schultz, son of Carl Hermann and Louise Eisfeldt Schultz, was born in New York City, March 2, 1879, and was a member of the Sheffield class of 1902. A brother, Carl Rudolph, P. S. 1894, and a half-brother, Carl H., P. S. 1915, have attended Phillips.

On leaving college he entered business with his father and became secretary and treasurer of the business of Carl H. Schultz, mineral waters, in New York City. On April 25, 1901, he was married to Miss Alice Mahee Kitchen. He died at his home in New York City, August 7, 1919.

1901—Henry Mathew Dick, son of Herman and Augusta Brand Dick, was born in Toledo, O., June 23, 1880, and graduated from Harvard in 1905. He returned to Toledo and died July 9, 1919.

1903—Leon Levy Currier, son of Miron Chesteller and Elnora Sarah Shaw Currier, was born in Sunapee, N. H., July 21, 1883, and graduated from Dartmouth in 1907. He taught schools in New York state, and died in Schroon Lake, N. Y., October 26, 1918.

1905—Carlton Noyes Dodge, son of Ransom Truman and Jennie Emma Noyes Dodge, was born in Henniker, N. H., April 14, 1884. He became a musician and died in Henniker, May 1, 1919.

1906—Josiah Fogg Reed, son of Henry Beecher (P. S. 1870) and Mary Reed Clark Reed, was born in South Weymouth, March 2, 1889. In search of health he lived in Colorado and Arizona, being manager of the Flinn Sanatorium at Prescott for five years, and for nearly two years he resided in Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he died July 29, 1919. Mr. Reed took great interest in the political, social and religious life of the communities in which he lived, and was a clear writer for the public press. Beside his father, two brothers attended Phillips, Theodore W., class of 1907, and Nathaniel C., of 1909.

## Personals

1861—A life of Rev. Dr. David Otis Mears is published by the Pilgrim Press of Boston and Chicago.

1871—*The College Gateway* is a collection of baccalaureate addresses delivered by President Charles F. Thwing of Western Reserve University and issued by the Pilgrim Press.

1879—The sculpture section of the Paris Salon this year was made memorable by a magnificent bronze *Fils de France*, the work of Clyde Du Vernet Hunt. The Paris edition of the New York *Herald* says "In its simplicity it reminds one of the best Egyptian art." Mr. Hunt exhibited a year ago a statue entitled *Nirvana*.

1895—Philip G. Carleton is general attorney for the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Co.



1899—William Wallace Clark, Jr., and Miss Georgie Cathcart were married in Grand Rapids, Mich., June 7, 1919.

1899—Charles W. Littlefield is a member of the law firm Dawes, Abbott and Littlefield at 120 Broadway, New York City.

1899—Sol Metzger has been appointed physical director at Union College. He was captain of the University of Pennsylvania football team and has coached several college teams. During the last war he was an athletic director in the Y. M. C. A. and was stationed at Camp Dix.

1899—Creighton W. Whiting is with the industrial papers department of the American Writing Paper Company and removes his residence from Greenfield to Holyoke.

1900—Douglas G. Crawford is an assistant professor of English in the College of Business Administration of Boston University.

1903—Henry George Tyer and Miss Winifred Hopkins LeBoutillier were married in Andover October 1, 1919.

1904—Thaxter Eaton and Miss Lucy Anne Allen were married in Portland, Me., July 9, 1919.

1904—Franklin M. Gunther is first secretary of the American Embassy at The Hague.

1906—Gerald Wetherald Hallowell and Miss Isabelle Ackerly were married in New York City, August 6, 1919.

1906—Carl F. Massey is a partner in the firm of Massey Bros., owners of extensive apple or-

chards in the Shenandoah Valley, Va. He can be addressed at Ridgewood Orchard, Winchester, Va.

1908—Veste Cornelius Kylberg and Miss Helen Margaret Wiggers were married in Washington, D. C., June 12, 1919.

1909—Rev. Edward J. Webster is pastor of the New England church, Aurora, Ill.

1912—Douglas Duncan Milne and Miss Virginia Page Hastings were married in Hingham, June 24, 1919.

1914—William J. Murray has been elected captain of the Harvard football team for the coming season.

1914—Lansing Morse Paine and Miss Frances Elizabeth Russell were married in Somersworth, N. H., October 9, 1919.

1914—John Blossom Woodward and Miss Boudy Lemp were married in Erie, Pa., September 9, 1919.

1915—Carl Nelson Lindsay and Miss Mary Louise Erving were married in Andover, September 15, 1919.

1916—The captain of the Yale football team for this fall is John Timothy Callahan.

1917—C. Harold Helliwell is to be associated with J. Hamilton Lewis in the work of a Boys' Club and may be addressed at 161 Avenue A, New York City.

1918—Van Campen Heilner and Miss Mary La Vie were married in Spring Lake, N. J., June 28, 1919.

# THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

## OF THE

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF

# PHILLIPS ACADEMY ALUMNI FUND

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#### TO THE ALUMNI:—

The past year for the Alumni Fund was, in many respects, by far the most successful of any yet recorded. The total amount received about doubles that of any previous year. The number of subscriptions, however, did not increase as it should have done, not quite reaching a thousand, and as the number of living alumni totals eight thousand we should have at least 25% or two thousand subscriptions each year. The war prevented many of the younger alumni who were in the service from subscribing and it was probably due to that alone that the numbers were not greater. The average amount for each subscriber of about \$20.00 far exceeds any previous year and to the alumni who have subscribed so generously in previous years we extend our heartiest thanks. The school is continuing as in the past to be fully representative of America, practically every state in the Union and many foreign countries being represented in the student body. In order that the work continue and that the faculty and equipment be continually strengthened and enlarged, it is necessary that the alumni continue to give the school even more whole-hearted support than in the past. It is now the custom for the contribution of the reunion classes each year to be added to the school endowment and the contributions of the non-reunion classes to be devoted to current income. Of the total amount \$18,585.89 contributed by the different classes last year, \$9018.96 was devoted to current income and \$9566.93 to endowment. These sums are the largest ever received in any one year for the two accounts respectively. The class of '94 at its 25th reunion in June presented the school as a foundation for its class fund \$5000.00, thus breaking all records and, it is hoped, setting a precedent for other classes at their 25th reunion. The class of '99 at its 20th reunion in June presented the school with \$1,843.43 as will be noticed from the below-mentioned report. The Alumni Fund has now added to the school endowment during the thirteen years of its history over \$78,000.00, and as the amount is added to each year there is an ever-increasing source of income from the interest. In the same length of time there has been added to the current income of the school over \$77,000.00. It can thus be seen that without the Alumni Fund many of the school activities such as military training, publishing of *Bulletins* and other very necessary items, might have to be curtailed. If this amount of money and these activities can be furnished by a thousand of the alumni, we could certainly get far better results if we could have three to four thousand of the alumni contributing.

Respectfully submitted,

OLIVER G. JENNINGS, '83, *Chairman*

FRANCIS R. APPLETON, '71	HERBERT F. PERKINS, '73
FREDERICK W. WALLACE, '84	WILLIAM D. SAWYER, '85
JOHN CROSBY, '86	ROBERT E. SPEER, '86
FRED C. WALCOTT, '87	JOSEPH E. OTIS, '88
GEORGE B. CASE, '90	THOMAS COCHRAN, JR., '90
JAMES B. NEALE, '92	FRANK H. SIMMONS, '94
FRED W. ALLEN, '96	ARTHUR DRINKWATER, '96

*Board of Directors, Phillips Academy Alumni Fund*

# SUMMARY YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919

## RECEIPTS

	1918-1919	1917-1918
Contributions . . . . .	\$18,585.89	\$8,638.51
*Income from Class Funds . . . . .	1,600.81	1,669.18
*Income from General Fund . . . . .	2,698.94	3,093.69
	<u>22,885.64</u>	<u>13,401.38</u>

## Expenses—1918-1919

Stenography . . . . .	\$5.00	
Printing & Stationery . . . . .	253.00	
Postage . . . . .	53.14	
Multigraphing . . . . .	30.81	
Agents . . . . .	196.50	
Sundries . . . . .	29.63	
	<u>568.08</u>	<u>745.09</u>
	<u>22,317.56</u>	<u>12,656.29</u>

## TRANSFERRED TO CLASS FUNDS

Class	Amount
1849 . . . . .	25.00
1854 . . . . .	17.00
1859 . . . . .	18.00
1864 . . . . .	32.00
1869 . . . . .	20.00
1874 . . . . .	10.00
1878 . . . . .	20.00
1879 . . . . .	403.00

1884 . . . . .	154.00
1889 . . . . .	466.00
1894 . . . . .	5,182.00
1898 . . . . .	1,000.00
1899 . . . . .	1,843.43
1904 . . . . .	91.00
1909 . . . . .	181.00
1914 . . . . .	104.50

TOTAL . . . . .	9,566.93	1,478.00
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TRANSFERRED TO CURRENT INCOME . . . . .	12,750.63	11,178.29
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TOTAL RECEIPTS, Current Income (1907-1919) . . . . .		\$77,050.07
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TOTAL RECEIPTS, Endowment (1907-1919) . . . . .		78,413.86
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Interest Income 1907-1918 . . . . .	28,910.23	
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1919 . . . . .	4,299.75	
	<u>33,209.98</u>	

Expenses . . . . .		188,673.91
		<u>7,853.04</u>

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS . . . . .		180,820.87
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Total added to Principal . . . . .	78,413.86	
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Total added to Income . . . . .	102,407.01	
	<u>180,820.87</u>	

## AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED TO ALUMNI FUND, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1919

Class	Class Agent	Contributors	Amount
1849	F. L. Quinby, Andover . . . . .	1	\$25.00
1853	F. L. Quinby, Andover . . . . .	3	37.00
1854	G. B. Knapp, 812 Tremont Bldg., Boston . . . . .	4	17.00
1855	F. L. Quinby, Andover . . . . .	1	5.00
1856	F. L. Quinby, Andover . . . . .	1	1.00
1857	F. L. Quinby, Andover . . . . .	2	5.00
1858	F. L. Quinby, Andover . . . . .	5	80.00
1859	F. L. Quinby, Andover . . . . .	4	18.00
1860	F. L. Quinby, Andover . . . . .	3	11.00
1861	G. H. Gutterson, 14 Beacon St., Boston . . . . .	2	5.00
1862	F. L. Quinby, Andover . . . . .	3	52.00
1863	D. J. Burrell, 5th Ave. and 29th St., New York City . . . . .	6	57.00
1864	D. J. Burrell, 5th Ave. and 29th St., New York City . . . . .	5	32.00
1865	F. L. Quinby, Andover . . . . .	3	26.00
1866	G. L. Huntress, Sears Building, Boston . . . . .	8	70.00
1867	F. L. Quinby, Andover . . . . .	2	10.00
1868	F. L. Quinby, Andover . . . . .	11	70.00
1869	F. L. Quinby, Andover . . . . .	2	20.00
1870	DeWitt Roosa, Kingston, N. Y. . . . .	5	68.00
1871	DeWitt Roosa, Kingston, N. Y. . . . .	13	294.00
1872	F. L. Quinby, Andover . . . . .	5	20.00
1873	W. P. Sheffield, Newport, R. I. . . . .	6	100.00
1874	R. B. Tobey, 201 Devonshire St., Boston . . . . .	2	10.00
1875	F. L. Quinby, Andover . . . . .	5	75.00
1876	R. D. Swoope, Curwensville, Pa. . . . .	3	125.00
1877	W. A. Knowlton, 77 Summer St., Boston . . . . .	8	89.00
1878	L. M. Silver, 103 W. 72nd St., New York City . . . . .	11	136.50
1879	F. D. Warren, 225 5th Ave., New York City . . . . .	44	403.00
1880	P. T. Nickerson, Copley Square Hotel, Boston . . . . .	5	52.00
1881	F. D. Greene, 105 East 22nd St., New York City . . . . .	14	184.00
1882	W. K. Sharpe, Chambersburg, Pa. . . . .	8	172.00
	Amount carried forward . . . . .	195	\$2,269.50



<i>Amount brought forward</i>		<i>Contributors</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1883	O. G. Jennings, 51 Wall St., New York City . . . . .	195	\$2,269.50
1884	F. W. Wallace, c-o Wacark Wire Co., Elizabeth, N. J. . . . .	12	1,108.00
1885	W. D. Sawyer, Middlebrook Farm, Dover, N. H. . . . .	10	154.00
1886	G. H. Danforth, 72 Broad St., New York City . . . . .	7	95.00
1887	F. C. Walcott, 14 Wall St., New York City . . . . .	18	234.00
1888	Edward Brainard, Herrs Island, Pittsburg, Pa. . . . .	14	327.00
1889	E. B. Bishop, 54 Devonshire St., Boston . . . . .	18	192.00
1890	A. E. Addis, Northampton . . . . .	24	466.00
1891	James Ogilvie, 520 West 142nd St., New York City . . . . .	29	747.00
1892	James B. Neale, Minersville, Pa. . . . .	17	262.50
1893	Edward Sawyer, 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York City . . . . .	92	952.96
1894	G. G. Schreiber, 55 Liberty St., New York City . . . . .	43	614.50
1895	D. H. Day, 156 5th Ave., New York City . . . . .	61	5,182.00
1896	Arthur Drinkwater, 31 State St., Boston . . . . .	29	208.00
1897	A. H. Richardson, 236-250 West 37th St., New York City . . . . .	26	254.00
1898	D. O. Swan, 305 Nesmith St., Lowell . . . . .	14	160.00
1899	W. S. Sugden, Sistersville, W. Va. . . . .	34	1,259.00
1900	E. W. Baker, 327 Main St., Fitchburg . . . . .	34	1,843.43
1901	Joseph L. Burns, Andover . . . . .	16	136.00
1902	F. S. Bale, 120 Broadway, New York City . . . . .	9	39.00
1903	E. B. Chapin, Andover . . . . .	19	244.00
1904	C. B. Garver, 55 Wall St., New York City . . . . .	13	75.00
1905	A. D. Parker, 731 Dutton St., Lowell . . . . .	13	91.00
1906	M. D. Cooper, c-o Hecla Coal & Coke Co., Brownsville, Pa. . . . .	10	74.00
1907	F. J. Daly, Andover . . . . .	8	153.00
1908	Russell Stiles, 40 Wall St., New York City . . . . .	11	97.00
1909	C. W. Hamilton, 50 Broad St., New York City . . . . .	10	56.00
1910	Clyde Martin, 25 Madison Ave., New York City . . . . .	10	281.00
1911	N. V. Donaldson, 548 Orange St., New Haven, Conn. . . . .	12	39.00
1912	C. T. Timbie, 292 North St., Pittsfield . . . . .	12	43.00
1913	James Gould, Yale Club, New York City . . . . .	12	64.00
1914	A. W. Ames, Yale Club, New York City . . . . .	21	234.00
1915	A. V. Heely, 165 Broadway, New York City . . . . .	29	104.50
1916	H. P. Harrower, 14 Church St., Haganan, New York . . . . .	21	165.00
1917	Ray Munger, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn. . . . .	18	102.00
1918	J. Alexander Smith, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn. . . . .	16	73.00
1919	G. R. Bailey, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn. . . . .	20	165.50
1920	Anonymous . . . . .	4	20.00
		1	10.00
		1	1.00
		*962	\$18,585.89

\*12% of 8,000 living alumni.

#### ENDOWMENT FUNDS

<i>Class</i>	<i>Principal</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Class of 1900 Fund, 1917</i>	<i>Class of 1902 Fund, 1917</i>
Class of 1853 Fund, 1907	\$510.00	\$31.87	10.00	.63
Class of 1857 Fund, 1907	511.00	31.93	160.50	10.03
Class of 1858 Fund, 1907	212.00	13.25	54.00	3.37
Class of 1868 Fund, 1907	1,133.00	70.81	105.00	6.56
Class of 1871 Fund, 1907	1,702.00	106.38	95.00	5.94
Class of 1872 Fund, 1907	1,015.00	63.44	101.00	5.06
Class of 1879 Fund, 1907	1,413.00	63.12	82.50	5.15
Class of 1883 Fund, 1907	1,010.00	63.12	81.50	5.09
Class of 1884 Fund, 1907	2,154.00	125.00	37.50	2.34
Class of 1885 Fund, 1907	1,400.00	87.50	284.50	6.47
Class of 1890 Fund, 1907	201.00	12.56	90.00	5.62
Class of 1892 Fund, 1907	3,791.88	237.00	50.00	
Class of 1896 Fund, 1907	1,826.49	114.15	35.00	
Class of 1877 Fund, 1908	2,897.00	181.06	35.00	
Class of 1898 Fund, 1908	1,485.00	30.31	57.00	
Class of 1887 Fund, 1910	273.00	17.06	20.00	
Class of 1899 Fund, 1910	3,309.49	91.63	35.00	
Class of 1893 Fund, 1913	1,018.00	60.50	466.00	
Class of 1895 Fund, 1915	405.00	25.31	5,182.00	
Class of 1886 Fund, 1916	1,403.50	87.72	91.00	
Class of 1862 Fund, 1917	55.00	3.44	104.50	
Class of 1863 Fund, 1917	76.00	4.75		
Class of 1867 Fund, 1917	98.00	6.12	35,341.86	1,600.81
Class of 1882 Fund, 1917	22.00	1.37	43,072.00	2,698.94
Class of 1897 Fund, 1917	242.50	15.15		
			General Endowment Fund	
			\$78,413.86	\$4,299.75

# SUMMARY CURRENT INCOME

1906-1919

<i>Class</i>	<i>Gross</i>	<i>Expenses</i>	<i>Net</i>	<i>Contributors</i>	<i>Pct.</i>	<i>Class</i>	<i>Funds</i>	<i>General Endowment</i>	<i>Total</i>
1906	\$4,828.65					1883	1,010.00		1,010.00
1907	4,955.79	\$1,126.62	\$8,657.32			1884	2,154.00		2,154.00
1908	3,652.67	147.70	3,504.97			1885	1,400.00		1,400.00
1909	3,798.60	440.62	3,357.98	329	4	1886	1,403.50		1,403.00
1910	4,101.35	46.48	4,054.87	338	4	1887	273.00		273.00
1911	4,408.00	767.45	3,640.55	586	7	1888	82.50		82.50
1912	4,043.03	114.35	3,928.68	413	5	1889	466.00		466.09
1913	5,720.12	234.20	5,485.92	716	9	1890	201.00		201.09
1914	5,575.08	283.13	5,291.95	731	9	1891		105.00	105.00
1915	5,468.47	1,032.17	4,436.30	835	11	1892	3,791.88		3,791.80
1916	7,377.64	1,358.72	6,018.92	1006	13	1893	1,018.00		1,018.00
1917	6,941.20	988.43	5,952.77	920	12	1894	5,182.00		5,182.00
1918	7,160.51	745.09	6,415.42	848	11	1895	405.00		405.00
1919	9,018.96	568.08	8,450.88	962	12	1896	1,826.49		1,826.49
						1897	242.50		242.50
						1898	1,485.00		1,485.00
						1899	3,309.49		3,309.49
						1900	10.00		10.00
						1901		5.00	5.00
						1902	160.50		160.50
						1903	81.50		81.50
						1904	91.00		91.00
						1906		5.00	5.00
						1907	54.00		54.00
						1908	37.50		37.50
						1909	284.50		284.50
						1912	105.00		105.00
						1913	90.00		90.00
						1914	104.50		104.50
								22,800.00*	
							\$35,341.86	\$43,072.00	\$78,413.86

## CLASS ENDOWMENT FUNDS

JUNE 30, 1919

<i>Class</i>	<i>Funds</i>	<i>General Endowment</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1844	\$50.00		\$50.00	
1849	35.00		35.00	
1853	510.00		510.00	
1854	17.00		17.00	
1857	511.00		511.00	
1858	212.00		212.00	
1859	19.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,019.00	
1860		50.00	50.00	
1862	55.00		55.00	
1863	76.00		76.00	
1864	57.00		57.00	
1865		7.00	7.00	
1867	98.00		98.00	
1868	1,133.00		1,133.00	
1869	20.00		20.00	
1871	1,702.00		1,702.00	
1872	1,015.00		1,015.00	
1873	95.00		95.00	
1874	35.00		35.00	
1876		100.00	100.00	
1877	2,897.00		2,897.00	
1878	101.00		101.00	
1879	1,413.00		1,413.00	
1882	22.00		22.00	

\*Gifts by friends who are not alumni of the school.

## LEADING CLASSES—1918-1919

AMOUNTS ABOVE \$1,000

1894	\$5,000.00	1898	\$1,259.00
1899	1,843.43	1883	1,108.00

## PER CENT OF SUBSCRIBERS

<i>Contributors</i>	<i>Members</i>	<i>Pct. Contributed</i>
1879	44	55
1892	92	160
1894	61	175
1893	43	150
1898	34	180
1899	34	175







# **THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN**

**PUBLISHED BY PHILLIPS ACADEMY  
ANDOVER MASSACHUSETTS**

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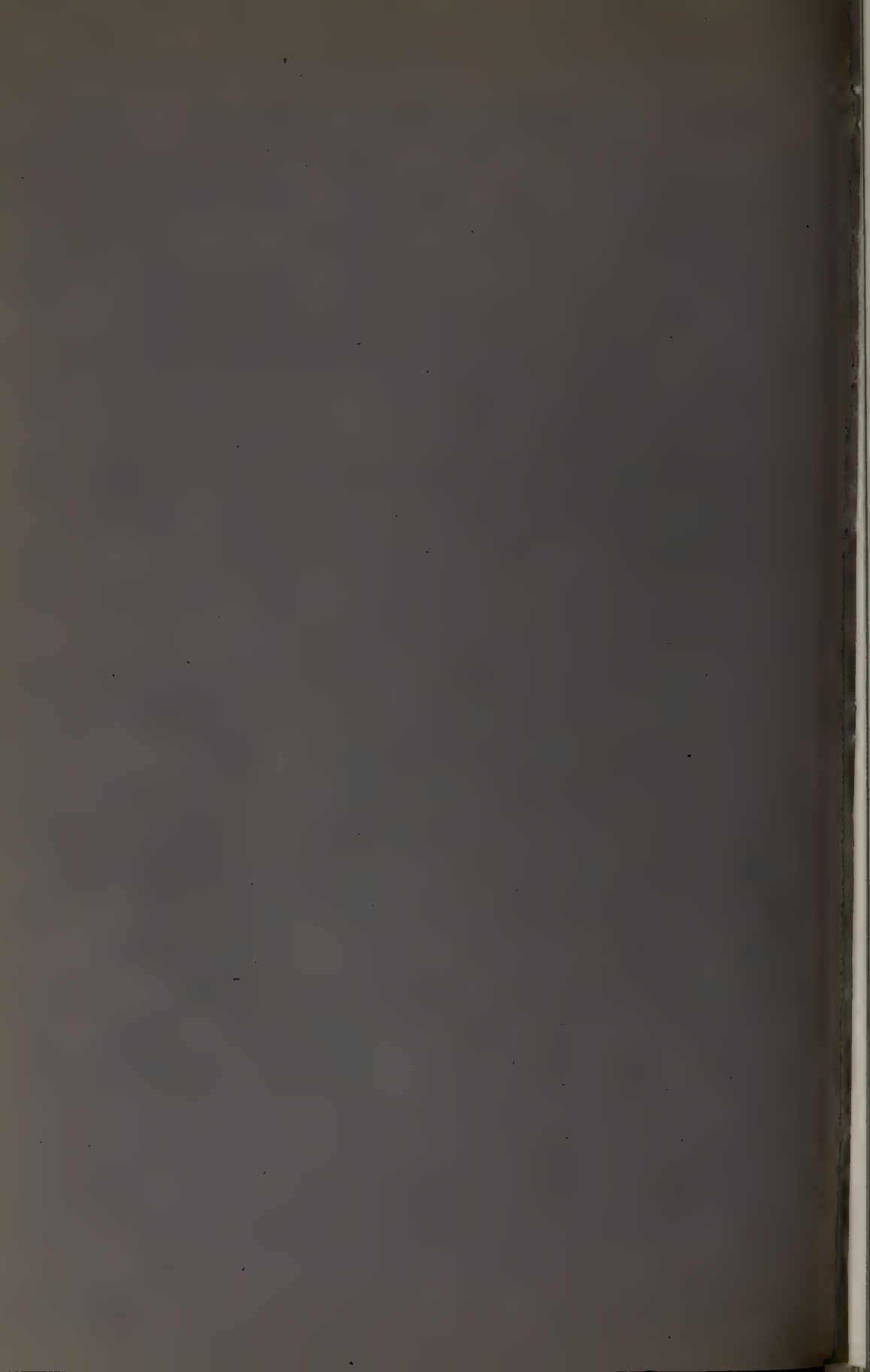
**Volume XIV      Number 2**  
**January, Nineteen Hundred Twenty**

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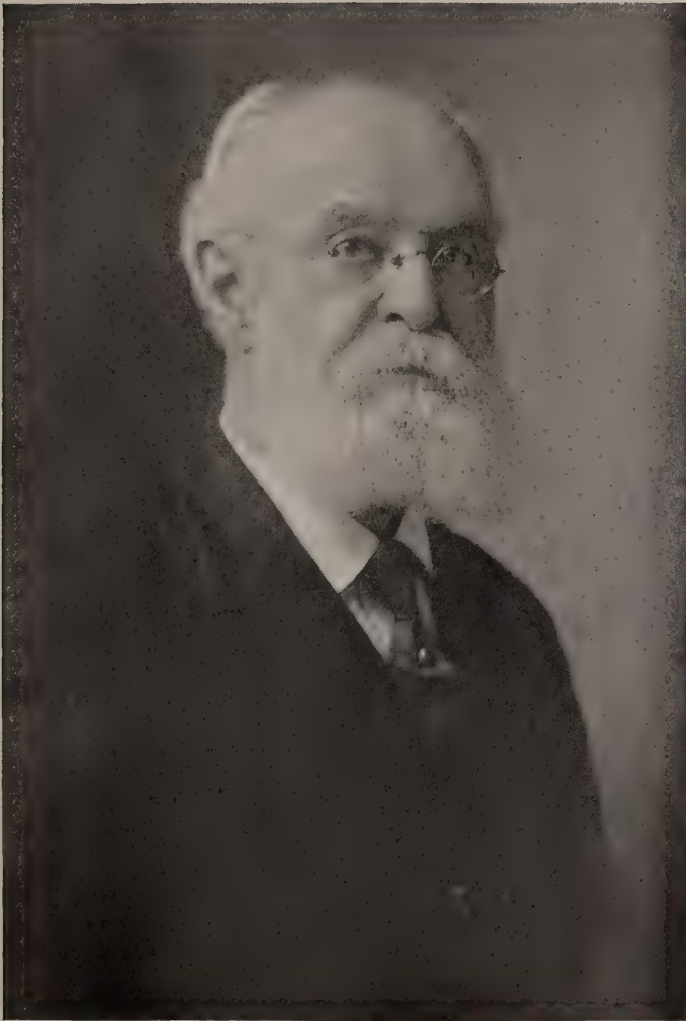
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## **SPECIAL ARTICLES**

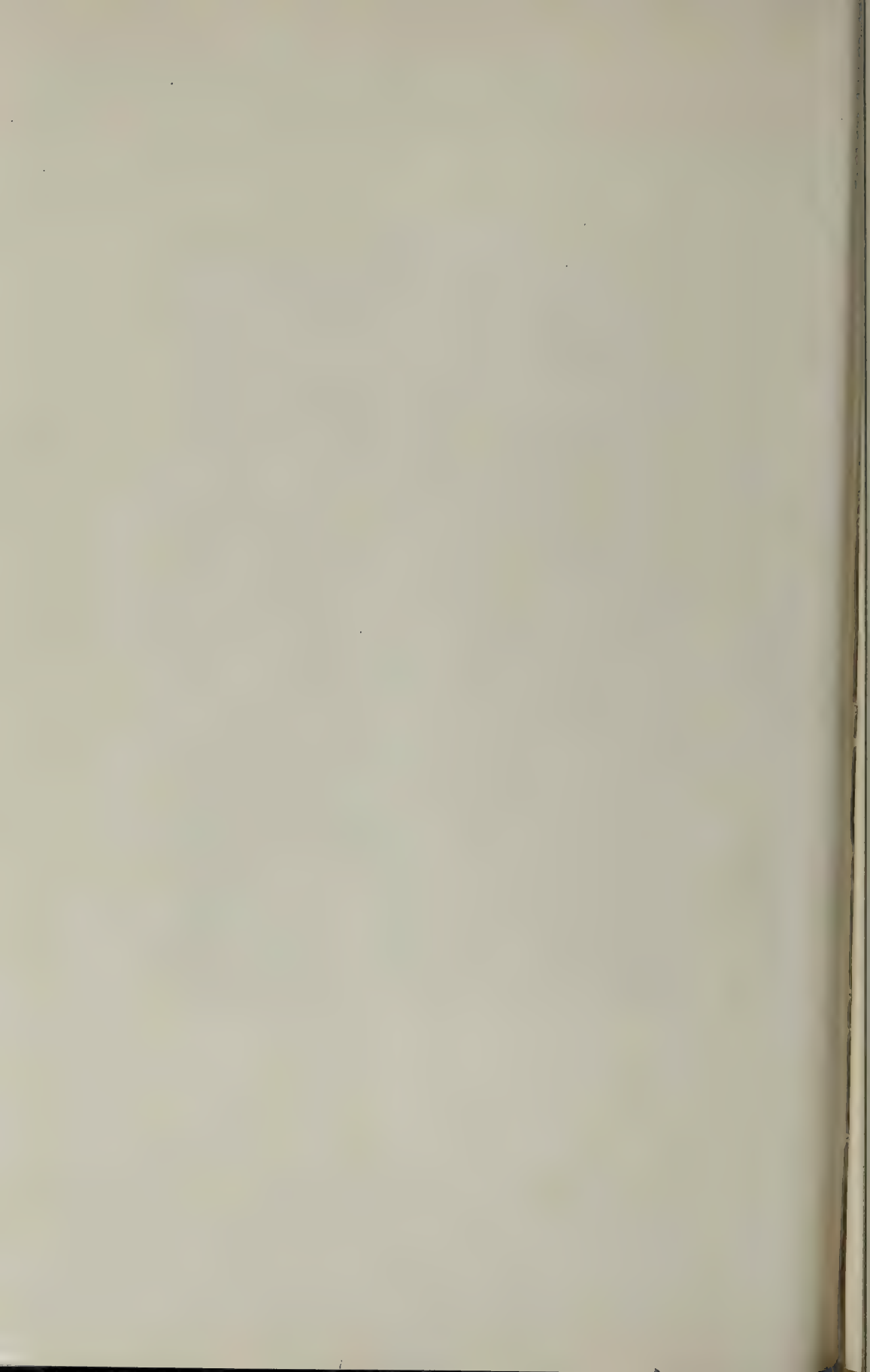
**Progress on the Building and Endowment Fund**  
**Professor Forbes on Democracy in Private Schools**  
**Death of Trustee George B. Knapp**







GEORGE BROWN KNAPP, '54  
TRUSTEE AND BENEFactor OF PHILLIPS ACADEMY  
DIED DECEMBER 21, 1919



# THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

ISSUED FIVE TIMES A YEAR IN JANUARY, MARCH, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER

## PHILLIPS ACADEMY ANDOVER MASSACHUSETTS

CLAUDE M. FUESS,  
EDITOR

HORACE M. POYNTER  
HAROLD C. STEARNS  
ASSOCIATE EDITORS

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER DEC. 28, 1913, AT THE POST OFFICE AT ANDOVER, MASS., UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUG. 24, 1912  
ACCEPTANCE FOR MAILING AT SPECIAL RATE OF POSTAGE PROVIDED FOR IN SECTION 1103, ACT OF OCTOBER 3RD, 1917,  
AUTHORIZED ON JULY 8, 1918

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VOL. XIV.

JANUARY 1920

No. 2

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### EDITORIAL

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Andover's Building and Endowment Fund Campaign is now moving on apace, and there can be few alumni who have not had the claims of the school presented to them, more or less forcibly, through one channel or another. That it has been deemed advisable to extend the period of solicitation beyond the date originally set is not at all surprising to those experienced in such enterprises. The task of approaching more than eight thousand widely scattered men has proved to be difficult, and the time devoted to travel by Dr. Stearns, Mr. Sawyer, and Dr. Fuess has been necessarily increased. As to the results obtained, opinions will vary as the situation is viewed from different angles. It is gratifying to know that over a million dollars has been given by hardly over a thousand graduates, and that, of that amount, about eight hundred thousand dollars has been contributed by only one hundred and fifty donors; but it is less pleasing to learn that there are still seven thousand Andover men who have not yet reached a decision. It is really a matter of much concern when a man who spent some of his boyhood's happy hours on the Hill is unwilling to help with the present

"drive". The central committee has repeatedly stated that it desires to make this campaign a demonstration of the faith and confidence of the alumni in the present Phillips Academy. Just how large the cash gift should be is, of course, a question for each to determine for himself. "Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith." One graduate of days long past recently sent in his check for only three dollars, but his accompanying letter warmed the hearts of all who read it. He loves the school,—and he gave what he could afford. When the campaign is over, the *Bulletin* will publish a second list of contributors,—without amounts. We are confident that each Andover man will do some very careful thinking before he allows this record to appear without his name.

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Probably only those actually at headquarters realize the sacrifices, both in time and money, which have been made by some of the more active workers. Their example should be an inspiration to those who are still in doubt. In New York, Chicago, and Boston especially, busy men, men with responsible and



pressing interests, have taken many hours from their normal duties and denied themselves recreation in order to ensure the success of the project. The *Bulletin* prints in this issue photographs of the division chairmen. Each of these gentlemen has his private affairs to administer; yet each has entered into the plan with vigor and has denied himself for the cause. The actual cost of conducting a "drive" in one of these districts is not inconsiderable, in office service, postage, and telegrams; yet in each case it has been borne cheerfully by the chairman and his committee. Indeed the general expenses of the campaign have been underwritten by a generous group, and each contributor can thus be assured that every cent of his gift will go either to the new Main Building or to the increase of teachers' salaries. The class agents, furthermore, have found the campaign making inroads on their time, but have responded uncomplainingly. In only a few isolated and exceptional cases has there been a disposition to be hypercritical, and flat refusals to sign the pledge blank have been very few. The feeling which has led a small,—a very small,—number to refuse to take part in the "drive" can be traced usually either to ignorance or misconception of Phillips Academy as it exists to-day or to some fancied grievance, not to be sustained by argument. It has been believed for many years that most Andover men were loyal, but the depth and power of their devotion, as revealed in the past months, is little short of astounding. If Dr. Stearns was in need of encouragement, he has received it in every quarter, from Maine to the shores of the far Pacific, and among alumni of every generation back to "Uncle Sam" Taylor.

The trip taken by Dr. Stearns and his associate across the continent has undoubtedly done much to arouse and consolidate Andover sentiment throughout the country. Not everyone connected with the Academy realizes that, while 40% of the Andover constituency reside in New England, not less than 20% live west of the Mississippi. Those represented in the latter group have, up to this year, held no distinctively alumni gatherings; indeed it was Dr. Stearns's first visit to Andover men in Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, Colorado Springs, San Francisco, Portland, and Seattle. The Principal's eloquent words at these meetings made a profound impression upon his auditors,—and especially because he lost no occasion for speaking out emphatically on the necessity of maintaining and enlarging the representation at Andover from the middle and far west. Its position as a national, rather than as a local or sectional, school was never more apparent,—or more significant,—than to-day, when pledges of material support come in the same mail from Los Angeles and Nantucket, Jacksonville and Toronto. In his declared policy of encouraging boys to come to Andover, not only from behind the Alleghenies but also from beyond the Rockies, the Principal will have the approval of all those who have a broad conception of education.

A noticeable characteristic of all these gatherings has been the eagerness of Andover men to learn about the Academy as it exists to-day, and also about possible plans for expansion. The news that nearly a thousand candidates for admission had to be refused this year because of lack of housing facilities impressed many graduates, especially those with young sons, most forcibly, and

there were consequently many inquiries as to the influence of this situation upon the future policy of the school. It was easy to point out that any marked increase in numbers, under present conditions, would involve an extensive and costly enlargement of the plant, including new dormitories, a more commodious dining-hall, and broader playing-fields. There were many graduates, however, who were not at all frightened by this prospect, and who openly avowed themselves advocates of a "greater Andover". One of them, at least, pointed out that Phillips Academy, since its inception, has grown gradually in size from fifty-one to nearly six hundred students, and that it is only logical to expect further development,—even to encourage and welcome it. The Building and Endowment Fund Campaign is now so obsessing that it has, for the moment, put this problem in the background, but sooner or later it will have to be faced and solved.

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These are days when educators, usually the most conservative of professional persons, are themselves asking the question, "What is the best form of education?", and answering it not only with the loud voice of Sir Oracle but also with the substance of sophistry. As a contrast to some of this loose thinking the *Bulletin* is particularly pleased to print in this number an article by Professor Forbes, thoroughly readable and reasonable and entirely free from prejudice. The application of commonsense to perplexities, whether in business or in education, is likely to prove more efficacious than most of the nostrums which some of our ultra-modern prescriptionists are always eager to administer.

The loyalty with which the alumni are standing back of the school and those who teach in it simply emphasizes again the responsibility which all educators to-day must feel. Fortunately at Andover the doctrine that knowledge, or scholarship, is in itself sufficient has never been allowed to become a dominating creed. It has been recognized that the instruction which begins with facts and figures must end by inculcating breadth of vision, tolerance, fairness of judgment, stability of character, self-control, alertness of mind, and an interest in "the best that has been known and thought in the world". The scholar will not always dwell in "sequestered nooks", but will often, like Gladstone or Lowell, make his contribution to the welfare of the state. We suspect that "cloistered virtue" was more popular in the Middle Ages than it is to-day. Certainly if the graduates of our schools and colleges have not been encouraged to turn a hand occasionally for the betterment of our civilization, we teachers as a class deserve their scorn instead of their support.

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The *Bulletin* calls attention to the scholarship record of the football men, a record given in another place in this issue. It is not claimed that this is always the case with all our teams, for it is not; but it is worth notice that the team which broke Exeter's string of victories averages in scholarship higher than the school average and has a record worthy of remark. It is another instance of what we believe, brains will tell.

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Through the death of Mr. Knapp the Board of Trustees has lost a member whose services, covering many years, have been of great value to the Academy, whose cheery presence was always

welcome on the Hill, and whose gift of Brothers Field will for all time make possible the encouragement of sound and manly sport.

The loss of few men from the school's long list of alumni could have been more keenly or widely felt than that of Frederick W. Wallace whose sudden death from pneumonia is recorded in this issue of the *Bulletin*. Enthusiastic loyalty of a rare degree characterized his relations to friends and institutions alike. From schooldays down through mature years the name of "Kid" clung to him, typifying not only the affection of an ever-increasing circle of

friends but the spirit of youthful optimism and enthusiasm that bubbled forth from his big, generous heart like an unfailing spring. Youth found in him a trusted counselor and friendly guide, for at heart he was always a boy: men of older years found his judgment sane and sound. The fighting spirit which characterized his football days remained with him to the end and always clean and fair. His heart was as big as the sturdy frame that encompassed it, while his unselfish devotion to the best ideals of life enabled him to exert an uplifting influence on all with whom he came in contact. That influence will remain; but the rugged, alert, and endearing personality will be sadly missed.

## THE BUILDING AND ENDOWMENT FUND

Andover's nation-wide campaign for a Building and Endowment Fund of \$1,500,000 opened on October 13, 1919, and is now in full swing. The twelve geographical divisions within the United States are well organized and equipped, and committees in all the larger cities are endeavoring to reach men through personal interviews; while these efforts are supplemented to a very substantial degree by the class agents, who are also working vigorously to secure some contribution, even though it be a small one, from each of their classmates. The results up to January 1, 1920, were reasonably satisfactory, and the official report as this issue of the *Bulletin* goes to press shows a total sum of \$1,100,000 pledged by 1500 graduates and friends of the school. Practical considerations of time and space have made it seem best to extend the drive beyond the date originally set, but gifts are now coming in rapidly and it is believed that, within a few weeks, the directors will be able to announce that the Fund is not only complete, but considerably oversubscribed.

The story of the campaign cannot be told on a single page or from merely one point of view. So many Andover men have been active, so many have given generously of both time and money, that it is impossible to mention each and give him the credit which he deserves.

Little more can be done here than to recount some of the more important events in a brief and concise way.

Something has already been said in the October *Bulletin* of the origin and early development of the Fund idea. Three men,—Mr. Oliver G. Jennings, '83, Mr. George B. Case, '90, and Mr. Thomas Cochran, '90,—are responsible very largely for the broad conception of the campaign taken from the beginning. Without them, the drive, carried out along familiar and conventional lines and with a limited scope, would have met with only moderate success; by their efforts it was transformed into a movement not only fraught with great present productiveness but also rich in promise for a far-extending future. Mr. Jennings, by his munificent gift, raised at once the standard of giving so high that others were constrained to make the same proportionate sacrifice. Mr. Case, who has had general direction of the wider campaign activities, has, by infusing into others his own boundless and indefatigable energy, kept the workers always alert and spirited. Mr. Cochran has not only contributed generously himself, but has, in a quiet but most effective fashion, devoted himself to the larger "prospects". In addition to these men, Mr. Frank H. Simmons, '94, and Mr. William D. Sawyer,

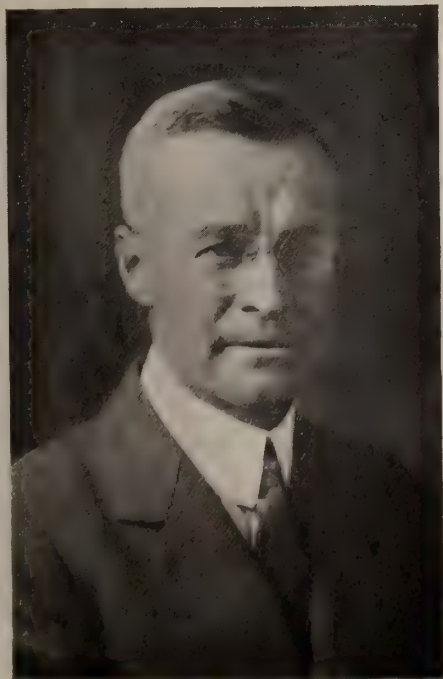




FREDERICK C. WALCOTT, '87  
Chairman Middle Atlantic Division



PHILIP LORING REED, '02  
Chairman New England Division



JULIAN W. BURDICK, '98  
Chairman Pennsylvania Division



EDWARD W. CAMPION, '01  
Chairman Ohio Division

'85, have been most liberal with their time. Not a day has passed without their visiting the New York headquarters, and their undaunted enthusiasm has aroused and encouraged countless others. It is doubtful whether, without the cooperation of these men, anything really big could have been accomplished.

By a further remarkable stroke of good fortune, the directors were able to secure Mr. Frederick C. Walcott, '87, as chairman of the important Middle Atlantic Division. Mr. Walcott, who had just come back to America after a long period of war service, said quite frankly that he ought to return to his private business; but he felt so keenly the seriousness of the situation at Andover that he was willing to give up three months to a cause which seemed to him hardly less vital to the country than the war itself,—the re-establishment of American education. His example, and the enthusiasm which he has thrown into the campaign, have been recognized and valued everywhere by Andover men.

Early in October Mr. Walcott opened headquarters for the Middle Atlantic Division in Room 1817 of the 42d Street Building in New York City. Mr. Winter Mead, Yale '19, of Bonbright and Company, was engaged as office manager, with Mr. William Adams, Yale '19, associated with him in keeping the records and conducting correspondence. Later Mr. Wilder Breckinridge, Cornell '18, joined them, his special function being to see that good "prospects" were properly followed up. Three stenographers were secured, and the office soon became a busy one. Mr. Walcott at once appointed an executive committee, consisting of William D. Sawyer, '85, Frank H. Simmons, '94, William H. Woolverton, '09, James Gould, '13, and Allan W. Ames, '14. Every morning at nine o'clock the members met with Mr. Walcott to discuss results to date and confer on new methods of procedure. A daily visitor was Mr. Case, of White and Case, who, with Mr. Jennings, assumed general direction of the national campaign, and who, though modestly refusing to accept any official title, was, from the beginning, a real "power behind the throne". Principal Alfred E. Stearns, Treasurer James C. Sawyer, and Dr. Claude M. Fuess, Executive Secretary of the campaign, also made their headquarters in Room 1817 while they were in New York, and a large part of the task of organizing and superintending other divisions was accomplished in that office.

To cover his territory, which included not only New York City but also New York State and Northern New Jersey, Mr. Walcott appointed a representative committee, consisting of the following men:—John A. Garver '71,

H. S. Van Duser '71, Gilbert Colgate '74, Dr. Lewis M. Silver '78, Frank D. Warren '79, Fred Wallace '84, William D. Sawyer '85, Geo. H. Danforth '86, Charles A. Corliss '86, Dr. Samuel Evans '87, Thomas Cochran, Jr. '90, Irving W. Bonbright '91, Horace N. Stevens '91, Henry J. Fisher '92, Lloyd W. Smith '92, Edward Sawyer '93, Samuel L. Fuller '94, John W. Prentiss '94, Frank H. Simmons '94, D. H. Day '95, Gilbert C. Greenway '95, Fred Allen '96, Stewart Hotchkiss '97, Ray Morris '97, A. H. Richardson '97, Walter F. Roberts '98, Mabie C. Klock '99, G. Elton Parks '00, Lansing Reed '00, Thomas Thacher '00, Fred Gordon '02, Gustave M. Heckscher '02, Howard Phipps '02, Livingston Platt '03, C. B. Garver '04, C. P. Franchot '06, D. S. Phelps '06, John R. Kilpatrick '07, Carl W. Hamilton '09, W. H. Woolverton '09, Clyde Martin '10, James Gould '13, Allan W. Ames '14.

At the opening of the campaign meetings were held frequently, often every day, with the object of going over the entire list of alumni in the Middle Atlantic Division, checking up "prospects", discussing how much each ought to give, and discovering the best method of approach. When all the names had been covered, the actual solicitation began, and there followed the usual tale of surprises, disappointments, and unexpected liberality. Each day workers came in to report. There were many informal gatherings, called to consider difficult problems. Every Friday, at the Recess Club, an Andover luncheon was held, attended by from thirty to forty of the more enthusiastic members of the committee. Among those who spoke at these assemblies were Dr. Stearns, Dr. Fuess, Mr. John W. Prentiss '94, Mr. Carl W. Hamilton '09, Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, Principal Lewis Perry of The Phillips Exeter Academy, Mr. Philip Rollins, and others. A much-needed result of these repeated meetings was the sustaining of interest at a high point over a period of several weeks. There were no barren intervals, during which Andover ardor could cool. The machine was constantly moving, and always forward.

Meanwhile representatives sent out from headquarters were spreading Andover propaganda in all directions. On October 8th Mr. Sawyer and Dr. Fuess started on a preliminary tour of investigation, going first to Detroit, where they saw Colonel Fred T. Murphy '93, and Mr. Philip H. McMillan '91, and eventually secured Mr. Kenneth L. Moore '08, as chairman of the Lake Division. On the following day, at Chicago, Mr. Joseph E. Otis '88, accepted the chairmanship of the Central Division; and after a Sunday conference in Minneapolis on October 12th, Mr. John Crosby '86, agreed to take charge of the North



KENNETH L. MOORE, '10  
Chairman Lake Division



CHARLES WIGGINS, '75  
Chairman Middle West Division



JOSEPH EDWARD OTIS, '88  
Chairman Central Division



LAWRENCE B. POWERS, '14  
Chairman Mountain Division



Central Division. Mr. Sawyer and Dr. Fuess, after making arrangements for future luncheons and dinners in several influential centers, returned to New York.

On Wednesday, October 15th, an important dinner was held at the University Club in New York City, attended, not only by some twenty active workers from that vicinity, but also by Mr. Moore of Detroit, Mr. Julian Mason '94, of Chicago, and Mr. E. W. Campion '01, of Columbus, who had taken the chairmanship of the Ohio Division. At this meeting several hundred men from each of the divisions represented were discussed and rated, lists of "prospects" were prepared, and a system of unified procedure was set in operation. On the evening of Friday, October 24th, a smoker for Andover men in Yale was held at the Hotel Taft in New Haven. Dr. Stearns, Dr. Fuess, and Mr. Sawyer spoke to an audience of nearly two hundred. Mr. Philip L. Reed and Mr. J. E. Otis of the New England and Central Divisions respectively, were also present.

It had been recognized from the beginning that Andover's most powerful asset during the campaign was Principal Stearns, and, even at the risk of overburdening him, a schedule of speaking engagements had been arranged which would carry him to nearly every Andover center in the United States. In accordance with this program he left Boston on October 26th, accompanied by Dr. Fuess, who, as Executive Secretary, had been assigned the duty of assisting in the organization of the various divisions. The two arrived at Buffalo on October 27th, where they were met by Mr. Walcott. The dinner in that city was not well attended, but Mr. C. P. Franchot '06, finally promised to act as agent for the Buffalo district, and an unpropitious situation soon commenced to improve. Mr. Walcott then returned to New York, and Dr. Stearns and Dr. Fuess went on to Cleveland, where, on Tuesday, October 28th, a luncheon was held at the Hotel Statler, President Charles F. Thwing, '71, of Western Reserve University, presiding. Those present were:—S. L. Smith '85, F. G. Story '85, R. H. York '87, W. P. Brown '88, G. W. Grandin '94, R. D. Mitchell '99, G. H. Wilson '99, J. B. Waterworth '04, R. W. Cobb '06, J. T. West '07, T. Parks '08, E. A. Rosendale '09, W. E. Higgins '12, D. R. Hanna '14, R. L. Ireland, Jr. '15, W. P. Champney, Jr., '06, L. C. Grant '90, E. W. Campion '01. Dr. Stearns in his address spoke first of the general condition of education in our schools and colleges to-day, drawing especial attention to the deterioration in quality of teachers in our public schools. He then described the existing situation at Phillips Academy, pointing out the dangers which would certainly

come if the salaries of teachers were not immediately increased, and showing the salutary influence which an improvement at Andover would have on all secondary schools. He emphasized especially the evils, now becoming more and more evident, arising from the spread of Bolshevistic and anarchistic doctrines in the public schools, and showed that it is necessary to fight such doctrines there if this country is to survive. Dr. Fuess then discussed the more practical features of the Andover campaign, outlining the plan of organization, treating of the application of the Federal Revenue Act to gifts to Phillips Academy, and closing with a summary of the contributions to date. In general the same plan was followed at all the Andover gatherings, Dr. Stearns speaking invariably on the present needs of the school and the purposes of the Fund, and Dr. Fuess on the methods to be employed in raising the desired sum. Dr. Stearns's speech in Chicago, as reported by the *Evening Post* and printed elsewhere in this number of the *Bulletin*, represents the general tone of his argument in other cities,—an argument so eloquent and effective that it stirred his audience wherever it was delivered, and convinced even the most skeptical of the worthiness of his cause.

From Cleveland Dr. Stearns and Dr. Fuess went to Detroit, where they were entertained by Mr. W. T. Barbour '96. On Wednesday, October 28th, they attended a luncheon of eight at the Detroit Club, and, in the evening, a dinner at which over twenty were present. On the following day, at Chicago, they were met at the station by a loyal group of younger alumni: Mr. W. T. Bacon '02, Mr. James W. Marshall '04, Mr. Julian Mason '94, and Mr. Robert A. Gardner '08. At a luncheon for fifteen at the Chicago Club the "prospects" in the Central Division were carefully discussed. The Andover dinner at the University Club in the evening was the largest held during the trip, over eighty places being set. The old Andover songs were received with great enthusiasm. Mr. Julian Mason presided in inimitable fashion, and delighted the audience by singing an old favorite, "Mary Typewriter MacGuire", after which "Al" Stearns, responding to unanimous request, sang "Lord Geoffrey Amherst". Besides Dr. Stearns and Dr. Fuess, several Chicago alumni spoke briefly, among them E. J. Phelps '82, and Rev. J. G. K. McClure '66.

Proceeding from Chicago to St. Paul, the Andover representatives attended a luncheon, on October 31st, at the Minnesota Club, Mr. Edwin White '02, presiding. Those present were:—Morton Barrows '76, E. W. Burnham '09, K. S. Chase '98, K. P. Grant '02,

M. W. Griggs '06, J. R. Mitchell '87, J. E. Stryker '80, W. Richardson, K. V. Rothchild '08. On the evening of the same day, at the Minneapolis Club in Minneapolis, a large Andover dinner was held with nearly forty in attendance. Mr. John Crosby '86, chairman of the North Central Division, acted as presiding officer. Dr. Stearns and Dr. Fuess then returned, by way of Chicago, to New York, arriving there on Sunday evening November 2d.

On the following evening, at the Yale Club there was an Andover Smoker, which turned out to be one of the liveliest gatherings of Andover men ever held in that city. Rather more than two hundred alumni attended, and enthusiasm ran high. Frank Simmons, leading a double quartette, kept the crowd entertained until everybody had arrived. Then "movies" were shown, especially taken for the occasion and illustrating various phases of Andover life, including athletic sports, views of boys entering and leaving chapel, "close-ups" of many popular faculty members, and pictures of the older buildings. Mr. Walcott then called upon Professor Charles H. Forbes, who had come from Andover for the meeting and who spoke of conditions at the school, closing with an effective refutation of Dallas Lore Sharps attack on private schools. Dr. Stearns then made a stirring appeal for the support of the alumni, driving home his argument by incidents which he had noted on his trip. During the evening reports from other divisions brought the Fund over the five hundred thousand dollar mark, and the progress made was indicated on a huge thermometer, constructed for the purpose and guaranteed not to break the glass until the two million point had been passed.

Dr. Stearns and the others in his party returned to Andover that night in order to vote in the Massachusetts state election on the following day, but, after spending four hours at home, he and Dr. Fuess set out on a longer journey, which was to take them to several cities where meetings of Andover alumni had never before been held. At Pittsburg, which they reached on Wednesday, November 5th, Dr. Stearns in the morning addressed the students of Shady Side Academy. At a small luncheon at the Duquesne Club plans were considered for the Pennsylvania Division, and Mr. Julian Burdick, to the great satisfaction of the central committee, consented to serve as chairman. The dinner in the evening, at which Mr. Burdick presided, was held at the University Club. The following men attended: W. H. Rea '75, C. D. Thompson '75, George B. Preston '77, C. E. Beeson '90, Frank H. Hawkins '81, E. H. Brainard '88, R. S. Suy-

dam '91, James M. Magee '95, M. B. Suydam '95, O. P. Nicola '92, C. L. Childs '98, Southard Hay '98, Julian Burdick '98, James J. Brainard '99, Chauncey O'Neil '99, T. D. Moorehead '06, Charles H. Spencer '15, T. M. Jones 3d, '15, H. A. Nomer (guest).

Going from Pittsburg to St. Louis, the two arrived in the latter city on the evening of November 6th, in time for a dinner and a conference with Mr. Charles B. Wiggins '75, who had agreed to act as chairman of the Middle West Division. They went on that night to Omaha by way of Kansas City, arriving at Omaha for a dinner at the Omaha Club, which was attended by sixteen men. In the absence of Mr. Arthur C. Smith '83, agent for the Omaha district, Mr. J. H. Caldwell '08, presided.

From Omaha Dr. Stearns and Dr. Fuess went by the Union Pacific to Denver, reaching that city on the evening of Saturday, November 8th, in the midst of a driving snowstorm. They were entertained by Mr. Lawrence B. Powers '14, chairman of the Mountain Division, who had arranged a luncheon on Monday at the Denver Club. Those who attended were as follows:—William H. Decker '90, John H. Porter '94, George W. Skinner '97, Harold A. Fisher '01, W. H. H. Cranmer '03, R. G. Bulkley '11, L. B. Powers '14, R. P. Newton '15, Tyson Dines. On that evening Dr. Stearns and Dr. Fuess went to Colorado Springs, where a dinner of twenty Andover men was given in their honor at the El Paso Club.

After a trip through the Rockies by way of the Denver and Rio Grande to Salt Lake City and from there by the Western Pacific to Oakland, they reached San Francisco on Thursday, November 13th, and were met by Samuel F. B. Morse '04, chairman of the Pacific Coast Division. The San Francisco luncheon, held on the following day at the Pacific Union Club, was attended by thirty graduates and was in some respects the most attractive affair of the kind on the trip.

Dr. Stearns and Dr. Fuess left on Saturday, November 15th, via the Shasta Route, for Portland, Oregon. It had been the original plan that they should separate at San Francisco, Dr. Stearns proceeding south to Los Angeles and Dr. Fuess north; but a survey of the situation made it seem best for them to remain together throughout the journey. On their arrival at Portland they received their first news of the Andover victory over Exeter, and it seemed like a good omen. The luncheon at the University Club on Monday, November 17th, was in charge of Sherman R. Hall '91, and, although it had been arranged at almost



a moment's notice, ten Andover men sat down to the table. At Seattle, on November 18th, Nathaniel Paschall '04, chairman of the Northwestern Division, had charge of the arrangements, and the luncheon of over thirty graduates at the University Club was exceedingly successful. Indeed the enthusiasm and loyalty shown by old Phillips boys on the Pacific Coast was little short of extraordinary, in view of the fact that many had not visited the school since their graduation.

From Seattle Dr. Stearns and Dr. Fuess returned east by way of Vancouver, the Canadian Rockies, Moose Jaw, and St. Paul to Kansas City, which they reached on November 24th. Through a misunderstanding, for which no one was really to blame, no dinner had been arranged; but a group of Andover men, when they learned of the Principal's arrival, at once telephoned invitations, with the result that a representative group appeared at the University Club that evening. Mr. W. L. Dickey '13, was in charge of the meeting, and the others present were as follows:—R. Kirk Askew '96, Porter T. Hall '98, J. W. Reid '02, B. H. Rule '09, A. D. Moore '11, L. P. Smeltzer '11, C. M. Sheldon '13, E. Keith '16, Pierre Porter '94, B. C. Moss. Dr. Stearns and Dr. Fuess reached St. Louis on the morning of Tuesday, November 25th, and at ten o'clock Dr. Stearns spoke in the Soldan High School to an audience of nearly two thousand students. The luncheon at the Statler Hotel, arranged by Mr. Charles B. Wiggins, '75, was attended by the following men:—A. L. Bostwick '04, F. B. Ewing '02, Calvin Gatch '14, C. H. Henning '13, A. C. Hiemenz '07, Harry January '07, W. F. Jones '05, T. D. Kimball '59, S. D. Overall '03, W. H. P. Turner '11, C. H. Whitman '13, Burgoyne Wilson '09, C. Brown, S. K. Bushnell '10, F. M. Hampton '14, Ira Wight.

From St. Louis the Andover representatives returned direct to the school, reaching home on Thanksgiving morning. During the ensuing week, however, they made a special trip to Cincinnati for a luncheon on December 3d at the Hotel Sinton. The meeting, which was arranged by C. A. Brownell '10, was attended by the following:—F. B. Ryder '89, S. A. Hooker '94, B. M. Stephens '01, R. B. Hall, Jr. '05, G. M. Campbell '05, M. J. Dale '07, C. A. Brownell '10, E. W. Campion '01. On the return Dr. Stearns stopped for a few hours at Buffalo, to confer with Andover men there. On December 14th he again set out, this time alone, for Chicago and Davenport, Iowa, interviewing good "prospects" in the various cities. He returned to Andover on Sunday, December 21st, after a highly successful trip.

With each of the thirteen geographical

divisions now well-organized, subscriptions began to come in rapidly; furthermore the attention paid to possible large givers was bearing fruit in the shape of several notable contributions. While Dr. Stearns and Dr. Fuess were away on their western trip, a little group in New York City formed a "\$100,000 Club", the members of which agreed to pledge \$100,000 apiece, provided ten men could be found to join. Four alumni gave their promises immediately, and a few days later a fifth member was added. A concerted attempt is now being made to secure the five others necessary for the success of the scheme. Many informal conferences held in New York served to keep alive the spirit of optimism, and to bring out new plans of action. The drive was no one-man job. It was pushed forward by the joint deliberations of many Andover men.

The progress of the "drive" from day to day indicated clearly that some Andover men were giving most generously. Barely a hundred donors, for instance, pledged in the aggregate nearly \$800,000. But the actual number of contributors, even by December 1, was still relatively small, and there were even some classes from which not a man had subscribed. It was perfectly apparent, therefore, that the work of the Division Chairmen must be supplemented at once by special activity from the Class Agents; and accordingly appeals were despatched in haste to each Class Agent, urging him to rouse his classmates to the seriousness of the situation. The result of this plan was that smaller pledges began to arrive in gradually increasing numbers, and the lists grew longer daily. That there is still need for energetic work, however, is clear from the chart, printed elsewhere in this number of the *Bulletin*, indicating results from the different classes to date, and also from the list of subscribers on another page.

At the central headquarters in Andover bulletins and circulars have been prepared in large quantities and mailed broadcast to the alumni. During Dr. Fuess's absence Mr. Frank L. Quinby has been in charge, with Mrs. Gordon R. Cannon and Miss Eunice Lovejoy as his assistants. All records of pledges have been filed there, and a special acknowledgment blank, signed by James C. Sawyer, Treasurer, has been sent to each donor. A daily list of contributions, prepared at the Andover office, has been forwarded to each Division Chairman.

Not enough has been said of the Andover organizations in other centers. In Boston, under the efficient direction of Mr. Philip L. Reed '02, the Division Chairman, an office was opened at 248 Summer Street, with Mr.



William B. Higgins '14, as office manager. Here has been kept a card file covering the 3,300 Andover men in New England,—40% of the entire alumni body. The general New England committee has been constituted as follows:—James Abbott '94, A. E. Addis '90, Philip Allen '92, Hobart Ames '83, George R. Bailey '19, E. W. Baker '00, Randolph Bartlett '13, Philip Blood '13, Walter Binnian '04, Elias B. Bishop '89, John S. Brayton '84, Rodney Brown '06, Joseph L. Burns '01, Arthur Chapin '87, E. Barton Chapin '03, William C. Chisholm '16, Frank Corry '15, Frederick Crane '84, Albert H. Crosby '18, Robert F. Daley '14, Frederick Daly '07, Frank



MAJOR ARTHUR E. FOOTE, '92  
Chairman Southern Division

A. Day '14, N. V. Donaldson '11, Arthur Drinkwater '96, G. T. Eaton '73, Harold S. Edwards '02, Robert W. Fernald '04, Beecher H. Fonda '11, F. Abbott Goodhue '02, G. H. Gutterson '61, William B. Higgins '13, Lucius T. Hill '12, Stephen Y. Hord '17, Philip L. Hunt '13, George Huntress '66, J. Howard Jones '03, G. B. Knapp '54, W. H. Knowlton '87, Joseph W. Lund '86, P. T. Nickerson '80, A. Eugene Nolan '63, A. D. Parker '05, Frank L. Quinby '98, Alfred L. Ripley '73, Frederick

W. Rogers '79, Mortimer A. Seabury '04, James Selden '12, Huntley N. Spaulding '89, Ronald Spaulding '93, Nathaniel Stevens '76, D. O. Swan '98, Arthur Sweeney '07, Philip W. Thomson '98, R. B. Tobey '74, Selden Tyler '91, Victor N. Tyler '94, Arthur J. Young '97, Stephen Young '94. An Executive Committee consisting of Mr. Alfred L. Ripley '73, Mr. Arthur Drinkwater '96, Mr. Philip L. Allen '98, Mr. Walter B. Binnian '04, Mr. Frank H. Day '14, Mr. F. Abbot Goodhue '02, Mr. Philip W. Thomson '98, and Mr. Higgins, has met for luncheon every Monday at the Exchange Club. A sectional chairman has been appointed for each state in New England outside of Massachusetts, and for each large city in Massachusetts itself. A successful smoker held in Cambridge for Andover men at Harvard was addressed by Professor Charles H. Forbes and Mr. Frank L. Quinby. On December 30th, in the Boston City Club, a large and enthusiastic Andover smoker was arranged. The "movies" already shown in New York were used, and Dr. Stearns gave a stirring talk on the general progress of the campaign. Mr. Reed, like Mr. Walcott in New York, has spared no effort to make the drive successful, and, through visits to New York and Chicago, has kept New England in close touch with the other divisions.

In Chicago, also, the organization has been highly efficient. Mr. I. Newton Perry '05, as vice-chairman, has been particularly active, and, assisted by Mr. Julian Mason '94, has covered practically every Andover man in that territory. Early in the campaign the Chicago Committee was formed, consisting of the following men:—B. S. Adams '96, A. Watson Armour '04, William T. Bacon '02, Nelson L. Barnes '92, Nancel T. Clark '94, Lowell M. Chapin '06, Harlan Ward Cooley '84, D. Mark Cummings '85, Charles S. Dewey '02, John B. Drake '93, Robert A. Gardner '08, Richard T. Greener, LL.D. '65, Carter H. Harrison, Jr. '10, George C. Hixon '90, Calvin G. Littlefield '12, Day McBirney '90, Rev. James G. K. McClure '66, James Waller Marshall '04, Julian S. Mason '94, Leeds Mitchell '96, Clarence K. Peck '98, Herbert F. Perkins '83, Edward J. Phelps '82, Frank S. Porter '95, Henry R. Rathbone '87, Bernard F. Rogers, Jr. '12, Jesse A. Rothchild '00, Charles H. Schweppe '98, William N. Senn, M.D. '97, Solomon A. Smith '95, Robert Stevenson, Jr. '96, Boetius H. Sullivan '05, David P. Thompson '01, Lloyd D. Waddell '99, James B. Waller, Jr. '05, Seymour Wheeler '05, Walter O. Wilson '07, Edward Yeomans '84, Lucian G. Yoe '64. The weekly luncheons in that city have been well attended, and enthusiasm for Andover has run high. The results from the

Central Division, as might have been expected, have been correspondingly excellent.

Of the Class Agents several, as can be seen from the charts printed elsewhere in this number of the *Bulletin*, have made remarkable records, among them Mr. James B. Neale of '92, Mr. Philip L. Reed of '02, Mr. Allan W. Ames of '14, Mr. James Gould of '13, Mr. George Danforth of '86, and Mr. Dwight F. Day of '95. Especially notable are the reports sent in by the agents of the three most recent classes,—Mr. Stephen Y. Hord '17, Mr. Albert H. Crosby '18, and Mr. George R. Bailey '19. Indeed in only a few cases has there been any marked failure to cooperate, and the next table of results will undoubtedly bring to the front many classes which, up to the present time, have not been conspicuous.

An interesting and pleasing feature of the campaign has been the number of outsiders,—men who never attended Andover,—who, quite unsolicited, have been subscribers to the Fund. Several generous residents of the town have given from \$100 to \$1000 each. A Boston manufacturer pledged himself for \$5000. A New York banker, encountered casually in a club, learned of the campaign from Dr. Stearns and said, "I want to have a part in this." His check for \$1000 arrived the next day. While Dr. Stearns was in San Francisco a distinguished bank president asked to meet him, and, after hearing him tell of the needs of the school, wrote out his check at once for \$500. Over forty contributors to date have been persons unconnected with Phillips Academy.

It is not now the proper occasion for speaking of the interesting side-lights on the campaign. The St. Louis newspaper which reported the addresses of "Principal Albert E. Strauss and Professor Clyde Fitts of Andover" was received with glee at New York headquarters. The usual number of crotchety or unsympathetic letters have come in, to the diversion of the active workers. There have been days of darkness, when some millionaire alumnus refused to donate a dollar; but there

have also been moments of joy, when some "\$5000 prospect" sent in his pledge for \$20,000 or a large check arrived from some unexpected source. But through it all, those who started the drive have had an underlying consciousness that it would succeed,—if only everybody would do his share.

An element of sadness has crept in occasionally because of the deaths of some of the most loyal graduates. Early in the campaign came the news of the death of the Honorable William P. Sheffield '73, of Newport, Rhode Island, who had already agreed to act as agent for his class. On the day after Mr. Sawyer and Dr. Fuess had an interview with Philip H. McMillan '91, in Detroit, he died most unexpectedly, and Andover lost a devoted friend. Hardly two weeks later came the premature death of A. Ingersoll Lewis '94,—affectionately known as "Inky",—of Detroit, one of the most staunch supporters of Phillips Academy. And then, in November, came the sudden death of Frederick W. Wallace '84, who for years had acted as agent for his class. The loss of this group of fine, public-spirited men is one which Andover is bound to feel, and which will draw to their families the sympathy of every graduate.

The original plan was to close the campaign definitely on November 22d. Long before that date arrived, however, it could be seen that it would be a physical impossibility to reach all the alumni by that time. It has now been decided to keep the large New York office open until January 15th, and then to maintain a smaller room for some weeks in the same building. The Andover headquarters will not close books for some months at least. It is expected that pledges will be coming in at intervals during the five years over which payments are spread. The directors are, however, determined that the full sum set as the goal shall be raised early in 1920; and they therefore make a final appeal to every graduate to send in a pledge for some amount NOW, so that his name may appear on the revised list of donors.

## CONTRIBUTORS TO THE ENDOWMENT FUND TO JANUARY 1, 1920

1826	John F. Holt	Addison Van Name
Edith Palmer Foote (in memory of Ray Palmer)	1852	1854
1849	Francis H. Johnson	Gideon Allen, Jr.
William W. Crapo		Charles Fay (in memory of his father) Gilbert O. Fay
1851	1853	Ballard Holt
Edith Palmer Foote (in memory of Chas. R. Palmer)	D. Stuart Dodge	George B. Knapp
	Rev. Joseph Kimball	Francis S. Merrill

- J. F. Stearns  
 1855  
 Theo. B. Wells  
 1856  
 Henry G. Spaulding  
 1858  
 George H. Palmer  
 1859  
 Sanford K. Goldsmith  
 T. D. Kimball  
 W. L. Pillsbury  
 W. H. Richardson  
 1860  
 Henry Atwater  
 Rev. George Fisher  
 Charles P. Taft  
 1861  
 Anonymous  
 Geo. M. Chandler  
 1862  
 Charles F. Brown  
 Leslie Lewis  
 Joseph H. Stone  
 Edwin A. Thomas  
 1863  
 Dr. David J. Burrell  
 George H. Catlin  
 George G. Davis  
 Desmond Fitzgerald  
 William A. McKinney  
 A. Eugene Nolen  
 Henry S. Swan  
 Albert Warren  
 1864  
 Walter Buck  
 S. H. Dana  
 William W. Heaton  
 Charles B. Parker  
 1865  
 C. G. Buck  
 R. T. Greener  
 Frederic Palmer  
 1866  
 G. T. Abbott  
 Edward Bement  
 Rev. James G. K. McClure  
 Daniel P. S. Page  
 E. O. Seymour  
 1867  
 E. S. Bodwell  
 1868  
 F. S. Dennis  
 Louis Fahenstock  
 W. X. Fuller  
 Lorenzo M. Gillet  
 O. T. Howe  
 William DeC. Johnson  
 A. R. Merriam  
 Walter L. Murphy  
 Edward H. Peaslee  
 George Richardson  
 Dr. Henry M. Silver  
 S. S. Spaulding  
 R. W. Welch  
 1869  
 Samuel P. Abbott  
 A. R. Benjamin  
 W. S. Donald  
 J. F. Hobart  
 Charles P. Latting  
 1870  
 E. H. Babcock  
 C. P. Bancroft, M. D.  
 Samuel S. Dennis  
 William L. Porter  
 C. R. Wallace  
 1871  
 George W. Cole  
 John A. Garver  
 J. H. Grenville Gilbert  
 Joseph R. Jamieson  
 Edward H. Landon  
 Charles H. Morgan  
 Dewitt Roosa  
 Henry W. Stevens  
 Charles F. Thwing  
 H. S. Van Duzer  
 1872  
 C. S. Bird  
 Oliver Drake-Smith  
 F. T. Hatch  
 Victor Lawson  
 Frank S. Livingood  
 L. M. Merrill  
 1873  
 Courtlandt Clarke  
 Fred B. Clement  
 G. T. Eaton  
 W. B. Isham  
 E. H. Lamberton  
 Judge John N. Noyes  
 T. W. Pierce  
 Alfred L. Ripley  
 J. F. Stimson  
 George A. Wilder  
 1874  
 F. L. Bidwell  
 W. B. Bryan  
 Gilbert Colgate  
 C. R. Corning  
 Charles Daniels  
 F. L. Gerrish  
 W. O. Hunt  
 W. A. Westcott  
 1875  
 Wm. Bumstead  
 Henry H. Donaldson  
 George W. Hamilton  
 George M. Kimball, M. D.  
 E. S. Peaslee  
 S. F. Potter  
 Julius H. Seymour  
 Brainerd H. Smith  
 Charles Wiggins  
 1876  
 Edmund K. Alden  
 Irving Chase  
 H. K. Foster  
 Fletcher S. Hines  
 E. B. Owen  
 W. F. Richardson  
 Nathaniel Stevens  
 1877  
 William P. Day  
 Col. George W. French  
 W. B. Kendall  
 William A. Knowlton  
 G. B. Preston  
 A. S. Thayer  
 1878  
 Fred C. Church  
 Charles F. Gardner  
 W. H. Gates  
 Dr. Arthur C. Jelly  
 David Kinley  
 Louis M. Silver  
 Frank W. Stewart  
 George H. Treadwell  
 1879  
 Edward S. Beach  
 H. Conrad Bierwirth  
 E. W. Boutwell  
 H. F. Carlton  
 W. H. Crocker  
 J. B. Foster  
 John C. Foster  
 D. P. Hatch  
 J. R. Hewitt  
 D. S. Knowlton  
 J. H. Manning  
 R. A. Packwood  
 Frank Parsons  
 F. W. Rogers  
 Henry W. Taylor  
 F. D. Warren  
 1880  
 H. G. Brown  
 J. P. Harding  
 George S. Haskell  
 John A. Waterman  
 1881  
 Frederick D. Greene  
 R. J. Hanna  
 Frank E. Holmes  
 A. Noyes  
 Charles N. Peck  
 F. S. Terry  
 Irving H. Upton  
 1882  
 B. C. Batcheller  
 Albert C. Battelle  
 Joseph Cashman  
 Charles E. F. Clarke



- A. I. Dupont  
 Tracy H. Harris  
 J. M. Lasell  
 Edward J. Phelps  
 W. K. Sharpe  
 George T. Soule  
 Louis T. Watson  
 1883  
 Mrs. M. G. Hinkle (in memory of  
   C. M. Hinkle)  
 J. Archibald  
 F. S. Chase  
 W. A. Cornish  
 Oliver G. Jennings  
 F. E. Parkhurst  
 H. F. Perkins  
 Arthur C. Smith  
 1884  
 N. E. Bartlett  
 E. M. Berry  
 John S. Brayton  
 Frederick G. Crane  
 Henry de Forest (in memory of  
   F. W. Wallace)  
 A. S. Houghton  
 Frederick G. Laird  
 Rev. Frank I. Paradise  
 W. S. Plumer  
 Henry L. Stimson  
 R. A. Watson  
 Harris Whittemore  
 1885  
 James E. Allison  
 G. Benson  
 Alvin W. Coombs  
 D. Mark Cummings  
 George C. Harding  
 J. W. Lucas  
 Louis C. Penfield  
 Samuel N. Pond  
 William F. Richards  
 James H. Ropes  
 Willard L. Velie  
 1886  
 Anonymous  
 Charles C. Bovey  
 C. A. Corliss  
 John Crosby  
 Darragh de Lancy  
 F. S. Emans  
 George I. Rockwood  
 J. W. Royer  
 J. P. Stevens  
 Farnham Yardley  
 1887  
 Edgar Ames  
 A. T. Boutwell  
 C. P. Davis  
 E. H. Day  
 E. K. Dillingham  
 Dr. Samuel M. Evans
- Perry Eyre  
 William P. Graves  
 R. M. Hotaling  
 George B. McBean  
 William Perrin  
 C. F. Sawyer  
 J. G. Shillinger  
 Ernest R. Spaulding  
 Henry H. Tweedy  
 Frederick C. Walcott  
 Robert H. York  
 1888  
 Bernard M. Allen  
 A. J. Balliett  
 Allen R. Benner  
 Charles G. Bill  
 J. A. Bovey  
 O. B. Brown  
 W. F. Crowell  
 J. C. DuPont  
 H. S. Graves  
 A. W. Griffin  
 Frank C. Hecker  
 John B. Lewis  
 Joseph E. Otis  
 W. A. Rugg  
 C. A. Schrieber  
 E. Charles Schultze, M. D.  
 George D. Scott  
 A. F. Shaw  
 J. F. Smith  
 Richard R. Smith  
 L. C. Spaulding  
 Marshall P. Thompson  
 Charles P. Vaughan  
 R. M. Weyerhaeuser  
 Harry Woollen  
 1889  
 Percy L. Atherton  
 Memorial to J. P. Cooke  
 Charles W. Frear  
 O. F. Goldsmith  
 W. B. Goodwin  
 E. R. Houghton  
 C. E. Moody  
 L. D. Mowry  
 J. C. Neale  
 Joseph Parsons  
 G. W. Phelps  
 Gerald L. Rathbone  
 G. S. Smith  
 H. N. Spaulding  
 Channing M. Wells  
 1890  
 Albert E. Addis  
 W. A. Baldwin  
 George B. Case  
 Thomas Cochran, Jr.  
 Clinton J. Curtis  
 Fred R. Davis  
 H. S. Emerson
- Perley F. Gilbert  
 H. B. Haskell  
 George C. Hixon  
 Ralph W. Holmes  
 Henry P. Moseley  
 G. R. Noyes  
 Edward S. Page  
 E. S. Pomeroy  
 James C. Sawyer  
 W. D. Smith  
 A. E. Stearns  
 L. S. Stillman  
 Chauncey W. Wells  
 1891  
 C. G. Abbot  
 Daniel C. Adams  
 W. H. Babbitt  
 G. G. Bartlet  
 F. H. Bartlett  
 L. T. Bliss  
 Irving W. Bonbright  
 Henry T. Brown  
 J. A. Case  
 B. C. Cobb  
 A. H. Cornish  
 Edward V. Cox  
 Clifford Francis  
 L. M. Keeler  
 J. C. Kimberly  
 A. W. Marsh  
 Day McBirney  
 V. McCormick  
 Albert W. Neidlinghaus  
 Oliver P. Nicola  
 W. D. Parker  
 A. E. Skinner  
 Horace N. Stevens  
 James Taylor, Jr.  
 H. W. Thayer  
 Samuel P. White  
 1892  
 P. R. Allen  
 Anonymous  
 E. D. Armstrong  
 Richard Armstrong  
 W. L. S. Brayton  
 J. W. Clary  
 Russell Colgate  
 Samuel G. Colt  
 Roger L. Conant  
 William B. Cooley  
 C. A. Crawford  
 H. B. Crouse  
 Johnston DeForest  
 S. O. Dickerman  
 J. F. Eagle  
 F. S. Fales  
 Prof. Hollon A. Farr  
 Henry J. Fisher  
 A. E. Foote  
 R. T. Francis

B. T. Gilbert  
 G. M. Howard  
 Harry C. January  
 James H. Knapp  
 F. H. Ladd  
 George E. Lake  
 Joseph E. Merriam  
 George A. Miles  
 J. G. Mitchell  
 James B. Neale  
 J. H. Nettleton  
 Usher Parsons  
 H. M. Phillips  
 Tristram Phinney  
 Allen Quimby  
 B. F. Schlesinger  
 Lloyd W. Smith  
 A. P. Thompson  
 John P. Torrey  
 Dudley Vaill  
 A. J. Wadhams  
 Daniel B. Wentz  
 W. R. Wilder  
 F. I. Worrall  
 1893  
 Louis N. Bennett  
 David H. Bixler  
 William L. Blakeslee  
 Horace G. Brown  
 H. W. Brown  
 W. R. Brown  
 W. D. Capen  
 Franklin M. Crosby  
 R. M. Crosby  
 John B. Drake  
 Arthur Goodall  
 Nathaniel R. Mason, M. D.  
 Fred T. Murphy  
 F. E. Newton  
 Parkhurst Page  
 Ralph D. Reed  
 Philip F. Ripley  
 John C. Salter  
 R. H. Spaulding  
 William M. Stuart  
 G. B. Taylor  
 M. W. Terrill  
 Prince H. Tirrell  
 1894  
 Frederick L. Beecher  
 Charles A. Brady  
 Henry K. Brent  
 T. G. Daly  
 John M. Ellsworth  
 Samuel L. Fuller  
 F. B. Greenhalge  
 James H. Haste  
 A. E. Hatch  
 Samuel S. Hinds  
 George W. Hinman  
 H. J. Holt

C. B. Manning  
 Julian S. Mason  
 Newman Matthews  
 Everett Millard  
 Arthur P. Morrill  
 John H. Porter  
 John W. Prentiss  
 Ord Preston  
 Frank H. Simmons  
 W. F. Skerrye  
 Victor Tyler  
 S. T. Young  
 F. M. Woolsey  
 1895  
 Cameron Blaikie  
 Philip G. Carleton  
 E. D. Chipman  
 Dwight H. Day  
 E. J. Drummond  
 J. A. Farley  
 Donald Gordon  
 Charles Grilk  
 J. T. Harrington, M. D.  
 B. S. Harvey  
 E. Kirk Haskell  
 E. F. Hinkle  
 Edgar G. Holt  
 Clay E. Jordan  
 Thomas Kearney  
 George McK. McClellan  
 David C. Mills  
 Herbert W. Morse  
 F. Maurice Newton  
 William C. Ridgway  
 Solomon A. Smith  
 Walter B. Smith  
 W. S. Tuttle  
 Lawrence Tweedy  
 George L. Ward  
 William M. Wheeler  
 1896  
 B. J. Adams  
 Frederick W. Aldred  
 Fred W. Allen  
 Harry W. Babcock  
 Franklin Balch  
 William T. Barbour  
 N. Biddle  
 Walter G. Booth  
 M. P. Burnham, M. D.  
 General Marlborough Churchill  
 Harry G. Clough  
 Jesse C. Dana  
 E. D. Dewitt  
 Arthur Drinkwater  
 William H. Dunn  
 Charles E. Durand  
 F. Boyd Edwards  
 N. W. Emerson  
 Frank Hardy  
 Burns Henry

W. H. Hinman  
 Leonard A. Hockstadter  
 R. L. Lowrie  
 Robert McCormick  
 Leeds Mitchell  
 H. M. Poynter  
 Irving W. Sargent  
 Hunter Savige  
 Robert Stevenson, Jr.  
 Warner V. Taylor  
 George C. Thrall  
 Charles T. Treadway  
 Carlisle B. Tuttle  
 1897  
 M. Adler  
 J. P. Bell  
 O. W. Branch  
 Edward D. Brown  
 Henry W. Brown  
 John W. Burket  
 Walter L. Cropley  
 G. Willis Drake  
 A. C. England  
 I. J. French  
 Sanford H. E. Freund  
 J. H. Hewitt  
 H. Stuart Hotchkiss  
 Ellis F. Lawrence  
 H. C. McNeil  
 J. Layng Mills  
 Ray Morris  
 Robert W. Parsons  
 R. E. Peacock  
 W. E. Porter  
 Alan H. Richardson  
 Robert W. Sayles  
 Joseph H. H. Symonds  
 Arthur A. Thomas  
 Harry P. Thomas  
 N. E. Truman  
 Arthur R. Virgin  
 A. M. Webb  
 William H. White  
 C. B. Woolsey  
 A. G. Young  
 1898  
 Adelbert Ames  
 Gilbert R. Amsden  
 Allan L. Appleton  
 Gordon Berry  
 E. B. Boynton  
 Julian Burdick  
 Marcus Butler  
 J. A. Callender  
 E. R. Carter  
 Charles E. Chapman  
 Clinton L. Childs  
 Stephen D. Cousins  
 G. M. Curran  
 B. W. Dudley  
 H. L. Finch

R. S. Franklin  
 A. L. Galpin  
 E. B. Haynes  
 A. M. Hirsh  
 B. T. Hudson  
 Eugene W. Leach  
 Robert M. Leach  
 Bernard C. Luce  
 Hugh Nutting  
 Frank L. Quinby  
 Walter F. Roberts  
 L. B. Rogers  
 C. F. Samson  
 T. C. Schreiber  
 C. H. Schweppe  
 Charlotte S. B. Serviss (in memory  
 of Schuyler B. Serviss)  
 Edgar B. Sherrill  
 Keith Smith  
 Ralph E. Stone  
 D. O. Swan  
 C. Denison Talcott  
 A. McL. Taylor  
 Amos L. Taylor  
 P. W. Thomson  
 C. A. Weston

1899

Langdon Albright  
 Robert Burkham  
 F. M. Dreisbach  
 Alan Fox  
 H. S. Hamlin  
 H. C. Holt  
 Charles N. Kimball  
 Mabie C. Klock  
 C. W. Littlefield  
 H. C. McClintock  
 George R. Newell  
 Erling C. Ostby  
 Charles N. Perrin  
 William M. Stevens  
 H. M. Wallace  
 James E. Whitin

1900

Emerson W. Baker  
 Ralph D. Brown  
 E. W. Clucas  
 William Drinkwater  
 Howard Drummond  
 Francis F. Fobes  
 George M. Gelser  
 George S. Hasbrouck  
 W. H. Jones, D. O.  
 W. B. Jordan, Jr.  
 Willard C. Kitchel  
 Philip W. McAbee  
 Albert H. Moore  
 Seth H. Moseley  
 Edwin C. Northrop  
 E. S. Paine  
 Elton Parks

Oliver Perin  
 Lansing P. Reed  
 Walden W. Shaw  
 Brainerd E. Smith  
 Thomas D. Thacher  
 Charles E. Tirrell  
 John Tuck  
 B. Winslow

1901

George L. Bigelow  
 Richard W. Blanding  
 G. Browning  
 Frederick Chase  
 Harold S. Deming  
 A. W. Evans  
 John Farson  
 Henry A. Gardner  
 Arthur I. Harris  
 Louis W. Johnston  
 C. R. D. Meyer  
 Roland S. Newton  
 George F. Parker  
 Joseph Seabury  
 E. E. Weeks  
 L. H. Whitney

1902

W. L. Abbott, Jr.  
 Harry L. Alexander  
 William T. Bacon  
 Alexander W. Banwart  
 Howard M. Bartlett  
 Nelson F. Bartlett  
 J. R. Carter (father of Sydney H.  
 Carter)  
 Thomas Y. Cooper  
 John D. Cox  
 Rufus Dryer  
 Wm. Duke, Jr.  
 Harold S. Edwards  
 Roger G. Edwards  
 F. B. Ewing  
 F. Abbot Goodhue  
 Percy B. Ingraham  
 R. L. Keeney  
 E. W. Kellogg  
 B. G. Marshall  
 C. Hayward Murphy  
 H. W. Paine  
 Howard Phipps  
 Philip L. Reed  
 H. N. Scott  
 Joseph I. Simmons  
 H. A. Taylor  
 William W. Thayer  
 W. V. A. Waterman

1903

D. H. Botchford  
 E. B. Chapin  
 M. Ferguson  
 A. S. Healy  
 C. Huiscomp

J. R. Lewis  
 Samuel F. B. Morse  
 S. R. Overall  
 Hervey B. Perrin  
 Livingston Platt  
 Paul R. Reed

1904

Brooke Anderson  
 A. Watson Armour  
 Robert D. Bardwell  
 Walter B. Binnian  
 Harold Brooks  
 D. P. Brown  
 F. J. Clifford  
 J. H. Derby  
 Thaxter Eaton  
 R. K. Fletcher  
 Rev. W. M. Ford  
 C. B. Garver  
 James L. Hall  
 S. H. Holliday  
 Burton J. Hollister  
 Rudolph G. Leeds  
 Theodore Lerch  
 Dr. M. B. McTernan  
 J. Waller Marshall  
 Raymond Moore  
 Clifford Off  
 R. C. Otheman  
 Lester W. Perin  
 Raymond A. Petit  
 Ralph W. Pierce  
 C. B. Stuart  
 J. C. Thornton  
 Paul L. Veeder  
 Lawrence G. Weaver  
 Delos H. Wray

1905

E. A. Carter  
 Robert C. Chapin  
 Neal T. Childs  
 Ralph W. Conant  
 Wilbur B. Jones  
 Allan F. Kitchel  
 M. M. Manning  
 A. D. Parker  
 I. Newton Perry  
 H. H. Ramsay  
 Boetius H. Sullivan  
 M. H. Walker, Jr.

1906

Fuller F. Barnes  
 M. D. Cooper  
 Kenneth W. Dick  
 William Farson  
 F. P. Ferguson  
 C. P. Franchot  
 Perrin C. Galpin  
 Robert Hallowell  
 H. K. Jackson  
 Carl F. Massey



Benoni Moore  
T. W. Moorehead  
Morton C. Treadway  
J. B. Waller, Jr.

1907

Roswell M. Austin  
W. B. Avery  
H. C. Beaman, Jr.  
E. W. Benner  
I. J. Bissell  
Robert P. Bonnie  
George M. Bowles  
A. N. Brantum  
John N. Brigham  
Russell Cooke  
S. S. Day

Alan G. Donnelly  
E. L. Eldredge, Jr.  
H. P. Elliott  
Harvey Fisk  
Newton Foster  
M. E. Fuller  
C. C. Goodhue  
H. P. Greenough  
Richard N. Hall  
William A. Harris  
R. A. Hatch  
C. V. Hickox  
Carroll C. Hincks  
Harold B. Johnson  
James S. Joyce  
J. S. Kendrick

Hugh P. Latimer  
Leonard Lorimer  
D. R. Longenecker  
M. Victor McKay  
E. L. McManus, Jr.  
A. Fletcher Marsh  
O. A. Mason  
R. Hoyt Moses  
Ray Mott  
Gardner C. Porter  
D. A. Raymond  
F. J. Reagan  
Max B. Robinson  
C. P. Rodenbach  
Arthur M. Sidenberg  
Abbot Stevens  
C. E. Thompson

Theodore K. Thurston  
T. G. Treadway  
W. O. Wilson  
J. W. Wood  
1908  
John L. Barry  
Alexander Blum  
A. B. Bradley  
Simmons Brown  
John H. Caldwell  
Harold S. Day  
Chauncey R. Fenton

William F. Flagg  
A. P. Foss  
Edgar W. Freeman  
S. F. Freeman  
R. A. Gardner  
Stanley J. Halle  
F. L. Harrington  
John G. Howard  
Mrs. C. E. Kendall (mother of  
Frank D. Kendall)  
Joseph S. Kimball  
A. W. Lancashire (by bequest)  
E. M. Lundgren  
W. Platt  
W. Stuart  
E. V. K. Wilson

1909

Frank Baackes  
James M. Beale  
William B. Beeson  
L. Arthur Bingaman, M. D.  
L. F. Burdett  
F. W. Butler-Thwing  
H. A. Colver  
W. F. Corry  
J. de Varona, Jr.  
D. C. Dougherty  
Winslow A. Dunne  
Bernard E. Finucane  
Edward W. Freeman  
Leonard M. Gard  
F. A. Gimbel  
Francis C. Hall  
C. W. Hamilton  
Chester Hartley  
John B. Judkins  
C. C. Kimball  
Philip King  
Arthur S. Littlefield  
Lowell A. Mayberry  
F. F. Patton  
Nathaniel P. Rice  
John R. Shuman  
John H. Taylor  
G. R. Thomson  
H. Burgoyne Wilson  
Willyme F. Woodward  
William H. Woolverton

1910

John R. Abbot  
Julian E. Adler  
B. F. Avery  
J. P. Baxter  
Lindsay Bradford  
Hugh P. Brady  
E. U. Burdett  
H. Burnham  
Samuel Bushnell  
C. E. Donworth  
F. M. Dougherty  
Joseph E. Dryer

S. W. R. Eames  
E. K. Hale  
Wilmot J. Hall  
H. Harbison  
Roy E. Hardy  
Martin J. Hayes  
Alexander Jackson  
Wilbur W. Jenkins  
W. P. Keith  
Luther L. Killam  
Clyde Martin  
Kenneth L. Moore  
Herbert Ocumpaugh  
P. B. Owen  
N. Chapin Palmer  
S. H. Paradise  
Luther S. Phillips  
H. W. Pillsbury  
W. E. Pratt  
J. Duffield Prince  
Robert F. Randolph  
A. A. Ray  
Quentin Reynolds  
S. H. Scribner  
F. D. Sinclair  
C. H. Smith  
Egbert H. Spencer  
Douglas C. Townson  
George R. Wallace  
J. W. Watzek, Jr.  
N. C. Wheeler  
Julian Willson

1911

Norman D. Baker  
J. W. Ballou  
P. Barndollar  
H. L. P. Beckwith  
H. C. Black  
Frederick Bodell  
R. A. Bush  
Karrick M. Castle  
Norman V. Donaldson  
S. A. Fritz Ely  
Philip H. English  
Beecher H. Fonda  
John E. Greenough  
Gordon R. Hall  
Robert J. Hamerslag  
Henry W. Hobson  
Malcolm W. Leech  
C. E. McGregor  
Donald MacMurray  
W. B. Meader  
Hayward Pierce  
Henry T. Pratt  
Noyes H. Reynolds  
William P. Sheffield, Jr.  
M. L. Sperry, Jr.  
H. C. Stearns  
Henry S. Sturgis  
Warren O. Taylor

W. P. H. Turner  
W. B. Williamson

1912

Dana N. Barker  
David N. Beach, Jr.  
M. L. Bell  
C. R. Bordeaux  
W. McE. Bowden  
Norman Brown  
H. P. Carter  
John W. Cooke  
Arthur B. Darling  
Charles B. Forsyth  
F. M. Hampton  
Lucius T. Hill  
Charles Hyde  
R. S. Littlefield  
C. S. Makepeace  
John G. Mayo  
Angelo G. Perez  
Geo. E. Pfaffmann (in memory of  
J. S. Pfaffmann)  
Vandling duB. Rose  
Norman B. Smith  
W. H. Smith  
L. E. Stickney  
J. S. Taylor  
Clyde T. Timbie  
B. A. Tompkins  
Colden H. Whitman  
Frederick C. Wilson  
George P. Wyer

1913

C. Auty  
Randolph Bartlett  
Philip W. Blood  
W. R. Blum  
R. G. Blumenthal  
Howard B. Breeding  
G. R. Broussard  
Julian Burnham  
Henry W. Clune  
Robert S. Cook  
Nathan Corwith, Jr.  
P. S. Crary  
Edgar G. Crossman  
W. Laurence Dickey  
Winslow Dwight  
R. J. H. Farrar  
Paul W. Fletcher  
W. T. Grout  
J. D. M. Hamilton  
B. Harrison Hay  
R. E. Hussey  
J. S. Jackson  
Stephen L. Jones  
Roger Keeline  
S. W. Morrison, Jr.  
I. Ninomiya  
F. G. Russell, Jr.  
Ernst C. Schmidt

A. E. Sharp  
C. W. Sheldon  
H. A. Stockwell  
James Tetley (father of Egbert F.  
Tetley)  
Harold F. Volk  
Joseph Walworth  
Brian K. Welch  
John W. White  
Melzar M. Whittlesey  
John S. Wiley  
Knight Woolley

1914

Allan W. Ames  
L. D. Angell  
Max Bamberger  
George G. Breed  
Powell M. Cabot  
Karl G. Cavis (father of Lt. G. M.  
Cavis)

Wm. Chisholm  
Langdon W. Clark  
E. N. Cole  
Robert F. Daley  
Frank A. Day  
Middleton DeCamp  
Dean Dillman  
W. R. Drayton  
George J. Dunbaugh, Jr.  
Atwood P. Dunham  
Norman E. Elsas  
Calvin F. Gatch  
Frederick R. Hulme  
Wood Kahler  
William F. King  
Lawrence B. Leonard  
Ludwig K. Moorehead  
Mark E. Murphy  
William Ogrian  
N. Burton Paradise  
Robert C. Paradise  
Lucius W. Robinson  
Alfred L. Rosener  
Donald P. Sands  
Harold T. Sears  
Raymond F. Snell  
Sherman S. Spear  
Thomas N. St. Hill  
C. B. Stuart  
Aubrey Wilson  
Edward J. Winters  
John E. Woolley  
Donald K. Wright  
Philip K. Wrigley

1915

John L. Appleby  
J. A. Archbald, Jr.  
Noel Armstrong  
Russell H. Bennett  
J. Horace Block  
Nehemiah Boynton

Rob Roy S. Converse  
Frank C. Corry  
Henry J. Davison (father of Alden  
Davison)  
J. A. Drew  
R. C. Fitch  
Leopold Gruener  
J. L. Harris  
George F. Jewett  
Lester H. Larrabee  
Vance F. Likins  
Herbert E. Liversidge  
S. H. Logan  
Philip Lowe  
M. E. Peck  
L. T. Prescott  
Mrs. Sarah G. Ross (mother of  
John L. Ross)

C. H. Schultz  
Joel Sharp  
Albert R. Speare  
John P. Stevens, Jr.  
Alan N. Stein  
H. Castle Townson  
Dean K. Webster, Jr.

1916

Russell H. Boyd  
Waldo H. Brown  
J. R. Carter  
Maurice J. Curran  
Arthur F. Farley  
Heman S. Fay, Jr.  
T. A. Fitzgerald  
Leverett S. Gleason  
C. Z. Gordon, Jr.  
H. I. Granger  
William J. Hammerslough  
H. P. Harrower  
Edward Keith  
Edward L. McKinstry  
Medwin Matthews  
Robert H. Moore  
Newman Mullen  
J. R. Quirn  
William E. Sloan, Jr.  
William B. Snow  
Rufus L. Stevens  
Francis G. Walthew  
J. W. Weber

1917

Earl R. Andrew  
T. P. Andrew  
A. S. Baldwin  
Wallace N. Barker  
Richard D. Barnes  
E. A. Beer  
C. L. Blodget  
T. P. Blodget  
Chester G. Boltwood  
R. Bordeaux  
Charles H. Bradley Jr

Donald F. Carpenter  
 Brooks Cheever  
 Alvin F. Cohen  
 George E. Cook  
 H. W. Cooley  
 Paul H. Crane  
 Arthur P. Davis  
 Fred R. E. Dean, Jr.  
 Francis P. Farnsworth  
 Owen C. Frost  
 Sidney Gould  
 Oliver Hagan (father of William B. Hagan)  
 J. F. Hager, Jr.  
 Sumner A. Hirsch  
 Stephen Y. Hord  
 T. H. Joyce  
 J. P. Kerans  
 R. A. Lumpkin  
 Allison S. Lunt  
 Duer and George MacLanahan  
 Ralph T. Marsh  
 R. B. Miles  
 Mortimer J. Miller  
 R. Halstead Mills  
 James S. Montgomery  
 R. B. Munger  
 Frank W. Norton  
 T. W. O'Connell  
 Graham Penfield  
 James S. Pickering  
 Raymond D. Piercy  
 Daniel R. Pinkham  
 Frederick L. Reid  
 Raymond Rich  
 W. D. Robinson  
 Harold Schaff  
 R. F. Shedden  
 Robert T. Stevens  
 Edward L. Taylor  
 Addison F. Vars  
 Robert H. Warren  
 George B. Wetherbee  
 Sarah Alice Whittier (mother of Lt. R. B. Whittier)  
 Andrew Wilcock  
 Charles F. Williams (foster father of Henry M. Young)  
 John S. Wise, Jr. (step-father of Jack M. Wright)  
 Barney H. York  
 1918  
 Bromwell Ault  
 Harold K. Babcock  
 Clayton E. Bailey  
 Caldwell Baker  
 James G. Bennett  
 A. Curtis Bogert  
 George C. Bovaird  
 D. F. Brown  
 Paul Brown

R. A. Brown, Jr.  
 C. J. Burnham  
 Donald F. Cameron  
 Donald K. Cameron  
 Abbot Chase  
 J. P. Christie  
 Dan E. Coburn  
 Donald W. Cragin  
 Albert H. Crosby  
 J. F. Devlin, Jr.  
 Porter S. Dickinson  
 Norman Dodd  
 E. H. Eckfeldt, Jr.  
 E. S. English  
 C. F. Failey  
 Wallace P. Graves  
 Walter M. Higley  
 H. P. Hood, 2nd  
 F. M. Horn  
 Herbert Humphrey  
 E. J. Hussey  
 S. B. Irwin  
 S. A. Jones  
 Henry Kaltenbach, Jr.  
 Joseph C. Keefe  
 Alfred T. Kent  
 T. Wylie Kinney  
 Robert T. Knowles  
 Nathaniel T. Lane, Jr.  
 Eaton Leith  
 Thomas E. Lunt  
 William B. MacCreadie  
 G. I. McIlwain  
 Willard L. McKinstry  
 Cargill MacMillan  
 Gordon P. Marshall  
 Howard W. Marshall  
 John P. Meyer  
 S. H. Miller  
 Arthur D. Miner  
 W. L. Morgan  
 George Neville  
 S. B. Nichols  
 R. G. Page  
 John E. Parshley  
 J. Hall Paxton  
 Edward S. Rawson, Jr.  
 George C. Rose  
 Emanuel J. Rosenberg  
 Albert F. Scamman  
 Edward C. Scheide  
 Leonard N. Seymour  
 Adrian W. Smith  
 Frederick M. Smith, Jr.  
 James A. Smith  
 William L. Stevenson  
 Chandler W. Symmes  
 William H. Taylor (father of W. H. Taylor, Jr.)  
 Mason L. Thompson  
 George A. Thornton

Frederic deP. Townsend  
 C. G. Webbe  
 John C. Wilson  
 Dudley F. Wolfe  
 Roger M. Woolley  
 1919  
 George R. Bailey  
 Rowland H. Bannister  
 Robert C. Bates  
 F. L. Belt  
 Robert R. Bishop  
 Kenneth B. Bolton  
 H. Templeton Brown  
 Stanley M. Cheney  
 Franklin G. Clement  
 Paul F. Clifford  
 Jesse C. Dann, Jr.  
 Ernest L. Davis  
 Leslie N. Davis  
 H. T. Day  
 James K. Dow  
 Robert Finney  
 Franklin A. Flanders  
 Morton W. Fletcher  
 Ray P. Foote  
 J. S. Gordon  
 Lorillard A. Graham  
 Thomas D. Green  
 William A. Hall  
 Richard Hartshorne  
 Walter L. Jones  
 J. H. Lewis  
 Freeman Loeb  
 Frank M. Low, Jr.  
 R. N. MacDonald  
 Harry R. Marshall  
 D. Alex Mayers  
 J. Lawrence Miles  
 Stuart H. Otis  
 John S. Owen  
 Charles S. Parker  
 Henry D. Penfield  
 Leander H. Poor  
 Wilford L. Rumney  
 A. L. Russell  
 George F. Sawyer  
 Edward G. Selden  
 H. K. Smith  
 Hayden N. Smith  
 G. E. Spitzmiller  
 Philip M. Stearns  
 H. O. Tappan  
 R. W. Tierney  
 Wayland Vaughan  
 Walter N. Webster  
 O. M. Whipple  
 Lawrence W. Wiley  
 J. B. Williams  
 S. B. Campion Wood  
 1920  
 Rudolph Appel



Raymond Otis  
 Jack Sawhill  
 Theodore Tebbetts  
 Ira E. Wight (for his son now in  
 school)  
 1922

Meridan H. Bennett

D. M. Shapleigh

#### MISCELLANEOUS GIFTS

A friend

Andrew Adie

Joel W. Burdick

F. E. Cheever

Dumont Clarke  
 Lewis L. Clarke  
 Mrs. Mary A. Day  
 G. H. Fitch  
 Herbert Fleishhacker  
 Granville E. Foss  
 Frederick H. Jones  
 Claude M. Fuess  
 Albert Kahn  
 Robert P. Keep  
 Albert E. Kent  
 Herbert H. Knox  
 Miss A. W. Kuhn  
 H. Bradford Lewis

Willard B. Luther  
 Mrs. Carlo Montanari  
 Dwight W. Morrow  
 Geo. B. Ripley  
 Mrs. Mary E. Ripley  
 John F. Sawyer  
 H. H. Sharp  
 George H. Simonds  
 Moses T. Stevens  
 Samuel D. Stevens  
 John A. Towle  
 Paul Watkins  
 White & Case



THE OLD CHAPEL

## SUBSCRIPTION BY DIVISIONS FROM WEEK TO WEEK

	Nov. 3rd	Increase	Nov. 7th	Increase	Nov. 14th	Increase	Nov. 21st	Increase	Nov. 28th	Increase
Middle Atlantic	\$251,980.07	11,465.00	263,445.07	11,395.00	274,890.07	10,000.00	284,890.07	16,755.00	301,645.07	28,038.33
New England	60,371.00	15,465.00	75,836.00	2,635.00	78,421.00	7,730.00	86,151.00	7,092.00	93,243.00	8,502.00
Pennsylvania	60,960.00	225.00	61,185.00	100.00	61,285.00	1,250.00	62,535.00	16,755.00	79,641.00	2,205.00
Southern	180.00	80.00	260.00	310.00	570.00	100.00	670.00	3,625.00	4,295.00	300.00
Ohio	20,075.00	—	20,075.00	500.00	20,575.00	—	20,575.00	50.00	20,625.00	500.00
Lake	15,350.00	—	15,350.00	20.00	15,370.00	5,000.00	20,370.00	25.00	20,395.00	60.00
Central	1,015.00	3,950.00	4,965.00	15.00	4,980.00	—	4,980.00	22,047.50	27,027.50	3,745.00
Middle West	51,377.00	—	51,377.00	2,600.00	53,977.00	—	53,977.00	40.00	54,017.00	250.00
North Central	15,060.00	—	15,060.00	—	15,060.00	6,020.00	21,080.00	1,050.00	22,130.00	3,071.89
Mountain	750.00	—	750.00	—	750.00	—	750.00	900.00	1,605.96	—
Northwestern	305.00	—	305.00	—	305.00	200.00	505.00	2,500.00	3,005.00	50.00
Pacific Coast	—	—	—	5,000.00	5,000.00	—	5,000.00	27,565.00	32,565.00	—
Foreign	115.00	200.00	315.00	505.00	820.00	—	820.00	50.66	870.66	200.00
GRAND TOTAL	\$477,538.07	31,885.00	508,923.07	23,080.00	532,003.07	30,300.00	562,303.07	98,806.16	661,065.19	46,922.22

	Dec. 5th	Increase	Dec. 12th	Increase	Dec. 19th	Increase	Dec. 26th	Increase	Jan. 2	Jan. 9
Middle Atlantic	\$329,683.40	26,835.00	356,518.40	12,911.00	369,429.40	13,582.00	383,011.40	7,846.00	390,857.40	437,163.51
New England	101,745.00	13,362.00	115,107.00	17,834.00	133,041.00	28,254.55	161,295.55	77,974.00	239,269.55	248,158.55
Pennsylvania	81,846.00	1,700.00	82,146.00	250.00	82,396.00	7,800.00	90,196.00	1,788.00	91,984.00	96,709.00
Southern	4,595.00	6,299.00	10,894.00	500.00	11,394.00	1,120.00	12,514.00	—	12,514.00	13,144.00
Ohio	21,125.00	250.00	21,370.00	875.00	22,250.00	1,120.00	23,370.00	60.00	23,430.00	23,560.00
Lake	20,455.00	500.00	20,955.00	2,790.00	23,745.00	10.00	23,755.00	—	23,755.00	24,105.00
Central	30,172.50	8,930.00	39,702.50	21,800.00	61,502.50	6,578.00	68,080.50	5,005.00	73,085.50	75,905.50
Middle West	54,267.00	2,310.00	56,577.00	655.00	57,242.00	1,050.00	58,292.00	755.00	59,047.00	59,347.00
North Central	25,201.89	650.00	25,851.89	2,700.10	28,551.99	—	28,551.99	500.00	29,051.99	29,751.99
Mountain	1,605.96	—	1,605.96	270.00	1,875.96	—	1,875.96	1,520.00	3,395.96	3,395.96
Northwestern	3,055.00	50.00	3,105.00	25.00	3,130.00	2,025.00	5,155.00	185.00	5,340.00	6,455.00
Pacific Coast	32,565.00	6,450.00	39,015.00	5,715.00	44,730.00	800.00	45,530.00	295.00	45,825.00	45,825.00
Foreign	1,070.66	—	1,070.66	130.00	1,200.66	200.00	1,400.66	100.00	1,500.66	1,500.66
GRAND TOTAL	\$707,987.41	65,936.00	773,923.47	66,564.44	840,487.85	62,540.21	903,028.06	96,028.00	998,856.06	1,065,021.17

Complete Through December 18, 1919.						
Class	Living Graduates	Number Subscribed	%	Assessment	Amount Subscribed	%
1920	76	3	4		111	
19	148	47	31.5	5,000	2,453	49.06
18	249	79	31.8	5,000	13,690	273.80
17	200	11	5.6	5,000	5,740	114.80
16	272	15	5.8	5,000	2,292.33	45.84
15	220	20	9	5,000	2,475	49.50
14	200	33	6.5	10,000	7,177	71.77
13	200	33	16.5	10,000	6,860	68.60
12	225	22	9.9	10,000	2,526	25.26
11	200	19	9.9	10,000	1,650	16.50
1910	210	29	13.8	10,000	3,975	39.75
09	210	24	11.4	25,000	8,435.66	33.74
08	195	16	8.2	25,000	25,235	100.94
07	192	28	19.6	25,000	5,280	21.12
06	150	12	8	25,000	4,040	16.16
05	141	4	2.8	25,000	3,585	14.34
04	202	23	11.3	25,000	13,270	53.08
03	161	3	1.8	25,000	6,500	26.00
02	170	19	11.2	30,000	25,826	86.07
01	174	11	6.9	30,000	1,660	5.53
1900	194	23	11.7	30,000	5,720.10	19.07
99	165	10	6.06	30,000	2,085	6.95
98	184	27	14.8	30,000	11,280	37.60
97	174	19	10.9	30,000	8,050	26.83
96	250	23	9.2	30,000	30,315	101.05
95	207	25	12	30,000	18,640	62.80
94	194	18	9.2	100,000	39,395.96	39.40
93	174	17	9	100,000	59,856	59.86
92	150	34	22	100,000	42,140	42.14
91	123	14	11.4	100,000	14,185	14.19
1890	140	14	10	100,000	68,590	68.59
89	118	7	6	50,000	16,910	33.82
88	124	20	16.1	25,000	11,750	47.00
87	110	18	12.7	30,000	42,325	141.08
86	87	9	10.3	30,000	29,650	98.83
85	86	9	10.5	30,000	3,900	13.00
84	86	9	10.5	50,000	14,267.50	28.53
83	87	4	4.6	50,000	103,700	207.40
82	80	10	12	20,000	55,700	278.50
81	70	5	7	20,000	1,250	6.25
1880	57	1	1.57	20,000	25	.125
79	47	10	21.3	25,000	26,855	107.42
78	58	7	12	10,000	1,150	11.50
77	58	3	5.17	10,000	2,850	28.50
76	59	4	6.7	10,000	21,060	210.60
75	76	6	8	10,000	1,625	16.25
74	64	6	9.37	10,000	1,442	14.42
73	50	8	16	10,000	6,421	64.21
72	65	4	5.75	10,000	1,305	13.05
71	78	10	12	10,000	8,800	88.00
1870	74	3	4	10,000	320	3.20
69	74	4	5.4	10,000	95	.95
68	76	11	14.3	5,000	2,120.07	42.50
67	45	1	2.22	5,000	100	2.00
66	82	4	5	5,000	128	2.56
65	61	2	3.3	5,000	35	.70
64	63	2	3.2	5,000	200	4.00
63	45	8	1.8	5,000	1,130	22.60
62	36	2	5.5	5,000	150	3.00
61	46	1	2.2	5,000	5	.10
1860	52	3	5.8	5,000	602	12.04
59	58	2	3.45	1,500	55	3.66
58	41	1	2.4	1,500	10	.67
57	37			1,500		
56	41	1	2.4	1,500	10	.67
55	42	1	2.4	1,500	5	.33
54	33	5	15	1,500	556	37.06
53	36	3	8	1,500	155	10.36
52	25	1	4	1,500	250	16.66
51	21	1	5	1,500	10	.67
1849	11	1	9	1,500	1,000	66.67
Non Graduates		21			21,506.89	
Totals	8209	899	10.70	1,500,000	822,666.51	54.84

A TYPICAL FUND CHART, SHOWING RESULTS ON DECEMBER 18, 1919



## WHY ANDOVER NEEDS A BUILDING AND ENDOWMENT FUND

BY ALFRED E. STEARNS

The following report of Principal Stearns's address before the Chicago alumni is taken from the *Chicago Evening Post*:

Teachers' salaries, always meager, have not risen in anything like the proportion that the cost of living has risen in the last few years. The colleges and schools have done what they could, but this has not met the situation.

The result is that teachers are denying themselves today in ways that mean abject poverty and nothing else, in ways that are driving scores of them into business positions, because they simply cannot see a decent living for themselves and their families in the profession which they love and to which they have devoted, in many cases, a good part of their lives. If these men are to be retained, if suitable men to fill their positions are to be secured when they leave, it is absolutely necessary that provision be made for their immediate wants. Teachers are not asking for luxuries; they are not asking for extravagances of any kind; they are simply asking the right to live decent, normal, respectable American lives. It is in recognition of that fact that college and school alumni everywhere are arousing themselves to raise endowment funds.

### Men to Handle Boys

In what we call the "preparatory" or "secondary" schools the situation is even more pressing than in the colleges, because it is more difficult to get the right kind of men to handle boys at the impressionable age in which they appear at our school doors. The college looks for the expert; we have to look for the all-around, red-blooded man as well as for the expert.

The Andover academy faculty cannot be surpassed by the faculty of any secondary school anywhere to-day. But Andover like the colleges faces this special situation. The war has revealed to the public the ability of many of these teachers; it has revealed to some of those teachers themselves their possibilities to go out at once and make a good living; and the result is that scores of them have felt obliged, out of pure self-respect, if nothing else, to give up the work that they loved and to seek more lucrative positions elsewhere.

### Big Jump in Salary

One of our assistants in physics, a man getting \$1,200 only with us, is now occupying a

position as head of a big chemical concern, with a salary of \$10,000 to begin on, simply because he made his value known in his work in Frankford arsenal in Philadelphia.

Another teacher could have accepted a \$10,000 position in one of the leading business concerns in this country if he had cared to do so, simply because his efficiency was recognized by the men who served with him, when he was major in charge of the personnel department at Camp Johnston in Florida.

So it goes all along the line. I talked with a former Yale professor the other day in New York. He was one of the best-beloved professors of Yale, a man devoted to his calling, but last spring he entered business and is now receiving a large salary. I said to him: "What are you doing down here in New York?" He said: "It breaks my heart, but I had to do it in justice to my wife. For the fifteen years that I have been at Yale teaching I have been able to have a domestic in the house on two occasions — one for three weeks and another time for four. After those fifteen years of struggle I felt that I had to take into consideration the rights of my wife and to get something that would make it possible for her to live in decent comfort."

### "Had to Quit Teaching"

I went to a big bank in New York to talk with one of our old boys the other day. He introduced me to the head of his department. The latter proved to be a man whom I had known last as one of the assistant deans at Princeton. I said: "What are you doing here?" He replied: "I am just a living example of the doctrine you are preaching. I had to do it."

That sort of thing is going on all over. It hits the secondary school in another way that is national in importance.

We have been sadly awakened during recent months to the fact that anarchy and socialism and Bolshevism, or call it whatever you want, is really a menace in our midst, something we would not have believed possible two or three years ago. We are arousing ourselves to check that evil before it shall spread and undermine, if not wreck, our republic. We have said for years with a good deal of pride, and with a good deal of truth, that the great public school system of this country was the melting pot, in which we could not Americanize the fathers and mothers who came to us well on in years,

but in which we could and did Americanize their sons and daughters. We have done it, too, to a remarkable degree.

### Public Schools in Peril

But I wonder if you realize that under the situation which exists today, the great public school system on which we have lavished our millions, and which has been our pride and boast, is in serious danger of breaking down, if it is not actually broken down already.

Do you know, for example, that there are 140,000 vacancies in the teaching force of our public schools to-day, places that cannot be filled because there is no one to fill them?

Do you recognize that 60 per cent of those who are teaching in the public schools to-day are teaching up to the full limit of their own training and education — just as far as their own education permits them to go, and with no background and no breadth of view or vision, or knowledge, to enable them to give in addition to the individual subject which they are hammering home, that inspiration and that broader outlook which it is every teacher's duty to give?

Do you realize that men teachers have practically been wiped off the public school stage, except in the case of principals, and not always then, and except possibly in the case of a few of our large city public schools where a few men remain?

One of our faculty said the other day that when he was at normal school thirty years ago half of the students were men, but that when he went back there this summer there was but one man in the whole institution.

### Teachers' Quality Lower

Do you realize, further, that the quality of those — I won't say women — young girls, who are going into the teaching profession to-day in our public schools, is deteriorating with appalling rapidity? If you could see them as I do sometimes on the trains going back and forth from normal schools in my vicinity and note the vacuous, gum-chewing type represented there, you would shudder if for just a moment you stopped to consider that your children and the children of your neighbors and friends are going to be entrusted to that sort of guidance and inspiration in the most formative period of their lives.

The fact is simply that under these conditions the public schools will not be able to go on and Americanize these pupils. They will not be able to check as they ought to do and have been doing in the past, the growth and spread of these ideas that are so threatening in our midst to-day, so menacing to our best American ideals and institutions; so subtly

undermining all that is finest in American life. If our citizenship breaks down, business and everything goes with it in the crash; you cannot get away from that.

General Wood felt so strongly on this subject that in a talk in Cooper Union, New York, he stopped in the middle of his speech and took some ten or fifteen minutes to dwell on the seriousness of this situation. He said to his audience: "It is in the great public schools of this country that the real fight against anarchy and Bolshevism is being quietly waged; and we have got to recognize that fact, and we have got to wake up to it. We have got to support those schools, and make teachers of the right caliber to do the work, if this fight is to be won."

### No Idle Threat

General Wood was not picturing any idle threat. He is not given to exaggeration. He thinks straight and clear and sanely, and he simply recognized what other thoughtful men who know the situation are recognizing, that there is a situation here which we cannot tolerate any longer, which we have got to clean out of this country, or else witness, perhaps, the very downfall of our American institutions.

Teaching, I believe, is the greatest calling in the world to-day, the most inspiring, the most uplifting, the most compelling. A teacher gladly gives himself, gives his talents, gives everything necessary for the furtherance of his work. He does not ask to lay up anything for the future. He does not even ask to lay aside funds for his family; but he does ask to be able to live in such a way that the boys with whom he comes in contact recognize him not as a crank and not as a freak, and not as a long-haired, unwashed professor of the vaudeville stage, but as a red-blooded, all-around man.

It is because we want to maintain that standard at Andover that we have come before our alumni all over this country, asking not only their loyalty but their actual financial help. In so doing we feel that we are helping to meet a national American need.

### Andover and the Nation

Ours is a real national problem, because, whatever is done to-day for Andover's benefit will have its indirect, if not direct, influence on our schools everywhere.

In talking with several members of the General Education Board in New York City a week or ten days ago, they asked me to submit a definite petition to that board, to ask them to consider the desirability of changing their long-established policy of aiding only the higher institutions and of considering the wants of the secondary school. They said: "You do not need to stop to argue as to where Phillips



Academy stands, for we already know; we rate you the very highest of any of the schools in the land. What you do have to dwell upon is what many of us already believe and are preaching,—that whatever is done for Phillips Academy in this crisis will be multiplied many fold throughout the public schools in the influence which it exerts and the leverage which it gives.”

I believe that that is absolutely true. They went on to say that for fifty years, while the public schools were starting and being established in this country, the two Phillips academies at Andover and Exeter served as the standards on which all of that work was based. It was a magnificent piece of work. They added: “Those schools need standardization to-day in view of what is going on more than they ever did before.”

So I want to call your attention to the seriousness of the big problem, and to make you realize that we are not simply pleading for Andover. If we were, our pleas would be limited in their scope and their effectiveness. We are pleading for the nation.

#### Crisis on Andover Hill

The situation at Andover itself comes down to this:

In a few years your own boys will be coming to us; some of you may have sons with us now. What kind of men do you want them to come under? What kind of influence do you care to have exerted upon them? What kind of training do you want them to have? What kind of stamp do you expect us to place upon them?

You want them to come under red-blooded men, not merely teachers, not merely masters of their subjects, but men who know something of the world as well, and men who are broad-minded, red-blooded men of the big, virile, rugged type.

We cannot have those men unless you are going to make it possible for us to have them. We cannot keep those men much longer, as we have them to-day, unless this situation is frankly and fairly met.

I submit to you that you do not want your boys to come under men of the other kind. You cannot be willing that their standard should be lowered or the impress placed on them any inferior to that which you received in your own school days. If that is the feeling, as I know it must be, then all I can say is—do what you can to help us put this thing through!

## DEMOCRACY AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS

BY CHARLES H. FORBES

The old dream of the alchemist has not permanently nestled on the leaves of the aged elm tree 'neath Avernus. Occasionally it takes a flight to the upper air and whispers again in the ears of men: “Here is the *Elixir Vitæ*!” An agonized world is now grappling with its alluring suggestion. Men call it brotherhood, socialism, communism, Bolshevism, and what-not, but the most seductive term is the flexible appellation “democracy”. It was a noble effort that sought the prolongation of life; it is a glorious purpose that aims at the betterment of life. Democracy is the present-day magic solvent that is fondly expected to transmute all the baser metals of society into the pure gold of unanimity. It is not, however, the old familiar democracy of our youth which is to work the wondrous change. “The new democracy,” said an English statesman, “is passionately benevolent and passionately fond of power.” It would seek to effect all good by command. This reliance on governmental imperative prompts President Hadley to sound a cool note of warning: “Our history teaches us that the hope of elevating humanity by acts of the legislature is apt to prove illusory.”

Naturally the new democracy looks to the schools as its profitable field of operation. There “shall the sun of righteousness arise with healing in his wings” and the young shall “grow up as calves of the stall”. In the November issue of the *Atlantic Monthly* appeared an article entitled *Patrons of Democracy*. Professor Sharpe mounts a public omnibus, labelled “Democracy”, and hurtles on a merry joyride down the educational highway, honking for “fares”, and threatening with destruction every private limousine on the road. He would lump the private schools together and consign the whole lot to limbo. The article makes no distinction between schools run for profit or for caste, on the one hand, and the historic establishments of private beneficence for the education of our youth, on the other hand.

The great endowed schools might be good-naturedly content to smile at misconceptions which prompt a bumptious wish for their annihilation, were it not manifest in the press that many readers are rubbing their eyes and suspecting that where there is so much smoke there must be some fire.

What is really meant by this “democracy”



of which we are to be "patrons", I do not know. Whatever it may seem to be to me, I know that the author himself is a generous, kind, and lovable character and that he would not hurt a fly. He believes that he has found the elixir that will turn our tinsel to gold. It is often the gentle, artistic souls that wrap dynamite in the filmy lace of idealism and send it through the mails, unwitting of the wreckage it may cause in transit.

"Democracy is a spirit, and they who know the truth of democracy know it in spirit." This has an esoteric and Scriptural clang, but what is it all about? Is it the spirit of equal privilege, equal opportunity, and equal obligation to the state? Not at all. It seems like a Ford-factory scheme of quantity production for interchangeable parts in our social machinery. It would apply the micrometer calipers to every individual and prevent him from differing by the thousandth part of an inch from his fellows till he is eighteen. Then only may he be allowed to put on flesh. The spirit seems to be one of toneless monotony.

"Americanization is not this new education-ideal." "Nothing less than the democratization of America dare be our educational aim." So? What, pray, is this "democratization"? A surrender of Americanism — meaning the American family — to world brotherhood? Well, we haven't gone back on the old family yet, and we too intend to promote her democracy, a democracy that means the maintenance of the family ties and unity, and the welfare of its individual members.

"Neither life nor getting a living, but living together, this must be the single public end of a common public education hereafter." Of course, of course, that is what we wrote our Constitution for, to help us live together in amity and security. That is the great mission of all schools, public and private. Is there a shred of evidence that the graduates of endowed schools are less amicable citizens than the graduates of public schools? Must we eat out of the same bowl, wear the same garb, or is it only our mental array that must be uniform and ready-to-wear? Why wear collars anyway? We all get hot under them!

The legislative education to which we should be subjected appears to be a despotic affair, an obligatory training, "a parting not to be allowed before the end of the high-school course". This is not exactly what Dr. Eliot has fought for all his life! The author discreetly avoids offering a conspectus of such a course; his "paper is a plea, not a programme". We poor, shivering boarding schools fear the democrat meant, "not a plea, but a program"!

"An undivided general course, broadly human, broadly democratic", "for every

citizen, even though compelled by law". That's the talk! "broadly human, broadly democratic", whatever that may mean in terms of the three R's, but assuredly not "broadly human" towards private schools!

Enter Capital and Labor in the first act of the popular drama, "Getting Together". "They must begin together, and stay together not as Capital and Labor, but as schoolboys and men." One cannot help musing on the Capitalists with a big C, and also on the exploited theory of the beneficent, preventive treatment of the public school course. Carnegie, Rockefeller, Frick, Schwab, Gary, Eastman, Ford et al. got their start in the public schools, where they naturally learned not to be naughty capitalists. Certainly they, at least, never sat in the "dress circle" of a private school, to their loss and to ours. In good old democratic America labor has a habit of turning into capital. Is the new legislative education guaranteed to put a stop to this butterfly transformation? Most of us would sanction a little less color in the butterfly, but would lament a metamorphosis limited to that of tadpole into croaker. How in the world can the public schools free us from class distinctions? By the gentle process of happy Russia. Heaven forbid that our splendid public schools should be made the parents of a shirt-sleeved "proletarianism"! American democrats should be on their guard against recommendations of communism as a desirable substitute for the American freedom of opportunity. Making us alike won't make us happy. Some of us are getting too good for the Bible; instead of "thou shalt not covet", they would read, "thou shalt have nothing to covet". That would be a great loss to us schoolmen! We get great comfort nursing our covetousness — it's such a pleasantly irritating little sin! Give all a square deal, and don't let Capital be spelled in large caps, and labor in minion, in any school, public or private, and don't define labor in terms of hands only. Dr. Sharpe is quite right in emphasizing the fact that labor is effort expended to accomplish something useful, be it with hands or brains or moral force. Everybody who works is a laborer. Mr. Hoover calloused my hands and gave me many a happy backache for three seasons with the spade and hoe. I'll wager the good professor couldn't beat my potatoes and beans! They thought I was too old for the trenches, but I am pleased to think that I kept some poor devil out of a six-foot trench.

"It is not impossible for a private school to teach democracy; not impossible for it to be a democracy — or for a rich man to go to heaven." And I take it as a corollary that it is merely not impossible for a rich man to be a

democrat; he is to be counted out in modern definitions of democracy; he wears a "biled" shirt. He may be a loyal citizen, a kind-hearted man, public-spirited, and living at peace with all the world, but he has a poor chance of making good in this new democracy. The private school is assumed to be the habitat of the rich only, and as such is to be booted out of the game. Hingham's hills are delightful, but an artist's casual glance at Hingham's social fences has turned the hills into volcanoes of wrath.

The author may have personal grounds for his assertion that our democracy is "not only divided, but hostile, in its educational plans". Here in the back-waters of the Shawsheen I had not heard of this hostility between private and public schools. Our town seems to like the academy, and we boost our high school. *Quo res summa loco, Panthu?* In Hingham? Does he mean hostile in aim? Both aim to meet a need — the need of educated citizens for American democracy. There is absolutely no bad-feeling between private and public schools—both are working for the same ends.

The author is not merely uncharitable to private schools, he is uncomprehending in his diatribe against them. He makes no distinction between endowed schools and the school conducted for profit. He is possessed merely with the passion to eliminate anything that savors of *class*. "Equality is to be the only issue." Equality between the bright and the stupid, the refined and the vulgar? This will do for over-fed women to pronounce over the teacups, but let us have some sense. The French Revolution had its run on that theme, and cockades were all the rage at guillotine parties. The people that gas about equality are just like the French revolutionists — they all want to drive somebody to the guillotine. Communism has never had a long lease of life, for it has broken down in vulgarity.

There are good private schools and poor private schools, good public schools and very poor public schools. The only just condemnation is of the bad in either class. The writer has had an exceptional experience in teaching boys drawn from many high schools of the land. He has no hesitancy in saying that the average small-town school has a large acreage for improvement. It is therefore with amusement that I read "as for scholarship a private school can hardly maintain the average standard of the public school". The gifted author might be expected to have a soberer experience of the appalling character of that "average standard" in the public schools. He has only to inquire of some of those wayward youths who have been truant to Hingham's

bounds, to learn whether they found the academies lax in scholarship demands.

"Let the private school act as an asylum for the backward and the stubborn, a function already recognized in some quarters as peculiarly its own." Now I can enjoy the caustic humor of that injunction, it is so naively ignorant of the character of the big endowed schools. Good reader, if you are looking for a hospital, or a jail, for your boy, don't inquire at one of the big private schools. Such patients are promptly returned with appropriate commiseration. But seriously, what of the democracy of equality in this cruel abandonment of the defectives to the dress-circle inanity of the private schools? Why not be merciful and kill them off? Shall the purified democratic state desert its weaklings? "Democracy is a spirit", yes, but a cruel spirit!

"A private school . . . is un-American and anti-American." Again the wholesale statement. History has to go way back and sit down. Phillips Academy, Andover, and Phillips Exeter Academy were founded in the midst of the struggle for independence. One George Washington (to be sure he would not now be eligible for "democracy"!) sent his nephew to Andover and personally wrote a treasured letter of recommendation to the founder, a man who had made powder to save his forces. Out of the very birth-spirit of remonstrant democracy this academy got its being, and it has never been found wanting in democratic Americanism. In the Great War more than 2270 of its graduates and pupils promptly donned the uniform of the United States. Eighty-eight of them laid down their lives in the struggle for democracy. We commend to the versatile author the volume entitled *Phillips Academy, Andover, in the Great War* (Yale University Press), and ask him if he dares to write "un-American and anti-American" across its pages.

Theodore Roosevelt sent all of his sons to Groton, and one to Phillips Academy also. At the graduation of "Archie", he spoke enthusiastically of the grand "Americanizing function" of the academy. Washington sent his nephew, Roosevelt his son to the same school. Were they poor judges of democracy?

College presidents, professors in great number, statesmen, judges, lawyers, doctors and clergymen, as well as leaders of industry, mechanics and laborers, trust the academy to rear their sons for their country's good. Are these men deceived? Are they snobs? Are they menaces to the well-being of democratic America? Or is it possible that such men may be essential ingredients of desirable democ-



racy? They know us and they trust us with their sons.

It is the writer's happy lot to see in his classes the sons of men whom he taught in the same school. In the face of this complimentary trust, could he trifle with the characters or intelligence of one of these his grandchildren? God bless them! no, he will try to make them as good citizens as if he himself were good enough to teach in one of Dr. Sharpe's "democratic" schools. We must not think in ancient Roman terms of nobility and plebs; we must not think in terms of proletarian communism, if we are to live happily together in America. We can think in terms of opportunity for varied liberty and harmonious life; for harmony is a pleasing arrangement of different tones, not a monotone.

The whole article manifests an incredible inability to enlighten readers upon the real character and purpose of the large endowed private schools. The cheap slur at private schools "notoriously sensitive to fees" has no element of truth as applied to these schools, wherein *no* pupil pays the actual cost of his instruction. The author is placidly oblivious of the fact that these schools are not out to make money but to use it for the benefit of pupils. Phillips Academy is crowded to its limit and has a thousand disappointed applicants this year; yet it will show a commendable deficit this year as always. It distributes all to its students.

Dr. Sharpe, in common with other writers on education, does not appear to know that in such an institution 20% of the students are scholarship boys, receiving direct financial assistance. He ignores the democratic life in which these boys, who wait on table or earn money in other manual labor, are on absolutely equal footing with every other student, officially and socially. He could with little trouble consult parents who would sorrowfully inform him of the shocking lack of deference paid to the "guinea stamp", the family tree, or the political pull. We have heard many a plaint from public school teachers that they have not such freedom of action in eliminating incompetent or recalcitrant pupils. In the words of President Hadley, "It is those who indulge in the luxury of righteous indignation without full information as to the facts or adequate calculation of consequences, who constitute the menace of our peace." These great schools purpose to exact work and to part with those who do not care to join in the labors.

At the present moment a great campaign for increased endowment for our academy is in full swing. It will succeed. The income of it is to go to increase the pay of teachers. (I do not venture to say *salaries*, for the good

professor may not think us worth our salt!) There would not be the ghost of a chance for such a campaign on lines of caste. The men who give money believe in their school for boys of every range of social life. They do not, however, believe that the making of a cultivated gentleman is the unmaking of a democratic citizen. They do not think that a private boarding school is a festering sore on the body politic. They do know that there are many desirable features of such a school which the public school necessarily cannot offer to its students. They believe that the school exhibits the best sort of "living together", and they know that their sons will live together far better than they themselves did with the boys of their day.

"Northern, Southern, Western men, Hingham men; to know these men, yourself as one of them, that they are America, is to be pretty safely educated for democracy — an education provided against by the very nature of the private school." He is, of course, thinking in his enthusiasm only of the society venture. Now we come down to earth and saw real wood. How can, where does the high school gather students from the four corners of the land? To be sure there are many elements gathered in Hingham, but they are mostly Hinghamites, however strange their names. The serious trouble with our big country is that it is made up of multitudes of local communities, each living with little knowledge of the others. No greater work can be done for education than in actually bringing together boys from all parts of the land, to get acquainted with each other, to live together, and to learn how to continue to live a harmonious life thereafter, wherever their homes may be. The continued aim of the great endowed schools is just this, to send forth the leaven of sympathy and understanding throughout the whole country.

This is a field of education wider than the local parish, higher than the hills of Hingham. The public schools cannot work in this field; their mixing is after all only of the local elements. The great boarding schools are designed to meet this vital need in our education. They can do even more for genuine democracy in America than the colleges — for they get their boys earlier, when they are teachable. It is vastly advantageous for a boy to attend college in a section distant from his own home; it is invaluable for the country if he can get some of his early training away from home provincialism, when he is keenly alive to impressions from his fellows, and can learn the fundamental likenesses between himself and other Americans. He will also come to recognize the trivial character of all the loca



arrogance that builds barriers about the sections of the country. One boy from Hingham who has lived in touch with boys gathered from distant mountain and prairie, farm and factory, city and village, may be worth much to Hingham's Town Meeting.

It is the glory of these great foundations of

far-seeing philanthropists that they belong not to town nor to state, but to the entire country. They have an abiding faith in their mission to be genuinely national in this surpassing work of to-day — the education of the democracy of to-morrow.

## PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENTS

BY H. M. POYNTER

In college Departments of Education there seems to be lurking some germ which periodically forces the investigators to issue startling statistics; these being startling are avidly seized by newspaperdom, given wide publicity, and left to propagate themselves in the minds of those who read with the faith that moves mountains. The latest set of statistics is prepared by certain members of the Department of Education of Harvard, published by the Harvard Graduate's Magazine and trumpeted to the world by *The Herald* and *The Transcript*.

"Seventeen and seven-tenths per cent of public schools graduates won their degrees *cum laude*, against 10.3% of men from private schools; 11.8% of public school men earned *magna cum laude* against 4.3% of private school students; and 2.5% of public school scholars won the rare distinction of *summa cum laude*, while only 0.5% of the men from private schools achieved it."

The report, after noting that the public school boys had a smaller percentage of admonitions, probations, and other disciplinary penalties than the private school lad, and after crediting the private school with 88% success on entrance examinations against the public school record of 73%, adds:—

"Given a boy of fair intelligence trained with his fellows in a democratic public school, and you need have no fear that he will suffer in his college record either in scholarship or in deportment in comparison with his more fortunate classmate who was carefully tutored at a private school."

Before discussing these figures and the validity of the deductions therefrom, I made two postulates: 1. The aim of both public and private schools is the same, the production of youths with intelligence, moral backbone and willingness to perform the duty that lies nearest at hand; 2. Among private schools there should not be included the tutoring or cram-

ming schools, for they do not aim at an orderly and systematic and rounded development of their lads, but merely at the passing of the entrance examinations, and their pupils are too often the "cast-offs" of both public and private schools.

The statistics and the deductions from the statistics result from two assumptions. The first is that the public and the private schools may be measured by the same yard-stick. The private school, Phillips for example, will send at least 90% of its graduating class to college; very few public schools will send more than a small fraction of their graduates to higher institutions, and the few who do are generally the pick of the class. In the private school all the pupils must be prepared to meet the college entrance test and each teacher must teach not only his best but his worst pupils in such fashion that they are qualified to enter college. And it may be remarked in passing, that the present College Entrance Examination Board tests are not of such a character that the dull or idle student can ordinarily be successfully crammed to meet them; they demand of the candidate a knowledge of the subject and a reasoning ability which some of us are inclined to think too great and burdensome for lads of their years. Since, therefore, the private school prepares an average class — good, bad, and indifferent — and since, in general, the pick of the public school goes to college, it is not to be wondered that results in college differ widely; the wonder is that the divergence is not far wider and that the members of the Education Department did not see the necessity for basing their figures on facts more widely based and more likely to make the deductions trustworthy.

The second assumption is that the instruction in the private school is tutoring and nothing else — for no other inference can be drawn from the quoted passage in the report. I have no figures to back my belief, but in my belief it is a fair inference that, since the high

schools do not definitely aim at college preparation, the pupils who intend to enter college either get special classes or private tutoring, paid for by their parents or donated by a devoted teacher desirous of helping ambitious scholars to attain their aim. I venture the assertion that more tutoring is done in public high schools than in private schools in proportion to the numbers sent to college and I shall be glad if the topic be investigated by the gentlemen who made this report.

The trouble with tutoring is that it generally aims to get the lad by his difficulty at the moment, and does not aim at laying a foundation on which a fair superstructure can be erected. No school, and particularly a private school, can afford to be a tutoring school; it could not long survive. No teacher can afford to be a mere tutor, seeking to anticipate the questions on entrance papers; and in the secondary school the teacher who had that low aim for his classes would not long hold his position. So when a group of men in Harvard's Educational Department make an assertion so unsupported and give it wide publicity, they are obviously mistaken and manifestly unscientific.

Mr. A. E. Benson in a letter to *The Herald* quotes from a *Herald* editorial of March 19, 1912; the two paragraphs are so pertinent that they are reproduced here and the educational experts are asked to explain. Is it not possible that the college itself is to blame for the lack of industry displayed by lads who enter manifestly better prepared?

"Now a patient statistician has gone over the records of Harvard Law School. He finds that in the last five classes among those who are also graduates of the college 86 had come from private schools and 133 from the public schools. Presumably this represents the contrasting school groups which figured in the earlier test. At all events, what is the conclusion from these figures? It appears that one boy in every six of the private school obtained an honor degree in the law school, whereas only one in thirteen of those who had prepared for the college in public schools was equally successful.

"The remark commonly attributed to President Kirkland of Harvard College that the only use of statistics was in refuting other statistics suggests itself. But more seriously considered, it seems likely that the law school stood with many boys prepared in private schools for the first thoroughly earnest intellectual effort. Not needing the monetary scholarships at college, they were satisfied with 'gentlemen's marks'; but, aroused by the call of

professional ambition in the law school, they had thrown themselves into the work with enthusiasm."

A reprehensible feature of all such attacks on the secondary private schools is that they are made in the name of Democracy. If democracy, either with or without a capital letter, be a leveling down, then the advocates of public schools are justified; if it be a leveling up, then there is great need and opportunity for the private schools. This does not mean that public schools are poor and private schools excellent. It does mean that in this country of ours, with its diverse elements and its clash of beliefs, a complete standardization of education would be the most undemocratic proceeding possible. Today there is throughout this land a growing demand for vocational training, and the public schools are most properly meeting it with increasing rapidity and efficiency. Yet to many there appears danger to the individual and to the community in such schooling. It divorces the growing lad from the languages and history from which he can get a better use of his own tongue and of his own times than he can from Commercial Spanish, Commercial Geography, and Stenography; and a standardized vocational education makes practically impossible for the average boy — and the average boy is what is met in every school, public or private — any acquaintance with the art and history and literature of the world; that is, he is not apt to develop himself along those lines, unless in his schooling he has been introduced to them. He may not in his earlier years note or bewail his deprivation; but that he will in later years is proved by the countless thousands of men, who, lacking the formal training of the old school, are desirous, passionately desirous, that their sons have an acquaintance and interest and love of the things of the spirit. Neither is such a desire a sign of snobbery; it is a realization that man does not live by bread alone and that it is the spirit that quickeneth. Nor is this education the source of idleness and discontent to those who take it; "at haec studia adulescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, secundas res ornant, adversis perfrugium ac solacium praebent, delectant domi, non impediunt foris, pernoctant nobiscum, perigrinantur, rusticantur."

If the private schools, holding fast to the older discipline, yet broadening it to meet modern conditions, opening their doors and their purses to "youth of requisite qualifications, regardless of race, color, or religion," are to be slurred and condemned because of inferences drawn from too narrowly gathered statistics, then the private schools must use some of their time for the presentation of their



real contribution and worth. Most of them are so busy attending to their task—"to learn them (their students) the great end and

real business of living"—that they much prefer to make the famous answer: "We are doing a great work and cannot come down."

## General School Interests

### ARMISTICE DAY

On November 11, 1919 morning chapel was a memorial service in honor of the anniversary of the signing of the armistice a year before. Special music suitable to the day had been arranged by Mr. Pfatteicher. The simple and impressive talk by Mr. Forbes and the prayer by Mr. Stackpole are reproduced here because the message they carry is not for one, but for every day, if we would keep ourselves aware of our obligations to those who fought and died for us.

#### Talk by Prof. C. H. Forbes

On the eleventh day of November, 1918, the nations contending in the World War ceased hostilities. In commemoration of that day of humanity's sublime relief, we assemble to honor and revere the memory of all high-minded men and women who served their country in the perilous chances of war.

We desire especially to commend to loving remembrance those sons of Phillips Academy who gave their lives for their faith in their native land. Here they passed the sunny days of youth, here they saw the dawn of manhood, here they fondled the vision of length of days. They have done their high deeds, and their sunny day has become eternal. They paid the inhuman price of our peace. With uncovered heads we pay our tribute of gratitude for the stalwart purpose and the supreme loyalty of these brothers who have gone to their Father's house. "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

To the great Prince of Peace we humbly pray for courage and will to keep unsullied the holy record forever emblazoned on the walls of our beloved school.

We salute and honor also the men who survived the perils of war and came home, to be the prop and stay of our nation in the days of peace. May we be loyal citizens not unworthy to wear the mantle of their heroic service.

#### Prayer by Mr. Stackpole

We turn our thoughts backward this day, our God, lest we forget. In our hearts we give thanks before Thee for our country and for the privilege of sharing in her service through great and trying days. To Thee we render our

thanks for the stout-hearted men whose vigilance and skill carried our armies through the hidden perils of the sea; for those engaged in many forms of labor in posts and camps, on routes of communication and in hospitals, who amid difficulties and dangers administered so faithfully to our soldiers' needs; for all those officers and men who fought so gallantly, faced danger so calmly, and suffered pain so cheerfully and for those, some of them beloved of us here, who laid down their lives with "the last full measure of devotion" for our glorious allies, whose heroic endurance and perseverance on land and sea through long years so inspired us; for that great host of devoted citizens whose united efforts so effectively supported our fighting forces; and for those most dear in our homes whose fortitude and pride never failed. May peace come to those whose loved ones have returned not with the rest and if any of us are of a fearful heart help us to be strong.

"Lord God of hosts, be with us yet,  
Lest we forget, lest we forget."

### The Phillips Club

Three speakers have appeared before the Phillips Club and its guests this past fall. Captain H. Z. Landon of the 101st Engineers, who was captured by the Germans, told in interesting fashion of his experiences while a prisoner. Mr. S. E. Morison, who was a member of the Commission to investigate and report to the Peace Conference on the situation in Finland, and the other new Baltic republics, sketched rapidly the history of the four countries and stated the present conditions and the recommendations made to the Peace Conference.

At the last lecture, the club observed Ladies' Night and offered them a talk by President Murlin of Boston University. His exposition of the situation in the new republics of Europe was most clear and his statement of our obligations as a protection against both Bolshevism and Anarchy was irrefutable.

During the winter term speakers who can from training and personal experience tell the club of conditions in other war-torn parts of the globe, with the efforts being made and needed to bring about satisfactory conditions, have



been secured and promise to make the meetings of both interest and value.

### School Publications

The *Mirror* and *Phillipian* have continued publication as usual, and each shows more life than for some years. A departure of some interest in the latter is a column summarizing the important events of the world. In the *Mirror* some of the stories show cleverness of plot and some individuality of authorship. Proofreading seemingly is a lost or never-learned art.

The work on the Academy Chapel has made rather slow progress. The slating of the roof is now finished and some work is being done on the interior. Recently suggested changes have been adopted for making the interior of great beauty and will necessitate a longer delay. It is hoped to have the building ready by June, 1920.

### Faculty Notes

Dr. Stearns and Dr. Fuess have been absent the greater part of the term. An account of their travel in behalf of the Endowment Fund will be found elsewhere in the *Bulletin*. Prof. C. H. Forbes, as usual, has been Acting Principal during the absence of Dr. Stearns.

Professor Forbes addressed the faculty and students of Miss Porter's School on November 10th, his subject *The Women of the Aeneid*. On the following day he was the guest of The Connecticut Classical Association, before whose members he spoke on *The Benefits of Latin*. His talk will probably appear in the *Classical Journal*.

Professor Forbes at the request of the Trustees has spoken for our Endowment Fund before the New England Committee, the Phillips graduates at Harvard, and at the dinner of old Phillipians in New York. On December 30th he presided at the Phillips Smoker held in the Boston City Club.

Mr. Archibald Freeman spoke before a Red Cross meeting in Andover on the Balkan Situation. Later in the year he will speak before the Phillips Club, illustrating his talk with pictures secured while on duty in the Balkans. He has recently been made Chevalier of the Order of the Star of Roumania, by the king of Roumania.

Mr. Oswald Tower attended in New York the annual meeting of the Basketball Rules Committee early in December. During the season he has been in constant demand as official at school and college football games.

Mr. Stackpole, School Minister, who served as chaplain of the 102nd Field Artillery, A. E. F., has received the French Croix de

Guerre, accompanied by the following citation: "Citation in order of the Brigade".

"Chaplain Markham W. Stackpole, Captain Chaplain Corps A. E. F.

"As chaplain of the 102nd Field Artillery Regiment (26th U. S. Div.) he contributed to the maintenance of very high morale among the troops which he accompanied.

"At General Headquarters, May 23, 1919.

"The Marshal of France, In Command of the French Armies of the East.

"PETAIN"

Mr. F. E. Newton is a member of the committee appointed by the College Entrance Examination Board to prepare the papers on mathematics to be given in June 1920.

Mr. L. E. Lynde gave a talk before the Association of Teachers of Mathematics in New England. His subject was *Some Helps and Hindrances in Teaching Mathematics in the Secondary School*.

Dr. Charles Peabody, Honorary Director of the Department of Archaeology, has devoted all his time the past year to the interests of the French Orphans' Fund. His labor has been in France and has been most productive of benefit.

Mr. Stackpole conducted the Sunday afternoon service at Middlesex School, Concord, on November 9th.

### Academy Preachers for the Winter Term

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|----------|--|
| Jan. 11. | Mr. Stackpole.                                     |
| Jan. 18. | Dean Charles R. Brown, Yale School of Religion.    |
| Jan. 25. | Prof. Albert Parker Fitch, Amherst College.        |
| Feb. 1.  | Mr. Stackpole and Dr. Stearns.                     |
| Feb. 8.  | Open.  |
| Feb. 15. | Rev. Robert Davis, Labor Temple, New York City.    |
| Feb. 22. | Mr. Stackpole and Dr. Stearns.                     |
| Feb. 29. | Rev. Ashley D. Leavitt, Harvard Church, Brookline. |
| Mar. 7.  | Prof. William Lyon Phelps, Yale University.        |
| Mar. 14. | Mr. Stackpole and Dr. Stearns.                     |

### The Academy Church

Three communion services were held during the fall term. Thirteen students were received into temporary membership by certificates from their home churches, representing five denominations: Baptist, Congregational, Disciples, Episcopal, and Presbyterian. Two students were received upon declaration of Christian purpose, and one united with the church as an associate member. The standing committee consisting of both faculty and student members, has held one regular meet-



ANDOVER MAKES A TOUCHDOWN



ANDOVER GOES THROUGH THE LINE

ing for the consideration of questions relating to the church.

The Sunday School has been especially well maintained. It now meets at 9.30 on Sunday mornings in the attractive rooms at Peabody House. On the Sunday afternoon before Christmas there was a large gathering of parents and children for the annual Christmas tree exercises. Especial credit is due to Mrs. Allen of Lawrence for her devoted and efficient leadership of the Sunday School.

### Society of Inquiry Meetings

The Society of Inquiry held twelve Sunday evening meetings during the fall term, all but one at Peabody House. At the two student meetings the discussions were concerned with "Democracy at Andover" and "The Best Andover Traditions". An especially large and enthusiastic gathering greeted a delegation from Exeter on October 26th. Five representative Exeter students gave excellent brief talks, and Rev. S. H. Dana, P. A. '64, of Phillips Church, Exeter, made an impressive address. On November 9th four Harvard undergraduates, E. Wilson, F. Flather, R. Flather, and S. Logan, all recent graduates of the school, spoke on some phases of college life and upon the value of the Society of Inquiry in the school. Another meeting of special interest was addressed by Sherwood Day '08 now one of the traveling secretaries of the student Y. M. C. A., and by E. Speer '16, and W. B. Bryan '16, both undergraduates at Princeton, who are active in the Philadelphian Society. Other speakers before the society were A. L. Jackson '10, D. Brewer Eddy '94, President J. Ross Stevenson of Princeton Seminary, Captain W. B. Higgins of the 26th Division, and Dr. Robert E. Speer '86. Captain Higgins spoke especially of the work of the American Red Cross in France. On December 7th the chapel was filled on the occasion of an address by Commander Thomas Mott Osborne of the Portsmouth Naval Prison. Commander Osborne made a deep impression by his account of experiences in Prison Reform. An offering of over thirty dollars was made for his Welfare League.

### Society of Inquiry Finances

Late in October the Society of Inquiry presented to the school in printed form its annual budget as follows:—

Speakers and expenses of meetings	\$125
Receptions (new students, faculty)	75
Toward Saturday night movies at gymnasium	250
Transportation of singers at Lawrence jail	25

School in China conducted by F.

Donaldson '08	50
State and National Y.M.C.A.	50
Blairstown Conference 1920	100
Printed matter	75
	<hr/> \$750

This is the largest budget the society has submitted for many years. Pledge-cards were distributed through the dormitories and a general canvass was made. The students were asked to subscribe in sums of one or two dollars. Three hundred and sixty-three pledges were received from the first canvass, the pledges aggregating \$680.85. By the end of the term \$579.51 had been paid in. It is expected that the full amount of the budget will be made up before the close of the school year.

### Society of Inquiry Membership

After the opening reception held by the Society of Inquiry, cards were distributed for purposes of enrollment. These cards contained a brief statement of the aims and activities of the association. One hundred and forty-five signed the cards signifying their sympathy with the objects of the society and their desire to join it.

### Bible and Discussion Groups

The program of the winter Bible and Discussion Groups has been arranged by a committee of the Society of Inquiry. The printed cards were distributed to the students before the close of the fall term. The groups will be formed on the basis of a canvass which will be held the first week of the winter term. The proposed groups are as follows:—

1. Dr. Stearns: The Manhood of the Master. Tuesdays 7 to 7.45, Principal's House.
2. Mr. Hinman: Great Christian Leaders, including Livingstone, Grenfell, and others. Sundays 11.45 to 12.30, Abbot House.
3. Mr. Stackpole: Future Occupations (Business and the various professions). Sundays 11.45 to 12.30, Phelps House. (Especially for Seniors and non-returning Middlers).
4. Mr. Tower: Some Questions of School Life. Sundays 11.45 to 12.30, 32 Phillip Street. (Especially for Juniors)
5. Mr. Benton: The Manhood of the Master. Sundays 11.45 to 12.30, Peabody House (upstairs).
6. Mr. L. C. Newton: "The Campaign of Friendship" (Practical Studies of Christ's Life and Teachings). Sundays 11.45 to 12.30, 34 Salem Street.
7. Mr. Sides: Student Problems. Sundays 11.45 to 12.30, Day Hall 7.





THE GREEK ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TEAM  
CLUB CHAMPIONS



THE ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TEAM

W. C. Lewis '22 is chairman of the committee and the other members are L. Hammond '21, W. Robinson '21, W. Kemp '21, G. McGregor '21, C. B. Wright '21, and T. Fabian '22.

### Delegation to Exeter

Six representatives of the Society of Inquiry, with Mr. Hinman, were guests of the Christian Fraternity at Phillips Exeter Academy Sunday evening, November 2nd. They were cordially greeted by a large gathering which met at the chapel. Brief talks were given by each of the delegates and the final address was made by Mr. Hinman. The delegation consisted of the following: R. Sears '20, E. Greene '20, F. M. Crosby '20, M. Tyler '20, H. Willard '21, T. Richardson '21.

This annual exchange of visits in behalf of the religious associations of the two schools is a valued means of promoting acquaintance and good feeling, while each organization thus brings to the other the help of its own experiments and successes. These visits are also a means of emphasizing the principles of character and religion for which the two schools stand in common.

### Vespers Offerings

The Sunday afternoon offerings are being continued during the present year. The total offerings for the fall term were \$290.80, or an average per Sunday of \$22.37. The offering of November 2nd amounting to \$28.65 was devoted to the purchase of phonograph records, games, and writing-paper for patients at the Infirmary. The objects to which the other offerings will be assigned will be determined later by vote of the student body.

### Red Cross Drive

The November Red Cross Drive among the students of the school was conducted by twenty-one members of the Student Council. The result was the enrollment of 396 members and a total payment of \$722.71. The enrollment and payment were counted for the local quota of the town of Andover and went through the hands of the local organization.

### Clothes Collection

In response to a request from Rev. M. Urbano, a graduate of the school now connected with work for Italians at Grace church, New York City, a collection of clothing was made at the close of the fall term. The Student Council had charge. The clothing is for the poor of Mr. Urbano's parish.

### Scholarship Standing, Fall Term 1919

P. L. S.	76.18%
P. A. E.	75.67
P. B. X.	72.73
F. L. D.	68.00
A. G. X.	67.90
A. U. V.	66.52
E. D. P.	66.17
K. O. A.	65.85

### The Andover Drive

The following editorial is taken from the *Boston Herald* of recent date:—

The campaign which Phillips Academy, Andover, is about to start for a building and endowment fund of \$1,500,000 is another significant movement for the support of sound learning. We have become familiar with the arguments which various colleges have advanced in launching their nation-wide "drives" and Andover's effort to secure money for a new main building and for badly-needed increases in teachers' salaries is, like Harvard's, an appeal to reason. The immediate necessities of the academy are great, and its present prestige can be maintained only through the loyalty and generosity of its sons. But furthermore, as one of the most ancient and honorable of Massachusetts schools, Andover deserves well of all its people. There was a time, not many years ago, when it seemed certain that all New England academies would die a lingering but inevitable death. In the second quarter of the 19th century dozens of them sprang up like mushrooms and performed in many cases a notable service in their respective communities, only to fall into desuetude 50 years later and be superseded by the local high school.

From this fate Andover and a few others were spared, through a fortunate combination of circumstances; and today, in its 142d year, it has a representation amongst its students from nearly every state in the Union and has extended its influence into the life of the nation. Schools like Andover are particularly to be commended because they still uphold the old standards of cultural training and unselfish citizenship. Its constitution, an epoch-making document in the history of American education, established as the master's primary aim the instruction of youth in "the great end and real business of living." It still has something of the vigor and stability drawn from its roots in deep New England soil. It is not so conservative and unprogressive as to be a "home of lost causes"; but, on the other hand, the fact that it has not been blown easily hither and yon by every fresh gust of



pedagogical doctrine has made it a tower of strength in an unstable age. Surely the old school of Samuel Phillips and Josiah Quincy

and Oliver Wendell Holmes will receive the help to which its traditions and its present usefulness entitle it.



AN OLD VIEW OF THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY GROUNDS

## Athletics

With the opening of the fall term the usual option was given each boy to choose his branch of sport, and the playfields were soon crowded with boys at play.

Candidates for the soccer team were lighter than is usual and somewhat fewer. Practice was begun at once, and under the coaching of Jim Ryley the team made considerable progress, but had an unsuccessful season, losing in the end to the more experienced and weighty team from Worcester. The scores:—

Andover	0	Town Boys	7
Andover	2	Chinese of Greater Boston	1
Andover	0	Worcester	4
Andover	1	Harvard	3

Insignia were awarded to Captain Bruce, Captain-elect Bateman, Manager Sanders, Sheppard, Cheney, Coleman, Whitelock, Tsai, Waller, Keyes, Salinger, Wheelock, and Parkhurst.

The fall track work was aimed at the discovery and development of new material. Mr. Sheppard held a series of inter-class meets for all school members not heretofore on the track squad. As a result of these eight men were selected to participate in a pentathlon held on October 25th. These men were Whitney, Lewis, Cheney, Avery, McInnes, R. G. Allen, Duncan, and R. R. McInnes. In the events, the 100-yard dash, broad jump, 50-yard low hurdles, 12-pound shot, and 300-yard run, McInnes and Lewis tied for first and second places, Allen and Cheney for third and fourth.

Cross-country runs as supplementary to the track work were confined to the school

since no meets were arranged with outsiders. In the final run, held on the same date as the pentathlon, numerals were awarded to the following contestants who finished in the order named and within a definite time limit: Hudner, MacDonald, Bartow, Rogers, Onthank.

Bad weather prevented the finishing of the fall tennis tournament, but progress had been made sufficient to disclose that two new men were of outstanding merit: Sheridan and N. White. Since Captain Crosby has four of last year's victorious team to help him, the addition of two more good players adds hope of another successful year.

The inter-club games in football were fought with unusual spirit and skill. As last year in baseball, the teams were not class teams but club teams, made up of members of every class, the aim being to make the squads of more nearly equal size and weight and give to each boy a chance to play against teams of about his own size. After a close race the Greeks won in football, as they had in soccer. To the members of the winning teams the class numerals were awarded. The Roman second team was champion in its division.

The club teams were coached by Messrs. Poynter, Boyce, Tower, Church, Roth, Benton, and Quinby of the faculty. They have picked an all-club team as follows: Macomber, Romans, left end; G. Wells, Romans, left tackle; Baldwin, Gauls, left guard; Correa Gauls, center; D. Gray, Romans, right guard; Greene, Greeks, right tackle; Chapman, Romans, right end; Cleveland, Gauls, quarter





THE FOOTBALL ELEVEN



THE GREEK FOOTBALL TEAM—CLUB CHAMPIONS

back; J. Mulcahy, Gauls, Lord and McGrew both Greeks, backs.

For the school team there remained from last year but three men, but the squad was the most promising seen on the field for several years. The schedule and scores follow:—

Andover 13	Cushing	0
Andover 7	Dean	0
Andover 7	N. H. State Freshmen	0
Andover 0	Yale Freshmen	34
Andover 9	Harvard Freshmen	14
Andover 10	Worcester	16
Andover 19	Exeter	0

The early games showed power in the team but a raggedness of play that was not entirely satisfactory. This began to give way to greater polish under Mr. Daly's coaching and culminated in a most satisfactory game with Harvard Freshmen, which showed a defense and attack most pleasing to all Andoverians, even though the team was defeated. The reversal on the following Saturday was most disheartening, for a very ordinary Worcester Academy team defeated us in every department. This defeat had the merit of welding the players into a unit; their practice during the following week was hard and well executed, showing steady gain each day, and on the 15th of November the first few minutes of play showed that lessons had been well learned.

The team displayed in the game with Exeter a dash and unity that had not been seen in a Phillips team for many years. The Exeter boys were blocked from the first and threatened only once after the first touchdown. The few forward passes tried were not ground-gainers and one ended in the capture of the ball by Andover, a 40-yard run, and in a few more plays another touchdown. Straight football was the chief reliance of our team, and so cleverly were the plays disguised and so well executed that not only the spectators but even the Exonians in the game were unable to locate the ball until a gain had been made. Wingate's generalship and coolness were the outstanding feature of a game which was hard fought and cleanly contested. He has been elected captain for next year.

The lineup for the two teams was as follows:—

ANDOVER	EXETER
King, r.e.	r.e. McGlone
Daley, r.t.	r.t. Fulford
Batty, r.g.	r.g. McAnulty
Akerley, c.	c. Smith
Anderson, l.g.	l.g. Cantillon
La Tulippe, l.t.	l.t. Van Lungen
Wolfe, l.e.	l.e. Jones
Wingate, q.b.	q.b. O'Hearn
Adams, r.h.b.	r.h.b. Barry
Pfaffmann, l.h.b.	l.h.b. Clinton
Neidlinger, f.b.	f.b. Emery

Substitutions for Andover:—Talmage for Akerley; Blodgett for La Tulippe; Bush for Wolfe; Strong for King; Smith for Pfaffmann; Koehler for Smith; Scott for Koehler, Wight for Scott.

Substitutions for Exeter:—Bray for Smith; Selleck for Cantillon; Danker for Cantillon; Yeaton for Barry; Noring for Clinton.

Score: Andover 19, Exeter 0. Touchdowns: Wingate 1, Neidlinger 1, Adams 1. Goal from touchdown: Pfaffmann. First downs for Andover 13; Exeter 8. Referee: Frank W. Lowe (Dartmouth). Umpire: A. E. Whiting (Cornell). Field judge: Joseph B. Pendleton. Head linesman: Allen Farmer (Dartmouth). Assistant linesmen: Evans (Andover), Luman (Exeter). Time: 15-minute quarters.

Basketball under the coaching of Mr. Roth was begun after the usual fall athletics had ended, and both school and club teams have practiced regularly. Games will begin in the winter term.

Cold weather offered an opportunity for Mr. Quinby to get the hockey players together for practice. The material seems promising.

### Football and Scholarship

Average of school	1.1	honors per student
Average of 31 players and substitutes	1.42	" "
Average of the 19 players against Exeter	1.47	" "

## Alumni Interests

### Reunion of the Class of 1869

In our day the school was never spoken of as "Andover", but always "Phillips"; the Classical and English departments now have few surviving members. A note of invitation was sent to all and eight came together on the morning of June 12th. Of the roll more than

half have joined the majority beyond the flood of years. Of those that were left there came Ledyard Cogswell, Edmond Cunningham Ingalls, William Edwin Stanley, Kingsley Flaviel Norris, George Russell Fessenden, Walter Davidson, and Talcott Williams, all Classical; and Frederick March Esty of the

English Department. Two met at breakfast at the Essex Hotel (Fessenden and Williams); neither knew the other. Both looked in vain throughout the day for the boy whom they had known. The winds of time had washed away all resemblance. Before nightfall there came familiar intonations of speech, phrase, and action, slowly recalling the vanished memory of a once familiar friend. True of this twain, true also of all the eight. The leaves of memory made a mournful rustling in the bright light of a perfect day, and through it all there surged the increasing consciousness of days that were gone. We wandered, as men do, to familiar places and found them after half a century unfamiliar.

Our lives had been apart: two had done their work in the ministry, and were near its close; one, Ingalls, now retired, and Norris, still a factor. One, Ledyard Cogswell, president of one of the largest and one of the oldest banks in Albany, N. Y., had just shared in the arduous leadership of the Victory loan, carrying his city over the top at that time and leading in every demand of the war for bonds and other calls; William Edwin Stanley, a veteran of the Civil War, a Methodist clergyman, has become one of the popular speakers in Iowa, and has a happy record of parishes he has entered churchless but left prosperous, without debt and with a church, and, now at over seventy, is addressing himself to the task of securing half a million dollars for a college, and has half the amount subscribed. Fessenden has done the toilsome and self-sacrificing but ill rewarded work of a physician in the country; Davidson is the right-hand man of a business establishment in Worcester, Mass.; Frederick March Esty, register of wills in Boston, and Talcott Williams, newspaperman, represented a wide range of the opportunities of American life, and it was pleasant, as the eight wandered and came in touch with one and another, to feel that the schoolboy we had known had done his full duty in the most important of all tasks,— the building up of a great republic.

They lunched together and they dined together. They spoke of the games that had been played, but the site of these playgrounds in most cases was all that was left of the old familiar haunts. When the day was far spent they all visited the grave of Samuel H. Taylor, the sixth principal of the school, and standing there a brief prayer by Stanley expressed better than all else the spirit that binds the graduates of the past to their life in Phillips, to the present which is the work of fifty years, and to the future which lies beyond the sun that was close to the western hills.

So the class of '69 met and separated and

for the last time the slender roll was called, for men who had lived long enough to know that the sun is as bright at its setting as it is at its rising, and as full of hope.

As I sat in my train leaving, I handed my mileage to the conductor. "How many?" he said. And I: "Two, myself and this young man of twenty I once knew." "I do not see him," said the conductor, and I knew I had left him at Andover.

TALCOTT WILLIAMS.

Secretary.

### George Brown Knapp '54

On December 21st, 1919, Mr. George Brown Knapp, a member since 1899 of the Board of Trustees of Phillips Academy, died suddenly at his home in Auburndale, Massachusetts; despite his advanced age he had been in excellent health and had retained to the last his clear head and his interest in friends and in good works.

Mr. Knapp's love for Phillips was great and unflagging. Realizing the importance of the Academy, he lent not only his counsel but his active participation in the upbuilding of the material welfare of Phillips and the maintenance of her high standards. Brothers Field, which has offered to the lads here the unrivaled opportunity to take part in as well as to watch the athletic contests, is due to his generosity; his affection for the school and a tender memory of a brother, who had died early, prompted the gift and his modesty forbade the use of his name; it was with difficulty that he was prevailed upon to make a formal and public presentation to the Trustees.

His life work was as a merchant and financial adviser. His interests were privately done philanthropies, each wrapped in a most kindly sentiment. His boyhood and academy associates were always in his mind, and with many a spot in Andover he had such pleasant memories that it was a delight to get him to tell of the part each had played in his life. Several years ago his class had a reunion at Phillips, and he was put with his foster brother and academy roommate to stay in the Farrar House. The two retired early to recover from the fatigue of the afternoon; long past twelve their temporary host, hearing voices and fearing some sudden illness, went to inquire and found the two old gentlemen sitting bolt upright in bed and chatting for dear life on the olden days, urged to this recklessness by the fact that the brother in whose honor Brothers Field had been given had occupied that room while he was a teacher in the Academy.

His later years since the death of Mrs. Knapp were brightened by the presence of a





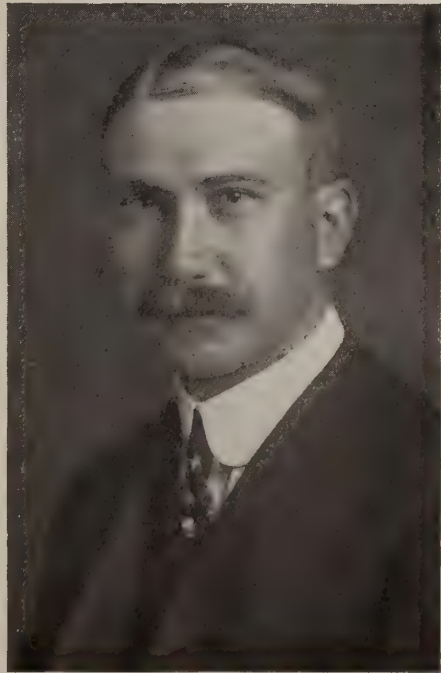
FRANKLIN CARTER, '55  
Former Trustee of Phillips Academy. Died Nov 22, 1919



ALEXANDER INGERSOLL LEWIS, '94  
Died October 23, 1919



FREDERICK S. WALLACE, '84  
Died October 30, 1919



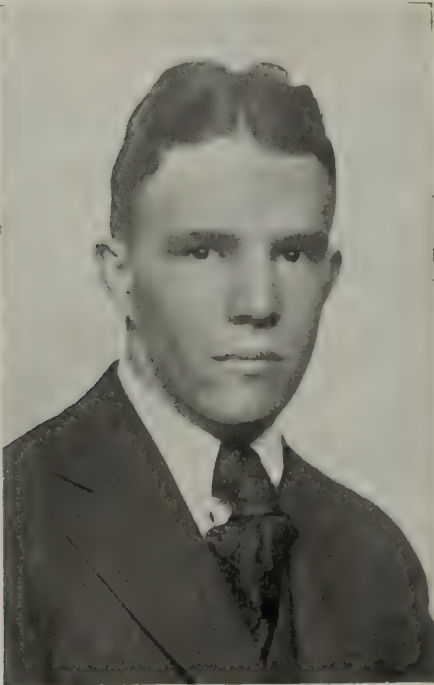
PHILIP H. McMILLAN, '91  
Died October 4, 1919

niece and her children, who made their home with him.

Phillips has lost one of her devoted sons who leaves a record she is proud to commemorate.

### Death of John P. Charlton '17

News has recently arrived of the tragic death on Thursday, October 30th, of John Porter Charlton, Jr., '17, of Reading, Pennsylvania. Charlton, who had just been honorably discharged as a Second Lieutenant in the Air Service, had just accepted a position as an aviator in the government aerial mail service, and, on his fourth flight, while landing in a fog on the top of Schooley's Mountain near Dover, New Jersey, met with an accident through his wheel striking a rock, and was fatally injured. Lieutenant Charlton was born on February 22, 1895, in Reading. At Andover, which he entered in 1914, he was a natural leader, playing on the football eleven, acting as captain of the track team, and serving on the Student Council, the Advisory Board, and the Athletic Council. He was a member of Phi Delta Sigma.



JOHN P. CHARLTON, '17  
Died October 30, 1919

He enlisted in October, 1917, being commissioned on June 22, 1918. Because of his recognized skill, he was retained in this

country as an instructor, and had a record of nine hundred hours in the air, with only two mishaps.

### Death of Mr. Philip H. McMillan

Philip Hamilton McMillan, son of the late Senator James McMillan and Mary L. McMillan, was born in Detroit, Michigan, December 28, 1872. He entered Phillips Academy in the fall of 1889 and was a member of the Class of 1891. His attractive personality gained him immediate popularity with a large circle of boys, and his excellent school record commanded the respect of Dr. Bancroft and his instructors.

He left Andover before the end of the year to tutor in order to enter Yale with the Class of 1890. He was always loyal to Phillips Academy and never refused to give his time and financial support to every call made upon him in behalf of the school. At the time of his death he was actively engaged in helping the Building and Endowment Fund campaign.

At Yale he was one of the most prominent members of the Class of 1894 and was a member of Hé Boulé, D. K. E., and Skull and Bones, besides holding many positions of honor in the college.

He graduated from Harvard Law School in 1897, practiced Law in New York City the following year, and in 1899 returned to Detroit where he continued his law practice. The death of his father and two older brothers put upon him a very great responsibility in the management of a large family estate. His position in the business and social life of Detroit was second to none and his modesty alone prevented him from accepting many calls to enter public life for which he was particularly well qualified.

On June 7, 1899, he married Miss Elizabeth K. Anderson, daughter of General N. L. Anderson, at Washington, D. C., who survives him.

He was a loyal alumnus, a devoted friend, a good citizen, and a high-minded gentleman.

### Alexander Ingersoll Lewis, '94

One of the best-beloved of Andover men, Mr. Alexander I. Lewis, '94, of Detroit, Michigan, died suddenly on October 23, 1919, of ptomaine poisoning. Born August 21, 1874, in Detroit, he was educated in the Detroit public schools, but later went to Andover, where he graduated in 1894. He then spent four years at Yale, taking his degree in 1898. From that time on he was engaged in business enterprises, at which he won unusual success.

Mr. Lewis, familiarly known as "Inky", was a large-souled, generous-spirited gentleman, whose courtesy and kindness of heart

make him a favorite with school companions and later business associates. Although he was comparatively a young man, he had many active interests in Detroit, and, as Secretary-Treasurer of the Newland Hat Company and Treasurer of the Industrial Morris Plan Bank, had become an influential figure.

Mr. Lewis married in 1900 Miss Bertha Palms of Detroit, who, with three children, Elizabeth, Annette, and Alexander Ingersoll, Jr., survives him.

It was characteristic of Mr. Lewis that he should be a staunch supporter of his school. At the twenty-fifth reunion of his class in June, 1919, he was a conspicuous enthusiast, and his manifest affection towards his friends is still remembered. In him Phillips Academy loses a devoted adherent and a high-minded graduate.

### Phillipians in College

Donald Hatch Andrews, P. A. '16, Yale '20, has been awarded the Thomas Glasby Waterman Scholarship, "the income of \$40,000 to be given to not more than three scholars of manly character and limited means who have distinguished themselves in their studies and give promise of distinction in the line of work they have chosen".

Paul R. Doolin, P. A. '20, was one of seven from his class at Harvard recently elected to membership in Phi Beta Kappa. He has been elected Class Odist.

Clark Smith Beardslee, P. A. '16, Yale '20, has been awarded the Thomas Hamlin Curtis Scholarship, the income of \$2500.

The following are Freshman advisers at Harvard: P. R. Doolin, J. D. Falvey, C. Heard, G. P. Reynolds, J. O. Stubbs, G. Tilton, R. E. Williamson.

Twenty-five men from Phillips entered Harvard in September 1918. Of them eight have won thirteen A grades and twenty have gained forty-seven B grades. The alphabetical list: H. H. Anderson, L. D. Baker, W. R. Brewster, J. F. Brown, D. F. Cameron, R. Chute, H. H. Dodge, C. C. Griffin, A. T. Kent, P. B. Lord, W. E. Mills, Jr., S. P. Moorehead, G. L. Paine, Jr., J. M. Phillips, G. C. Rose, Rosenberg, G. V. Smith, D. C. Starr, J. F. Stearns, G. C. Vaillant.

W. Wilson '19, won a Price Greenleaf Scholarship at Harvard.

J. M. DeCamp, P. A. '14, has been awarded a silver charm for his superior work and service to the *Yale News*.

Richard Chute, P. A. '18, was elected vice-president of the class of 1922 at Harvard; he was captain of his freshman track team.

C. M. Dole, P. A. '19, is on the Yale Glee Club.

William Murray, P. A. '16, is captain of the Harvard football team.

J. T. Callahan, P. A. '15, is captain and captain-elect of the Yale football team.

P. K. Phillips '16, is captain of the Amherst football team.

West '15, is captain of the Colgate football team.

J. Winchester, P. A. '19, was elected captain of the Harvard freshman cross country team.

Peters '19, and Scammon '19, were members of the Dartmouth freshman football team.

W. Poor '19, was a member of the Yale freshman cross country team.

E. Selden '19, and P. Wilson '19, were on the Harvard freshman football team.

Report from Yale on the record of the fall gives Smith, Whipple and Russell, all P. A. '19, among the first seven of their class. Smith is second by one-half of 1 percent to number one.

### For a Friend Forever Overseas

You were the first to scoff at war —  
And first as well to heed the call  
The day our nation, blind before,  
Took up the gage in Gaul.

You used to say: "The silly fools!  
Let them keep off the English ships,  
And use their heads, and mind the rules  
And Bernstorff's printed tips!"

But when our flag unfurled in France,  
You stood beneath its stripes and stars,  
Steel in your heart, and on your lance  
The oriflamme of Mars.

\* \* \* \* \*

They say you found a poplar-walk  
Stillier than pansies in a bowl. . .  
Let this be all: beneath your talk  
You could not hide your soul.

### A Testamental Fragment

Happy the man who, when his day is done,  
Has no desire to linger or to clutch  
The tatters of the world, who has not run  
At rainbows, who can say: "With all the fun  
And feverish fuss, it hasn't mattered very  
much."



## Graduate Interests

### Obituaries

1850—John Wingate Clark, son of Benjamin Franklin and Elizabeth Wingate Clark, was born in Stratham, N. H., April 16, 1833. He was clerk of the Committee on Claims in the U. S. Senate in 1863. He read law in Manchester and Exeter, N. H., and practiced in the latter place. He died in Nutley, N. J., July 10, 1916.

1852—Henry James Mills, son of John and Rachel Leavitt Mills, was born in Concord, N. H., July 21, 1832. For thirty years he was engaged in the retail dry goods business and later gave his attention to book-keeping and was secretary and treasurer of the McGrath Brothers Drug Company, Keokuk, Iowa. He died in Keokuk, February 9, 1919.

1853—John Haskell Davis Smith, son of Henry and Susan Johnson Farnham Smith, was born in Andover, December 6, 1836, and entered mercantile pursuits and since 1887 has been treasurer of the Boston Belting Company. Mr. Smith died in Boston, December 9, 1919.

1854—George Brown Knapp, son of Hiram and Sophronia Brown Knapp, was born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., April 9, 1836, and graduated from Amherst in 1859. He served as a trustee for estates and lived in Boston. He was elected a trustee of Phillips Academy in 1899 and remained on the board till his death. In 1903 at Commencement Day was dedicated Brothers' Field, the gift of Mr. Knapp, who wished this athletic campus to be a memorial of his brother and himself. Mr. Knapp died in Auburndale, December 21, 1919.

1855—Franklin Carter, son of Preserve Wood and Ruth Wells Holmes Carter, was born in Waterbury, Conn., September 30, 1837, and was valedictorian of his Phillips class. He entered Yale but graduated from Williams in 1862. He was professor of French and of Latin at Williams, professor of German at Yale and president of Williams for twenty years. He had served as a presidential elector, as a member of the state board of education, as a trustee of Phillips Academy, as a president of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, and as a member of many scientific and historical societies. He was the author of *The Life of Mark Hopkins* and of an edition of Goethe's *Iphigenie auf Tauris*. Dr. Carter died in Williamstown, November 22, 1919.

1856—Samuel Hyde Boutwell, son of George and Fannie Hyde Boutwell, was born in Andover, March 25, 1838. For fifteen years he was a member of the school committee of the town of Andover, a selectman for twenty-three years, and

for nearly thirty years a trustee of the Punchard Free School. In 1874 and in 1910 he represented the Andover district in the Massachusetts Legislature. He was a charter member of the Andover Grange and conducted an excellent farm and orchard. Mr. Boutwell was a citizen of clear judgment and civic influence, and was beloved and trusted in church and public affairs. He died in Andover October 8, 1919.

1856—Otis Wright Fellows, son of John and Pauline Shedd Fellows, was born in Wethersfield, Vt., July 28, 1839, and engaged in the flour and grain business. He died in Newton Centre, December 21, 1916.

1857—William Penn Alcott, son of William Andrews and Phoebe Lewis Bronson Alcott, was born in Dorchester, July 11, 1838, and graduated from Williams in 1861. He taught one year in Pittsburgh, and graduated from Andover Theological Seminary in 1865. He was a pastor in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont for ten years and then joined Dr. Philip Schaff in an expedition to the Holy Land, aiding him in editing his Bible Dictionary. He taught at two different times at Williams College. For thirty-one years he was pastor of the Linebrook Church in Ipswich and died in Boxford October 12, 1919. Dr. Alcott was a great lover of nature and a man of spiritual power.

1858—Samuel Sisall Mitchell, son of Armstrong and Jane McGaughey Mitchell, was born in Clinton, N. Y., August 16, 1839, and graduated from Princeton in 1861 and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1864. He was pastor in Harrisburgh, Pa., in Washington, D. C., and in Buffalo, N. Y. He died in the latter place, January 7, 1919.

1865—Edgar Woodford Starr, son of Edgar Philander and Lucy Martha Minerva Jackson Starr, was born in New York City, August 14, 1844. He was in the wholesale business of glass and lamps in New York, book-publisher in Cincinnati, Ohio, an importer of leather in New York, and for the last part of his life manufacturer of glove leather in Gloversville, N. Y. He was an alderman in Gloversville and died recently.

1868—Charles Nahum Leland Stone, son of Nahum and Susan Hovey Stone, was born in Lexington, March 6, 1848, and engaged in farming in Andover. He was a man of sterling character, was fond of music, playing the church organ, and was loved and honored in the community. He died in Andover, November 24, 1919.

1870—Harry Franklin Morse, son of Jacob Parker and Mary Foster Henry Morse, was born in Bath, Me., January 5, 1852, and engaged in the shipping business. He died in Port Washington, N. Y., October 9, 1919.

1873—William Paine Sheffield, son of William Paine and Lilās White Sanford Sheffield, was born in Newport, R. I., June 1, 1857, and graduated from Brown in 1877 as valedictorian and became a lawyer. He was a colonel on the staff of Governor Wetmore in 1885-6, was a member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives for eleven years and a member of the 61st U. S. Congress. He was member of the Republican National Committee, a commissioner to revise the Rhode Island Constitution and a commissioner to the Jamestown Exposition. He delivered many historical addresses and wrote many legislative reports. Mr. Sheffield died at his summer home, Lake Vamgo, R. I., October 19, 1919.

1875—Mahlon Hutchinson, son of John Palmer and Maria Jones Nugent Hutchinson, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., August 30, 1858, and graduated from Harvard in 1879 and from Bellevue Medical College in 1881. He practiced his profession in Chicago, was associated with Dr. William A. Hammond in a sanitarium in Washington, and in 1906 he removed to Philadelphia to engage in the sale of bonds and mortgages. He was an examining surgeon for the U. S. Pension Bureau and did experimental work in the chemistry of oils for the U. S. Navy. He wrote numerous medical articles and one novel, *Dr. Alterius*. Dr. Hutchinson died in Philadelphia, August 19, 1919.

1876—James William Martin, son of Chancellor and Mary Fanny Hall Martin, was born in Freeport, Ill., November 7, 1856, and was a member of the Yale class of 1879. He received the degree of M.D. from Columbia in 1881. He was in the railroad and steamship business and in government service in the U. S. Barge Office, New York City, and died recently.

1877—William Colvard Parker, son of Samuel Trask and Margaret Patton Parker, was born in Wakefield, April 12, 1858, and was graduated from Boston University in 1880, and from Boston University Law School in 1889. He was a member of the Boston City Council for two terms and a representative to the Massachusetts General Court for two years. He practiced law in Boston and died in Groton, November 9, 1919. He was a twin brother of Samuel T. Parker, 1877.

1880—Henry Walden Harrub, son of Darius and Matilda Schultz Harrub, was born in Scituate, August 28, 1854, and graduated from Colby in 1883. He attended the Castine, Me., Normal School and became a school-teacher in

Pawtucket, R. I., and in Taunton. In 1905 he was elected superintendent of the Taunton schools and served the city enthusiastically and efficiently. He was one of the organizers of the Y. M. C. A. in Pawtucket and a director of the Taunton Y. M. C. A. Mr. Harrub died in Taunton, December 11, 1919.

1882—Samuel Kimball Bremner, son of David and Sarah Elizabeth Kimball Bremner, was born in Boxford, July 28, 1864, and graduated from Yale in 1886. He became a physician in New York City, and died in Boxford, December 10, 1919.

1883—William Harper Butler, son of Nelson Seeley and Elizabeth Adelaide Wade Butler, was born in Olean, N. Y., February 3, 1863, and graduated from Sheffield in 1890. He was in the electrical business in Ohio, Illinois and in Toronto, Canada. He died in Dunkirk, N. Y., August 18, 1918.

1884—Frederic William Wallace, son of Thomas and Ellen Bryant Wallace, was born in Ansonia, Conn., August 12, 1865, and graduated from Yale in 1889. He was with the Coe Brass Manufacturing Company, Ansonia, and later was superintendent and treasurer of the Waclark Wire Company. Mr. Wallace died in Plainfield, N. J., October 30, 1919.

1886—Nathan (James) Clifford, son of William Henry and Ellen Greely Brown Clifford, was born in Portland, Me., June 17, 1867, and graduated from Harvard in 1890. He became a member of the law firm of Clifford, Verrill & Clifford and was a director in many business concerns. He was mayor of Portland for two terms and was president of the Maine Senate. He died in Cape Elizabeth, Me., November 6, 1919.

1891—Philip Hamilton McMillan, son of James and Mary Wetmore McMillan, was born in Detroit, Mich., December 28, 1872, and graduated from Yale in 1894 and was for two years at the Harvard Law School. He was president of the Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Company, vice-president of the Detroit Free Press, secretary of the Packard Motor Company and director of several Detroit banks. He died in Grosse Point, Mich., October 4, 1919.

1894—Alexander Ingersoll Lewis, son of Alexander and Elizabeth Ingersoll Lewis, was born in Detroit, Mich., August 21, 1874, and graduated from Yale in 1898. He was connected with the Michigan Brass & Iron Works, with the Baillie Coal Company, and was secretary and treasurer of the Newland Hat Company of Detroit. Mr. Lewis died in that city, October 23, 1919.



1896—Jesse Wright Miller, son of Charles and Annexas Brashear Miller, was born in Houston, Texas, December 6, 1875, and graduated from Yale in 1900. He studied law in the University of Texas, taught English in the Philippines for a year, was a mining engineer in Mexico and in Colombia, S. A., and was connected with the Cotton Exchange in Houston. He was killed in an automobile accident in Los Angeles, Cal., June 21, 1919.

1897—Charles Henry Brown, son of James Jay and Missouri Kennedy Brown, was born in Omaha, Neb., October 19, 1872, and for one year was in the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University. He dealt in investment securities in Omaha, and died recently.

1900—Frank Crowl Robinson, son of Jesse Morse and Ella Crowl Robinson, was born in Wellesboro, Pa., September 8, 1881. He was connected with the Atlantic Refining Company of Philadelphia, Pa., and died of influenza, September 29, 1918, in Media, Pa.

1906—Charles Haseltine Carstairs, son of Charles Stewart and Esther Haseltine Carstairs, was born in Atlantic City, N. J., August 5, 1886, and was a member of the Sheffield class of 1908. He graduated from the School of Political Sciences in Paris and was in an expedition for game in Turkestan when the World War started and he became associated with the Belgian Relief Commission. He died in Mariemont, Belgium, October 26, 1919.

1908—Charles Russell Rogers, son of Herbert Kinsman and Edna Irene Seeley Rogers, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., December 17, 1898. He attended Rutgers College for two years and then went to the New York Law School. He practiced law in Asbury Park, N. J., and in New York City. He was attorney for Montclair, N. J., and for Neptune Township. He died in Ocean Grove, N. J., October 22, 1918.

1909—James Earl Cunningham, son of James Smith and Mary Gertrude Hammer Cunningham, was born in Punxsatawney, Pa., March 29, 1889. He took a special geological course at Lehigh University, and went to live in Charleston, W. Va., where he died January 28, 1919.

1911—George Beach Blackall, son of Frederick Steele and Bertha Gates Brown Blackall, was born in New York City, May 21, 1892, and graduated from Sheffield in 1914. He was connected with the Packard Motor Car Company of Detroit and was a 1st Lieutenant in the Quartermasters Corps. He was discharged June 9, 1919, and died in Boston, November 22, 1919.

1911—Ralph Everett Pierce, son of John Augustus and Kate Ryan Pierce, was born in Honey Grove, Texas, August 14, 1890, and

graduated from the University of Virginia in 1914, and entered the First National Bank of Honey Grove. He died October 18, 1918, in Oklahoma City, Okla. At the time of his death he was cashier of the Western Reserve Bank.

### Personals

1869—Walter Davidson entered the employ of the Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company fifty years ago last October 13th. Their department store was on Main Street, Worcester. During all these years he has been advanced from one position to another and recalls with great satisfaction the improvement in the welfare of the clerks. He has been secretary of the Worcester Historical Society for more than twenty-seven years and has been very faithful in his attendance upon the reunions of his Phillips class of 1869 at Andover.

1883—Rev. Stephen T. Livingston is pastor at Thompson, Conn.

1887—John Raymond Mitchell and Mrs. Adelia Sanders Anderson were married in New York City, November 14, 1919.

1889—Richard T. Holbrook is senior professor of French at the University of California in Berkeley, Cal.

1893—Abraham R. Brubacher, president of the State College of Teachers at Albany, N. Y., has an article in the December number of the *Atlantic Monthly* entitled *Plain Talk to Teachers*.

1893—Nelson P. Coffin of Keene, N. H., is to conduct the Worcester Music Festival. He is also the conductor of the Keene Music Festival, of the Fitchburg Choral Club, of the Mendelssohn Glee Club of New York, and director of the Northfield schools.

1893—Dr. Fred T. Murphy has been elected a member of the Yale Corporation.

1894—Asahel W. Cooper is a member of the law firm of Zunts, Cooper & Westerfield, 204 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, La.

1896—Ralph M. Barton is assistant professor of mathematics at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

1896—Harry J. Colburn is resident agent of the Fort Smith Lumber Company and may be addressed at Oskaloosa, Mo.

1896—Osborne A. Day is secretary of the Union and New Haven Trust Company of New Haven, Conn.

1897—Richard H. Edwards is in charge of the religious work at Cornell University.







# THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY PHILLIPS ACADEMY  
ANDOVER MASSACHUSETTS

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Volume XIV      Number 3  
April,   Nineteen   Hundred   Twenty

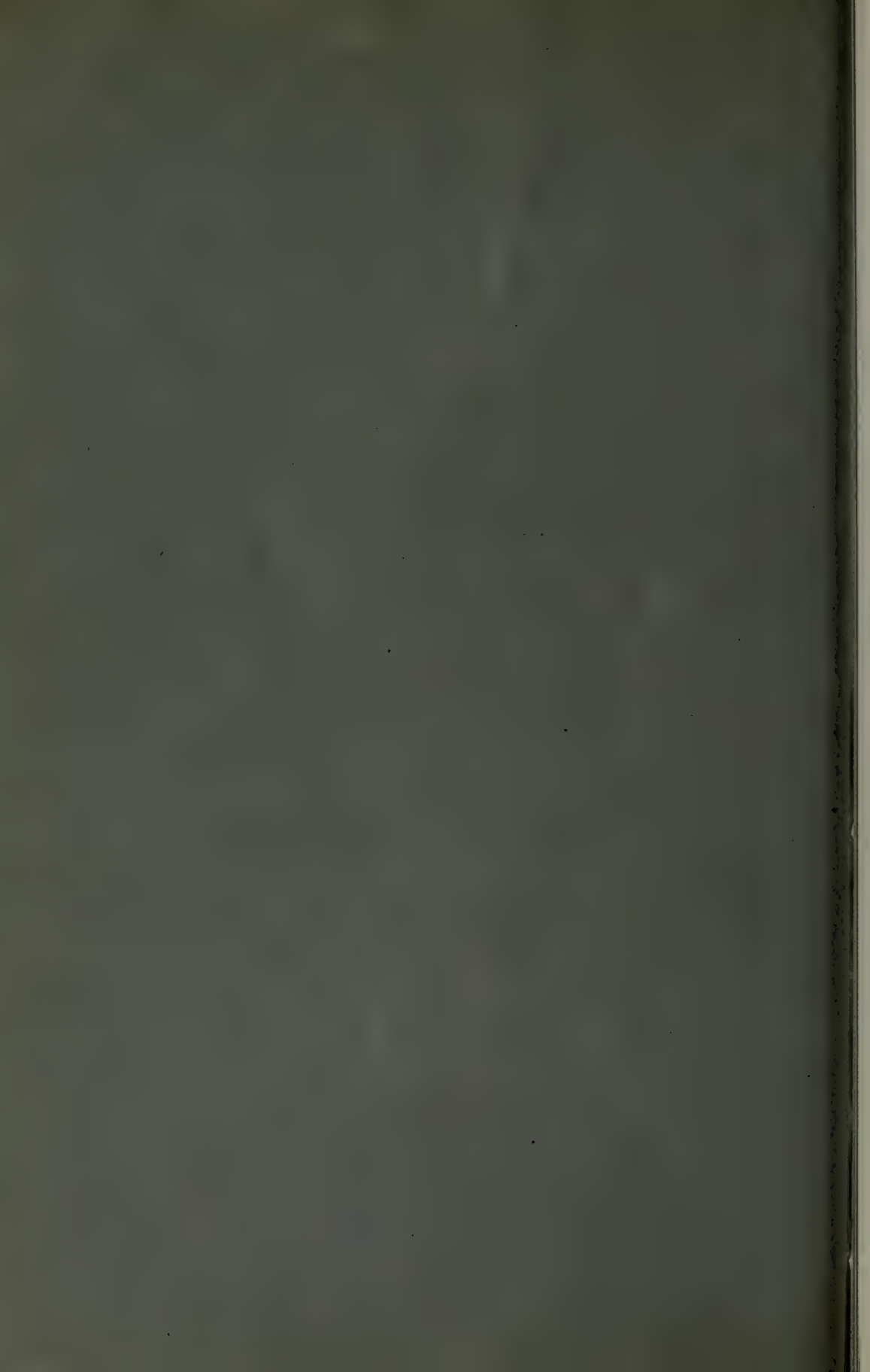
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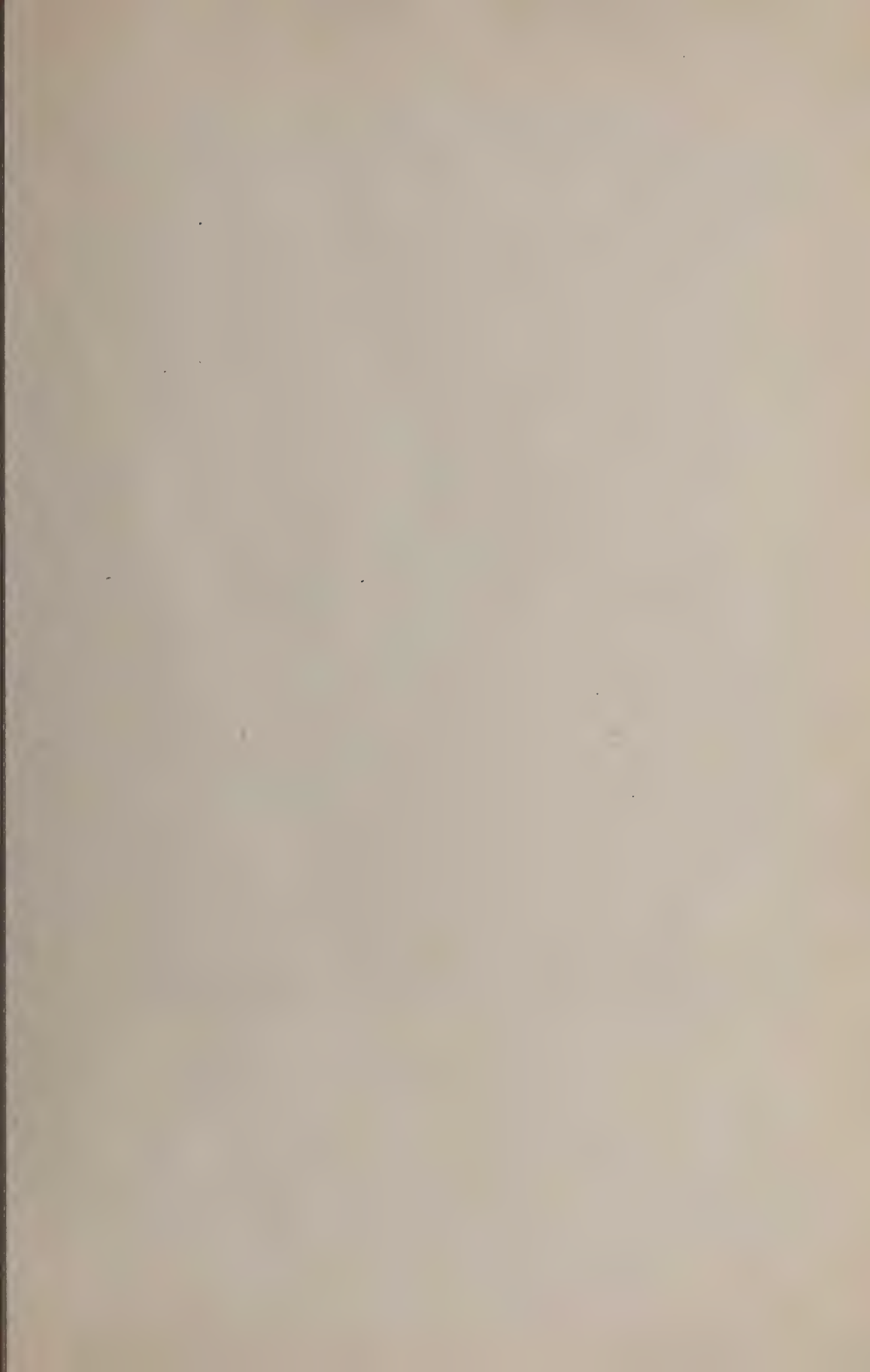
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## SPECIAL ARTICLES

Success of the Building and Endowment Fund  
The Death of Professor David Young Comstock  
E. J. Phelps '82, on "Andover Fifty Years Ago"









DAVID YOUNG COMSTOCK  
FORMERLY PROFESSOR OF LATIN AT PHILLIPS ACADEMY  
DIED MARCH 21, 1920



# THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

ISSUED FIVE TIMES A YEAR IN JANUARY, MARCH, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER

## PHILLIPS ACADEMY ANDOVER MASSACHUSETTS

CLAUDE M. FUESS,  
EDITOR

HORACE M. POYNTER  
HAROLD C. STEARNS  
ASSOCIATE EDITORS

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER DEC. 28, 1913, AT THE POST OFFICE AT ANDOVER, MASS., UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUG. 24, 1912  
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Vol. XIV.

APRIL, 1920

No. 3

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### EDITORIAL

Congratulations are in order all round on the remarkable success which the Building and Endowment Fund, thanks to the unremitting and unselfish support of the alumni, has achieved. In the days when the campaign was embryonic, there were not a few conservative minds who were inclined to be skeptical or only mildly enthusiastic; but, as the plans actually took shape, friends of the school appeared, not rare and scattered, but

"Thick as autumnal leaves that strow the  
brooks  
In Vallambrosa,"

and ambitions which had once seemed preposterous proved almost absurdly easy to attain. The graduates, as was predicted, have played their part well, and, in general, have responded with alacrity and cheerfulness,—from the agents who devoted precious hours to beleaguering their classmates to the very young alumni, still in college, who sent in part of their monthly allowances. But there have also been men,—and women too,—who, although they do not hold Andover diplomas, have been impressed with the present needs of secondary education, particularly in the endowed academies, and who have accord-

ingly been glad to add their names to the long list of donors. The appreciation offered by these subscribers has given the school authorities new courage.

There may possibly be misapprehension in some quarters regarding the speed with which the plans as originally outlined are being carried out. Salaries can be raised and buildings erected only as rapidly as the actual money is received. More than \$1,500,000 has been pledged, but over a period of five years. It is true that many of these pledges have been already paid in full, but the fact remains that the Trustees have only about \$580,000 now available. It is only reasonable that the necessary and promised additions to the salaries of the instructors should be accomplished as soon as possible. That duty performed, the Trustees will be able to proceed with the new Main Building and the Memorial Bell Tower.

The decision of the Committee not to close the books until June 15 is based on valid considerations and will doubtless be approved by the graduates as a body. The needs of the school are still evident and pressing, and the number of contributors has not yet met the expecta-

tions of the Chairman and his associates. Those who have already given will obviously not be disturbed; while those who, from various motives, have not yet subscribed will presumably not regret or resent having such a worthy cause once more presented to them before the campaign becomes history. The complete and detailed report which will be presented at Commencement will mark the conclusion of a movement which, in many ways, will long be notable in our Andover annals.

The vicissitudes of the campaign have revealed some weaknesses which have undoubtedly always existed but to which we have perhaps not paid sufficient attention. Chief among these is the incompleteness of our address list. The keeping of records of this sort is a singularly unromantic task, requiring patience and accuracy rather than imagination; but it is of the utmost importance that the files should be properly maintained. There are at least five hundred names for which it is quite evident that we have incorrect addresses; and we have lately learned, to our sorrow, that we have been carrying the names of some men who have been dead for years. The result has been some unfortunate and unnecessary confusion, and some not altogether unjustified irritation. The World War, moreover, complicated the tangle by bringing about some very rapid changes in addresses, which the Andover office tried, usually in vain, to follow. The value of an address list such as ours depends almost entirely on the vigilance and thoughtfulness of the alumni. If a man moves from Grand Rapids to Colorado Springs and sends us no notification, only some extraordinary stroke of good fortune will prevent our mailing him at his old address,—at the

cost of some time and money,—much literature which can never reach him. At the present moment the list, through the watchful care of the class agents, is probably in better shape than ever before, but there is need for still further improvement. Our alumni, by the simple act of mailing to Andover a post-card indicating any change of residence, can easily and inexpensively confer a favor upon the Alumni Secretary.

The Andover Commencement, scheduled for Friday, June 18, will this year, whether any special program is planned or not, naturally be in part a celebration over the victory in the Building and Endowment Fund campaign. But this jubilation will, we hope, be merely incidental to the larger problem of keeping alive and vigorous the interest of the alumni in the school. One of the important aims of the central committee during the coming months will be to discover and formulate the best method of perpetuating that healthy alumni spirit which is now at its height of usefulness. The present organization is loose and, in many respects, defective. There are no permanent associations whatever in the far west; and there are localities even in the eastern and central states, thickly populated by Andover men, in which there are no gatherings from year to year. The desirability of effecting a national alumni organization, with separate divisions modeled somewhat on the system followed during the recent "drive", has naturally suggested itself as a logical development. If some such plan as this could be evolved, alumni meetings could be held at stated intervals in at least twelve centers in the United States, and some connection between the Academy and the alumni would be regularly maintained. This

suggestion, and others relating to the same general subject, deserve the consideration of the alumni now, while their existing active participation in school affairs continues.

Regardless of these facts, however, Commencement offers an unusual opportunity for renewing an acquaintance with Andover Hill. Those graduates who have been so generous to the Academy during the past year will, we trust, think it worth while to have a look at their investment. We hope that they will come to see what we already have, to inspect the site for the proposed new buildings, and to learn something of the plans for the future. There is good ground for believing that the Commencement dinner will be the largest yet recorded.

Dr. Samuel Johnson, says Fanny Burney, was impatient with those of his friends who "were reduced to keep conversation alive by observations on the weather". "Sir," he was accustomed to growl, "let us bear with patience, or enjoy in quiet, elementary changes, whether for the better or the worse, as they are never secrets." A New Englander may be permitted to speculate as to how the great lexicographer, if he had been with us of late, would have borne the "elementary changes" of our February and March. Certainly he would have been alone in the community if his impatience had found no voice. And yet the sight of huge snow-drifts and ice-laden trees is well worth seeing, as some of the photographs reproduced in this number of the *Bulletin* indicate. There have also been other diversions in the midst of our troubles. The fashion of leaving overshoes unbuckled has made the campus seem, at some hours, like an aviary of strange antediluvian birds, with wings flapping in

the wind. We have become used to watching students go to class on snow-shoes, and to seeing boys so deeply sunk in drifts that they have been glad to disengage themselves, even at the loss of footgear. It has been a picturesque, unmonotonous, unmistakable old-fashioned New England winter, full of tempestuous days and of nights

"Made hoary with the swarm  
And whirl-dance of the blinding storm,  
As zigzag, wavering to and fro,  
Crossed and recrossed the winged snow."

And there have been moments when even a modern Dr. Johnson would have taken satisfaction in telling the world in general exactly his views on the weather, —and would not have felt himself for that reason at all lagging in his conversational variety.

Andover's sudden reappearance as a victor over her ancient rival will certainly not displease those alumni who have lately found little satisfaction in our contests except an opportunity to reminisce about the contrasted "good old days". That we should win from Exeter in football, basketball, and swimming is gratifying, even to those advanced thinkers who advocate playing for exercise only. In athletics, as coaches well know, nothing succeeds like success, — "Possunt quia posse videntur". There is much that is psychological in a long-continued series of victories, like those of which both Exeter and Andover have had a taste in recent years. It is a far more healthful condition, however, when the combat is sharp, variable, and not constantly one-sided. Nor,—though this may be heresy,—is it really beneficial in the end for either school to win too easily and too often. Our so-called undergraduate *morale* can deteriorate under success even more completely than under repeated failure. It would be bet-



ter for both Andover and Exeter if defeats and triumphs could be more evenly distributed than they have been since 1907.

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The number of books dealing with Phillips Academy is, we are glad to say, gradually increasing. Within a few months we may expect to have Mr. James C. Graham's *It Happened at Andover*, a collection of stories which will delight the alumni, especially those of the younger generation, and which will put in permanent form some of the shadowy legends of the last quarter of a century on the Hill. Mr. Harold C. Stearns's anthology of Andover verse is now nearing completion and will soon be in the printer's hands. Furthermore, Mr. Frank L. Quinby has announced that he has in preparation a history of Andover athletics from the early beginnings of baseball in 1865 to the present time. The fact that these books are under way is another indication of the steadily increasing interest of the alumni and the general public in the affairs of our secondary schools.

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Mr. Montague J. Rendall's informal discussion of American schools ought to make our teachers do some real thinking. As headmaster of one of the oldest and best of the English public schools, he knows whereof he speaks; and his judgment upon us is the verdict of a fair-minded and keen observer. Whether or not we agree with his general criticism, we cannot avoid taking it into account; and most Andover instructors will not be inclined to dispute his conclusions.

Especially is this true with regard to what he says about our failure in America to give a bright youngster a chance to make rapid progress. Our present system, by which the pace of the class is adjusted to the intelligence of the average boy (if not made even slower), certainly makes, as Mr. Rendall says, for mediocrity. Only by a scheme of honor divisions, or some similar arrangement, can we remove the defects of a curriculum which places the exceptional mind at the mercy of a majority of plodders. Thus to slow up a boy capable of speedy and steady intellectual development is to commit an educational crime, of which the youth himself is often the unconscious victim. Mr. Rendall, in private conversation at Andover, spoke frequently of this feature of our American system, and found sympathy for his point of view. In this particular respect, certainly, we have need for readjustment and reform.

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For the draughtsmanship of the various charts relating to the Building and Endowment Fund, one of which appears in this issue, the *Bulletin* and its readers are indebted to Mr. Frederick E. Newton of the teaching staff, who has spent many hours in preparing them for the engraver. The *Bulletin* wishes also to express its gratitude to Mr. Herbert F. Chase and to several Academy students for the excellent photographs of snow scenes elsewhere reproduced. Mr. Chase has always been willing to allow the *Bulletin* to use his pictures, and the editors have frequently found them indispensable.

## THE BUILDING AND ENDOWMENT FUND

One significant stage in Andover's Building and Endowment Fund campaign was passed when, on the evening of Wednesday, January 28, at a dinner at the Yale Club in New York City, it was publicly announced that the sum of \$1,500,000, the minimum amount originally set as the goal, had been secured in pledges to the Alumni Fund committee. Thus the movement which had been formally opened on September 27, 1919, was, not more than four months later, brought to a point where success was assured, and the spontaneous effort of Andover graduates to establish the Academy on a sound financial basis had met with results of a most gratifying kind.

The story of the earlier days of the "drive" has been told in previous numbers of the *Bulletin*, and need not, therefore, be repeated here. With the return of Dr. Stearns and Dr. Fuess from their speaking trip to the Pacific Coast, the campaign entered on its final phase. The western divisions, now well-organized under the direction of chairmen, began to respond to the appeals of their respective committees; and even through the holiday season, ordinarily so barren in business, many pledges were registered at the New York headquarters. It was, of course, apparent that some definite day must be set for closing the New York office. It had been the intention at first to wind up the work in all sections by the end of November; but the delay in organizing some of the divisions and the fact that the project seemed with each week to assume larger proportions made it essential to carry the solicitation into 1920. It was, however, only due in fairness to Mr. George B. Case, Mr. Frederick C. Walcott, Mr. Frank H. Simmons, and the others of the New York Executive Committee who had already sacrificed so much valuable time for the school, that the burden should be taken from their shoulders as soon as possible. Opinion was unanimous that every effort should be made to "finish the job" early in the new year; and invitations were accordingly sent out for a dinner on January 28, the expectation being that the setting of this specific date would prove an incentive to all the workers.

Nor were the committee disappointed. During the ensuing weeks enthusiasm and energy were redoubled. The New York office in the 42d Street Building was constantly receiving visitors from other sections, like Mr. Fred H. Gordon '02, of Rochester, Mr. M. H. Durston '00, of Syracuse, Mr. Julian W. Burdick '98, of Pittsburg, Mr. J. E. Otis '88,

of Chicago, Mr. S. L. Smith '85, and Mr. Charles Otis, '87, of Cleveland, and Mr. J. C. Kimberly '91, of Neenah, Wisconsin. The regular weekly luncheons of the Middle Atlantic Division were held as usual every Friday, at either the Middyay or the Recess Clubs, and gave the workers an opportunity to hear stimulating speeches and to compare notes on the general situation. Many special luncheons and dinner also took place, some given with the idea of interesting a particular "prospect", others arranged for the discussion of crucial matters connected with the "drive". On January 15 Dr. Stearns spoke before a well-attended gathering of alumni in Philadelphia, at which one graduate raised his subscription from \$500 to \$25,000. The circular letters mailed from the Andover headquarters were meanwhile meeting with a satisfactory response, and the class agents were sending in frequent reports of progress. In fact, no legitimate method of approach to the alumni was neglected or ignored.

As the evening of the dinner drew nearer the excitement grew intense. Telegrams were sent out in every direction, urging each worker to "clean up" his section and inviting big "prospects" to send in their pledges at once. On the morning of January 28 it was found that only \$1,265,062.17 could be counted up on the New York records. In the course of the day, however, subscriptions came in by telegram and letter from nearly every quarter of the country; furthermore, several men who had already given liberally voluntarily increased their pledges. The committee had also a pleasant surprise "up its sleeve" in the shape of one gift of \$100,000, as yet unannounced, and the removal of the conditions originally attached to three subscriptions of \$50,000 each. With this additional \$250,000 to count on, the campaign could not be a failure, and, even before the guests sat down to dinner, the huge thermometer, with its red "mercury", had been pushed up beyond the mark of \$1,500,000 so that the news might be heralded abroad. The announcement was made later in the evening that the total sum of \$1,531,602.17 had actually been secured.

The dinner itself was marked less by wild jubilation than by sober contemplation of a good deed accomplished. Unfortunately several gentlemen, including Mr. Case, Mr. Walcott, Mr. Carl W. Hamilton, and others who had been among those mainly responsible for the success of the fund, were absent, ill with



influenza, and the occasion was, therefore, not unlike a production of *Hamlet* with not only the Danish prince, but also Laertes and Fortinbras omitted from the cast. Mr. Frank H. Simmons '94, of the Middle Atlantic Executive Committee presided with his accustomed grace, and announced the results. The speakers were Mr. Beck, chairman of the Endowment Campaign of The Phillips Exeter Academy, who brought the hearty congratulations of our rival school and its principal; Dr. Stearns, who expressed with deep feeling the debt which the Academy will forever owe its loyal alumni; and Mr. I. Newton Perry '05, Mr. Philip L. Reed '02, and Mr. E. W. Campion '01, each of whom responded briefly for his own division. At the conclusion of the regular program Mr. Edward S. Beach '79, added a few stirring words, advocating the inculcation of patriotism and true Americanism in our school boys of to-day.

An interesting feature of the dinner was the exhibition of a clay model of a portion of the Academy grounds, showing the proposed site of the new Main Building and some of the other structures which are contemplated by the Trustees. This model, a photograph of which is reproduced elsewhere in this issue of the *Bulletin*, aroused much favorable comment, especially from those who, because of lack of familiarity with the Hill in its present state, had been eager to have some such aid in visualizing its topography.

As soon as practicable after the dinner the Alumni Committee took counsel regarding the policy to be pursued during the remainder of the year. It was conceded immediately that it would be wise to continue the campaign until June. The arguments leading to this decision can be readily stated. In the first place, \$1,500,000 is merely the minimum amount required for the pressing school needs. To raise the salaries of teachers to a point where they will not be far from a college basis will take the income from considerably more than \$1,000,000,—this being exclusive of the \$500,000 for the Main Building and Memorial Tower. The more nearly the Fund reaches the sum of \$2,000,000, the more secure will the Trustees feel about the future. In the second place, the fact that most of the pledges are on a five-year basis makes some delay in carrying out the plans inevitable; and the greater the amount pledged, the larger will be the sum available during the current year. In the third place, the total number of subscribers from the alumni body is only 2360, or rather fewer than one out of every three. This somewhat disappointing record is due, it is felt, very largely to the fact that many graduates either have not been reached or are still making up their

minds. It would manifestly be unfair to such men not to allow them one more opportunity to place their names on the honor roll of subscribers. For these, and other weighty reasons, the Committee have determined to keep the books open until Commencement, and to make a full report at the annual Alumni Dinner on Friday, June 18.

This matter of policy having been settled, the method of procedure came up logically for consideration. The Chicago and Boston offices were closed immediately after the dinner on January 28. The New York headquarters, with its greater number of records, was obliged to keep open for a few days longer, but eventually the rooms were given up and the correspondence and files were shipped to Andover for preservation. This left the campaign for the next few months centralized in the Andover office. It was agreed that the division chairmen, who had accomplished so much in systematizing the business of solicitation, should now be released from their responsibilities, except in so far as they might wish to assist the class agents. The Committee then resolved to request the class agents to continue their efforts until June, the idea being to make sure that no Andover man is left unapproached. One more general circular, in the form of a last appeal, will be mailed from Andover to all the alumni who have not yet subscribed; but aside from this, the Committee will rely entirely on the class agents to lengthen the list of contributors. The office of the Executive Secretary at Andover will be maintained just as long as there is work to be done on the campaign. From it donors will be promptly notified of the dates when payments on pledges become due, and to it all correspondence connected with the "drive" should be addressed.

It has been the wish of the Trustees to proceed without delay with the promised increases in teachers' salaries; but their plans have, of course, been limited by the amount of invested capital available. Up to April 1 about \$580,000 in cash and securities had been received by the Treasurer. On the principle that some steps in the way of relief should be taken at once, the Trustees in January voted a flat increase of 10% to all instructors and administrative officers, and further advancements will be made as rapidly as the receipt of funds justifies such action. Subscribers who find it possible to do so can very materially accelerate proceedings by anticipating payments on pledges.

Those who are curious in such matters will be interested in some statistics connected with the campaign. From the date of the first



formal dinner in New York on September 27, 1919, until the announcement of success on January 28, a period of almost exactly four months, there was no day on which pledges did not come in. The largest number were recorded on December 19, when 85 subscriptions were received; the second-best day was January 27, when 84 pledges were entered. On one day, November 20, only three contributions were noted; and on two other days, November 6 and 8, there were but four pledges to put down.

The record up to April 1 shows that gifts of \$1000 or more have been received as follows:

5 of \$100,000	\$500,000
1 of 75,000	75,000
1 of 30,000	30,000
1 of 25,000	25,000
4 of 20,000	80,000
2 of 15,000	30,000
4 of 12,500	50,000
17 of 10,000	170,000
30 of 5,000	150,000
3 of 3,000	9,000
18 of 2,500	45,000
5 of 2,000	10,000
10 of 1,500	15,000
115 of 1,000	115,000

216 \$1,304,000

Two hundred sixteen persons thus gave \$1,304,000, an average of \$6037 apiece. In other words, 3% of the subscribers contributed about 82% of the Fund.

The amounts received from the various divisions can be estimated approximately as follows:—

New England	\$340,000
Middle Atlantic	680,000
Pennsylvania	190,000
Southern	16,000
Ohio	37,000
Lake	37,000
Central	90,000
Middle Western	61,000
North Central	51,000
Mountain	10,000

Northwestern	8,000
Pacific Coast	52,000
Foreign	3,000

\$1,575,000

On another page will be found a chart, presenting the results by classes. An apology is due the alumni, and certain class agents in particular, for the chart printed in the January *Bulletin*, on which the number of living men in some classes was given as much larger than it should be, thus making the percentage of subscribers in these classes much smaller than it actually is. The blunder, which was a clerical error, has been rectified on the chart published in this issue of the *Bulletin*, and it is hoped the figures here offered will meet with less criticism.

Believing that the alumni will be interested in the list, the Committee have requested that the names of all the donors up to April 1 be printed, and they are accordingly given by classes in another section of this *Bulletin*. Additional names will be published in the July issue.

Invidious comparisons of the record of one class with that of another do no good to either. It is not amiss here, however, to call attention to the exceptionally fine showing in numbers made by the younger classes, most of the members of which are still in college. The amounts contributed by these men, hardly a one of whom is yet a money-earner, are naturally not large; but it may be doubted whether any group of alumni gave more in proportion to income than this body of college undergraduates.

Further comment on the results of the campaign will be reserved until all the pledges are recorded. It is not improbable that some classes may notably improve their records within the next two months, and all deductions based on statistics must be held back for the present. Not until Commencement can the last word be said regarding the Building and Endowment Fund.

## CONTRIBUTORS TO THE ENDOWMENT FUND THROUGH MARCH 31, 1920

1778	1851	Rev. Joseph Kimball
Dr. Charles Hutchins (in memory of Levi Hutchins)	John F. Holt	Addison Van Name
1826	Edith Palmer Foote (in memory of Charles R. Palmer).	1854
Edith Palmer Foote (in memory of Ray Palmer)	1852	Gideon Allen, Jr.
1849	Francis H. Johnson	Anonymous (in memory of Gen'l William F. Bartlett)
William Wallace Crapo	1853	Charles Fay (in memory of Gilbert O. Fay).
	D. Stuart Dodge	

- Ballard Holt  
 George B. Knapp  
 Francis S. Merril  
 J. F. Stearns  
 1855  
 Theo. B. Wells  
 1856  
 Joseph Byers  
 Charles L. Hutchins, M. D.  
 Henry G. Spaulding  
 1857  
 Edwin N. Andrews  
 1858  
 John A. Day  
 Richard C. Morse  
 George H. Palmer  
 Edwin Stewart  
 1859  
 Thomas A. Emerson  
 Sanford K. Goldsmith  
 T. D. Kimball  
 W. L. Pillsbury  
 William H. Richardson  
 Charles S. Sheldon  
 1860  
 Henry Atwater  
 Rev. George Fisher  
 Timothy M. Griffing  
 Charles P. Taft  
 1861  
 Anonymous  
 George M. Chandler  
 1862  
 Charles F. Brown  
 William W. Farnam  
 Leslie Lewis  
 Joseph H. Stone  
 Willis Tew  
 Edwin A. Thomas  
 D. B. Thompson  
 Fred S. Bale (in memory of A. S. Bale)  
 1863  
 Joseph V. Beal  
 Dr. David J. Burrell  
 George H. Catlin  
 George G. Davis  
 Desmond Fitzgerald  
 Stephen S. Langley  
 William A. McKinney  
 A. Eugene Nolen  
 David S. Schaff  
 Fred K. Smyth  
 Harry S. Swan  
 Albert Warren  
 Francis O. Winslow  
 1864  
 Walter Buck  
 S. H. Dana  
 William H. Heaton  
 Frederick J. Huntington
- George R. Lyman  
 Charles S. Parker  
 1865  
 C. G. Buck  
 David Downie  
 R. T. Greener  
 Frederic Palmer  
 Jacob N. Schermerhorn  
 1866  
 G. T. Abbott  
 Edward Bement  
 D. E. Clapp  
 Charles H. Dix  
 James B. Gregg  
 George L. Huntress  
 Mrs. Fannie M. Graves (in memory of Eugene L. Graves)  
 Zeno H. Kelly  
 Thompson McClintock  
 Rev. James G. K. McClure  
 Daniel P. S. Page  
 E. S. Seymour  
 1867  
 E. S. Bodwell  
 Henry P. Emerson  
 J. R. Fuller  
 Edgar L. Hamilton  
 J. I. Smith  
 A. Van Rensselaer  
 1868  
 John F. Brown  
 F. S. Dennis  
 Louis Fahenstock  
 W. X. Fuller  
 Lorenzo M. Gillet  
 O. T. Howe  
 William DeC. Johnson  
 A. R. Merriam  
 Walter L. Murphy  
 William O. Norris  
 Edward H. Peaslee  
 George Richardson  
 Dr. Henry M. Silver  
 S. S. Spaulding  
 Robert W. Welch  
 1869  
 Samuel P. Abbott  
 Judge John A. Aiken  
 George H. Benjamin  
 W. R. Benjamin  
 Walter Davidson  
 W. S. Donald  
 Frederick M. Esty  
 Lyman B. Hall  
 George L. Herrick  
 J. F. Hobart  
 Charles P. Latting  
 Kingsley F. Norris  
 1870  
 Rev. Ansen P. Atterbury  
 Edward B. Babcock
- C. P. Bancroft, M. D.  
 Samuel S. Dennis  
 H. G. Fowler  
 Brig. Gen'l James Parker  
 Frank H. Palmer  
 R. H. Platt  
 William L. Porter  
 Osborne Sampson  
 C. R. Wallace  
 1871  
 F. R. Appleton  
 George W. Cole  
 Henry B. Eaton  
 John A. Garver  
 Dr. J. H. G. Gilbert  
 I. Freeman Hall  
 Mary L. Isham (in memory of Charles Isham)  
 Joseph R. Jamieson  
 Edward H. Landon  
 Charles H. Morgan  
 J. A. Munroe  
 DeWitt Roosa  
 Gov. Edwin C. Smith  
 F. D. Somers  
 Henry W. Stevens  
 Charles F. Thwing  
 H. S. Van Duzer  
 1872  
 Charles S. Bird  
 J. P. Bixby  
 Oliver Drake-Smith  
 E. Stiles Ely  
 Leonard Daniels  
 F. T. Hatch  
 Victor Lawson  
 Frank S. Livingood  
 Edward S. Martin  
 Luther M. Merrill  
 Caleb D. Norris  
 Lyman B. Smith  
 Sumner B. Stiles  
 Arthur D. Story  
 1873  
 E. D. Allen  
 Hollis R. Bailey  
 Courtlandt Clarke  
 S. Willard Clary  
 Fredd B. Clement  
 George T. Eaton  
 Frank C. Hatch  
 W. B. Isham  
 E. H. Lamberton  
 Judge John N. Noyes  
 Thomas W. Pierce  
 H. H. Porterfield  
 Alfred L. Ripley  
 G. A. Wilder  
 1874  
 Andrew H. Allen  
 Daniel J. Blakie

- Charles H. Bannard  
 Rev. Harlan P. Beach  
 F. L. Bidwell  
 W. B. Bryan  
 Gilbert Colgate  
 Charles R. Corning  
 Charles Daniels  
 Frank L. Gerrish  
 William S. Hale  
 W. O. Hunt  
 Frederick F. Katzenbach  
 Charles Moore  
 Thomas P. Parsons  
 Waldo S. Pratt  
 A. W. Prescott  
 1875  
 Nehemiah Boynton  
 William Bumsted  
 Henry H. Donaldson  
 George W. Hamilton  
 George M. Kimball, M. D.  
 Henry C. Ordway  
 Edward S. Peaslee  
 S. Frank Potter  
 Leland T. Powers  
 William H. Rea  
 Julius H. Seymour  
 Brainerd H. Smith  
 Frederick M. Stearns  
 William Sutton  
 F. M. Warren  
 Charles Wiggins  
 1876  
 Edmund K. Allen  
 William C. Chamberlain  
 Irving Chase  
 Horace K. Foster  
 Fletcher S. Hines  
 Edward B. Owen  
 W. F. Richardson  
 Nathaniel Stevens  
 1877  
 William P. Day  
 Col. George W. French  
 Willis B. Kendall  
 William A. Knowlton  
 G. B. Preston  
 F. M. Ambrose  
 G. B. Preston  
 Dr. Addison S. Thayer  
 Samuel J. Wells, Jr.  
 1878  
 Edward Bailey  
 Fred C. Church  
 Charles F. Gardner  
 W. H. Gates  
 Dr. Arthur C. Jelly  
 David Kinley  
 Charles S. Mills  
 William G. Poor  
 Edward V. Silver
- Lewis M. Silver, M. D.  
 Frank W. Stewart  
 George H. Treadwell  
 Everett E. Truette  
 1879  
 Frank E. Bailey  
 Edward S. Beach  
 H. Conrad Bierwirth  
 E. W. Boutwell  
 E. H. Byington  
 Horace F. Carlton  
 Robert H. Cornish  
 W. H. Crocker  
 George B. Foster  
 John C. Foster  
 David P. Hatch  
 George R. Hewitt  
 Daniel S. Knowlton  
 James H. Kendall  
 Henry M. Love  
 John H. Manning  
 Marcus Morton  
 R. A. Packwood  
 Frank Parsons  
 F. W. Rogers  
 Edmund Seymour  
 Thomas S. Southworth  
 Henry W. Taylor  
 F. D. Warren  
 1880  
 Anonymous  
 Herbert J. Brown  
 Dr. Seneca Egbert  
 John P. Harding  
 George S. Haskell  
 Moorehead C. Kennedy  
 E. C. Mills  
 H. H. Sharp  
 John A. Waterman  
 1881  
 J. A. Atwood  
 E. B. Downing  
 Frederick D. Greene  
 R. J. Hanna  
 Frank E. Holmes  
 Charles A. Jones  
 Atherton Noyes  
 Charles N. Peck  
 Thomas B. Pollard  
 J. Waldo Smith  
 F. S. Terry  
 Irving H. Upton  
 1882  
 Albert Annett  
 B. C. Batcheller  
 Albert C. Battelle  
 Joseph Cashman  
 Charles E. F. Clarke  
 Tracy H. Harris  
 A. I. Dupont  
 W. B. Hickox
- J. M. Lasell  
 Edward J. Phelps  
 W. H. Proctor  
 Langdon Quimby  
 Willard C. Reid  
 J. A. Seymour  
 Walter K. Sharpe  
 George T. Soule  
 Louis T. Watson  
 1883  
 James Archibald  
 R. R. B. Bradford  
 Elbridge S. Carleton  
 Frederick Chase  
 W. A. Cornish  
 James C. Fifield  
 Mrs. Mary G. Hinkle (in memory  
 of C. M. Hinkle)  
 Oliver G. Jennings  
 Henry Joy  
 Stephen T. Livingston  
 Frank S. Mills  
 E. H. Norton  
 F. E. Parkhurst  
 H. F. Perkins  
 Arthur C. Smith  
 George A. Wilder  
 1884  
 N. E. Bartlett  
 T. S. Beckwith  
 Everett M. Berry  
 John S. Brayton  
 Frederick G. Crane  
 Henry de Forest (in memory of F.  
 W. Wallace)  
 H. E. Gale  
 Edward S. Gould  
 George A. Higgins  
 A. S. Houghton  
 Dorr A. Hudson  
 Dr. C. E. V. Kennon  
 John F. Kutz  
 Frederick G. Laird  
 Rev. Frank I. Paradise  
 William S. Plumer  
 Thomas E. Ripley  
 G. Fred Russell  
 Henry L. Stimson  
 Robert A. Watson  
 Mrs. Frederic W. Wallace, F. W.  
 Wallace, Jr., and E. S. Wallace  
 (in memory of F. W. Wallace)  
 Harris Whittemore  
 Harris Whittemore (in memory of  
 F. W. Wallace)  
 1885  
 James E. Allison  
 G. Benson  
 William B. Bentley  
 Sinclair Berdan  
 Charles Buffam



Alvin W. Coombs  
 D. Mark Cummings  
 L. D. Dodge  
 George C. Harding  
 A. E. Harlow  
 Walter Lloyd  
 J. W. Lucas  
 Louis C. Penfield  
 Samuel N. Pond  
 William F. Richards  
 James H. Ropes  
 Samuel L. Smith  
 Willard L. Velie  
 1886  
 Anonymous  
 Charles C. Bovey  
 Benjamin E. Carter  
 Charles S. Coombs  
 C. A. Corliss  
 John Crosby  
 George H. Danforth  
 Darragh de Lancy  
 Albert G. Duncan  
 J. Seymour Emans  
 Dr. C. G. Miller  
 George L. Rockwood  
 J. W. Roper  
 R. E. Speer  
 J. P. Stevens  
 Farnham Yardley  
 1887  
 Edgar Ames  
 Cecil K. Bancroft  
 Arthur T. Boutwell  
 Arthur B. Chapin  
 James M. Crosby  
 Carroll P. Davis  
 E. H. Day  
 E. K. Dillingham  
 Dr. Samuel M. Evans  
 Perry Eyre  
 W. I. Ferry  
 William P. Graves  
 R. M. Hotaling  
 Dr. Adelbert M. Hubbell  
 George B. McBean  
 John R. Mitchell  
 Charles Otis  
 William Perrin  
 C. F. Sawyer  
 J. G. Shillinger  
 George F. Smith  
 Ernest R. Spaulding  
 S. E. Strong  
 S. C. Thomson  
 Henry H. Tweedy  
 Frederick C. Walcott  
 Raymond Weeks  
 Charles A. Weyerhaeuser  
 Samuel R. Whiting  
 Robert H. York

1888  
 Bernard M. Allen  
 Clarence W. Austin  
 Andrew J. Balliett  
 Allen R. Benner  
 Charles G. Bill  
 John A. Bovey  
 E. H. Brainerd  
 H. K. Brown  
 W. P. Brown  
 W. F. Crowell  
 J. C. du Pont  
 O. B. Brown  
 George S. Eddy  
 H. S. Graves  
 Arthur W. Griffin  
 William S. Haskell  
 Frank C. Hecker  
 George B. Hollister  
 Alfred R. Hussey  
 A. H. Jameson  
 Hugh McK. Landon  
 John B. Lewis  
 Henry B. McCormack  
 Joseph E. Otis  
 William A. Rugg  
 O. A. Schreiber  
 E. Charles Schultze, M. D.  
 George D. Scott  
 A. F. Shaw  
 Richard R. Smith  
 L. C. Spaulding  
 Marshall P. Thompson  
 Charles P. Vaughan  
 R. M. Weyerhaeuser  
 Harry Woollen  
 1889  
 Percy L. Atherton  
 Dr. James A. Babbitt  
 Willis A. Bailey  
 John L. Benbow  
 A. N. Blake  
 Charles E. Coxé  
 Harry A. Baldwin, Mrs. J. P.  
 Cooke and W. M. Alexander (in  
 memory of J. P. Cooke)  
 E. B. Bishop  
 Frederick E. Elmendorf  
 John L. Emerson  
 S. E. Farwell  
 Charles W. Frear  
 Lewis F. Frissell  
 O. F. Goldsmith  
 W. B. Goodwin  
 Louis W. Hassenzall  
 William McK. Higgins  
 Edward R. Houghton  
 Nelson C. Hubbard  
 F. H. Mills  
 Charles E. Moody  
 L. D. Mowry

John C. Neale  
 Joseph Parsons  
 George W. Phelps  
 J. A. Phillips  
 Gerald L. Rathbone  
 Benjamin F. Sayre, D. D.<sup>1</sup><sub>2</sub>L.  
 George S. Smith  
 H. N. Spaulding  
 Channing M. Wells  
 1890  
 Albert E. Addis  
 W. A. Baldwin  
 D. A. Bartlett  
 C. E. Beeson  
 George B. Case  
 Herman S. Cheney  
 Thomas Cochran, Jr.  
 Arthur F. Cosby  
 Clinton J. Curtis  
 Fred R. Davis  
 Arthur G. Dickson  
 H. S. Emerson  
 R. J. Flick  
 Perley F. Gilbert  
 Harris B. Haskell  
 George N. Henning  
 George C. Hixon  
 G. M. Holbrook  
 Ralph W. Holmes  
 Walter C. Howe  
 R. P. Joy  
 H. A. Lamprey  
 J. Alex Mayers  
 Henry P. Moseley  
 G. R. Noyes  
 Edward S. Page  
 Charles F. Perkins  
 E. S. Pomeroy  
 H. S. Richardson  
 Joseph W. Robinson  
 James C. Sawyer  
 William D. Smith  
 Alfred E. Stearns  
 L. S. Stillman  
 Alfred W. Stone  
 Colver J. Stone  
 Chauncey W. Wells  
 William H. Woodruff  
 1891  
 C. G. Abbot  
 Daniel C. Adams  
 Azel Ames  
 George R. Atha  
 W. H. Babbitt  
 George G. Bartlett  
 F. H. Bartlett  
 Laurence T. Bliss  
 Irving W. Bonbright  
 Henry T. Brown  
 H. Arthur Bryant, M. D.  
 J. A. Case

B. C. Cobb  
 Kimball G. Colby  
 H. H. Condit  
 Abram H. Cornish  
 Edward V. Cox  
 S. Boyd Darling  
 Robert Dickinson  
 Clifford Francis  
 J. Avery Gould  
 H. M. Hooker  
 L. M. Keeler  
 Robert E. Jones  
 James C. Kimberly  
 Fred W. Lee  
 Henry T. Lee, M. D.  
 Day McBirney  
 Vance McCormick  
 Mrs. P. H. McMillan (in memory  
 of P. H. McMillan)  
 Arthur W. Marsh  
 Albert W. Neidinghaus  
 Oliver P. Nicola  
 James Ogilvie, M. D.  
 Alfred T. Osgood  
 W. D. Parker  
 Thomas T. Richards  
 Origen S. Seymour  
 A. E. Skinner  
 W. D. Smith  
 Rev. Laird W. Snell  
 Horace N. Stevens  
 R. S. Suydam  
 James Taylor, Jr.  
 Alfred N. Thayer  
 H. W. Thayer  
 H. E. Tracy  
 Selden W. Tyler  
 Samuel P. White

1892

P. R. Allen  
 E. W. Ames  
 J. N. Anderson, Jr.  
 Anonymous  
 E. D. Armstrong  
 Richard Armstrong  
 Leonard B. Bacon  
 Thomas J. Baldridge  
 Nelson L. Barnes  
 W. L. S. Brayton  
 J. W. Clary  
 Russell Colgate  
 Samuel G. Colt  
 Roger L. Conant  
 William B. Cooley  
 C. A. Crawford  
 H. B. Crouse  
 Johnston DeForest  
 S. O. Dickerman  
 Walter F. Duffy  
 J. F. Eagle  
 Heman Ely

F. S. Fales  
 Prof. Hollon A. Farr  
 Henry J. Fisher  
 Arthur E. Foote  
 Robert T. Francis  
 I. W. Geer  
 Benjamin T. Gilbert  
 Dr. A. J. Gilmour  
 John M. Goetchius  
 Samuel E. Greene  
 John Greenway  
 Gilbert L. Hedges  
 George Q. Hill  
 Ralph D. Hood  
 Frank W. Howard  
 G. M. Howard  
 Harry C. January  
 Dr. M. W. Jernegan  
 James H. Knapp  
 F. H. Ladd  
 George E. Lake  
 Cyrus F. Mackey  
 Duer and George McLanahan (in  
 memory of G. X. McLanahan)  
 W. D. Makepeace  
 E. Ernest Merriam  
 Joseph E. Merriam  
 Frederick A. Metzger  
 George A. Miles  
 J. G. Mitchell  
 James B. Neale  
 George H. Nettleton  
 Usher Parsons  
 H. M. Phillips  
 Tristram Phinney  
 Frederick T. Pierson  
 Allen Quinby  
 B. F. Schlesinger  
 George W. Shaw  
 L. P. Sheldon  
 Lloyd W. Smith  
 William F. Stevens  
 Herbert G. Strong  
 A. P. Thompson  
 John P. Torrey  
 Percival Thompson  
 Dudley Vaill  
 A. J. Wadhams  
 William H. Wadhams  
 H. O. Wells  
 Daniel B. Wentz  
 Fred W. Weyerhaeuser  
 W. R. Wilder  
 Langdon B. Wood  
 Frank I. Worrall

1893

Russell Alger  
 B. C. Auten  
 Louis N. Bennett  
 David H. Bixler  
 William L. Blakeslee

Francis Boardman  
 John M. Boutwell  
 H. W. Brown  
 Horace G. Brown  
 W. R. Brown  
 W. D. Capen  
 Franklin M. Crosby  
 R. M. Crosby  
 Samuel Dalzell  
 A. C. Denison  
 B. F. Donovan  
 John B. Drake  
 Arthur Goodall  
 W. A. Gosline, Jr.  
 Sherman R. Hall  
 R. B. Harkness  
 H. J. Holt  
 Robert F. Jackson  
 Henry B. Leary  
 Nathaniel R. Mason, M. D.  
 Fred T. Murphy  
 Frederick E. Newton  
 John L. Noyes  
 Parkhurst Page  
 Ralph D. Reed  
 Philip F. Ripley  
 John C. Salter  
 Alfred T. Schaffler  
 Jay K. Secor  
 Frank C. Semple  
 J. Duke Smith  
 N. A. Smyth  
 R. H. Spaulding  
 A. T. Strong  
 William M. Stuart  
 G. B. Taylor  
 M. W. Terrill  
 Prince H. Tirrell  
 Irving D. Vann  
 Dr. G. H. Wyer

1894

James M. Abbott  
 Walter S. Adams  
 Sam Allen  
 Anonymous  
 Frederick L. Beecher  
 G. P. Berkey  
 Hiram Bingham  
 Arthur H. Bliss  
 H. L. Bodwell  
 Franklin H. Booth, M. D.  
 Charles A. Brady  
 Henry K. Brent  
 Charles H. Choate  
 Edward L. Clark  
 Mancel T. Clark  
 O. M. Clark  
 T. J. Daly, M. D.  
 David A. Dowsett  
 Fred H. Eaton  
 D. Brewer Eddy

- John M. Ellsworth  
 Samuel L. Fuller  
 Arthur H. Gerhard  
 Philip L. Goulding  
 G. W. Grandin  
 F. B. Greenhalge  
 James H. Haste  
 Arthur E. Hatch  
 Harry B. Hickman  
 Samuel S. Hinds  
 George W. Hinman  
 John E. Huiskamp  
 Warren P. Jackson  
 E. Lee Jones  
 W. L. McCormick  
 F. W. McMillan  
 J. L. McNeil  
 Charles B. Manning  
 William A. Marshall  
 Julian S. Mason  
 Newman Matthews  
 Everett Millard  
 M. W. Montgomery  
 Arthur O. Morrill  
 F. S. North  
 R. C. Palmer  
 George B. Perry  
 T. W. Phillips, Jr.  
 John H. Porter  
 John W. Prentiss  
 Ord Preston  
 A. W. Ryder  
 Robert O. Ryder  
 George G. Schreiber  
 Frank H. Simmons  
 W. F. Skerrye  
 William E. Straus  
 Victor Tyler  
 Eldon M. Votaw  
 Robert A. Whitford  
 O. T. Wilson  
 John M. Woolsey  
 Charles A. Worrall  
 P. D. Wright  
 R. P. Wright  
 Stephen E. Young  
 1895  
 H. K. Babcock  
 Fred S. Bale (in memory of H. P. Bale)  
 Cameron Blaikie  
 J. A. Boyer  
 S. S. Caldwell  
 Philip G. Carleton  
 E. D. Chipman  
 Williams Cochran  
 Dwight H. Day  
 Francis E. Drake  
 C. P. Dodge  
 E. J. Drummond  
 G. W. Dulaney, Jr.  
 J. A. Farley  
 William H. Field  
 Donald Gordon  
 Charles Grilk  
 J. T. Harrington, M. D.  
 B. S. Harvey  
 E. Kirk Haskell  
 E. F. Hinkle  
 Edgar Holt  
 H. S. Humphrey  
 Clay E. Jordan  
 Thomas Kearney  
 E. Howard Lewis  
 George McK. McClellan  
 F. G. McIntosh  
 J. M. Magee  
 Walter McNeil  
 C. F. Merrill  
 William F. Merrill  
 David C. Mills  
 S. G. Moon  
 Herbert W. Morse  
 F. Maurice Newton  
 J. C. Palmer, M. D.  
 M. B. Patterson  
 F. S. Porter  
 Dr. P. S. Potter  
 W. M. Rainholt  
 William C. Ridgway  
 Floyd M. Smith  
 Solomon A. Smith  
 Walter B. Smith  
 C. B. Spitzer  
 William P. Stewart  
 M. B. Suydam  
 W. J. Taylor  
 W. S. Tuttle  
 Lawrence Tweedy  
 George L. Ward  
 William M. Wheeler  
 1896  
 B. J. Adams  
 Frederick W. Aldred  
 Fred Alger  
 Fred W. Allen  
 E. Kirk Askew  
 Harry W. Babcock  
 A. J. Baker  
 Fred S. Bale (in memory of William G. Bale)  
 William Barbour  
 Albert M. Barrell  
 Nicholas Biddle  
 Winthrop R. Bliss  
 Walter G. Booth  
 Clarence C. Brown  
 M. P. Burnham, M. D.  
 Gen'l Marlborough Churchill  
 Thomas E. Clarke, Jr.  
 Harry G. Clough  
 M. G. Colpetzer  
 Clinton W. Crafts  
 George N. Crouse  
 Jesse C. Dana  
 E. D. Dewitt  
 Malcolm Douglas  
 Arthur Drinkwater  
 William H. Dunn  
 Charles E. Durand  
 F. Boyd Edwards  
 N. W. Emerson  
 Foster R. Greene  
 Frank Hardy  
 Burns Henry  
 Walter H. Hinman  
 Leonard A. Hockstadter  
 Miles Holden  
 Charles S. Hyde  
 Harold G. Irons  
 R. L. Lowrie  
 Robert McCormick  
 R. M. McCurdy  
 W. H. Manderville  
 Leeds Mitchell  
 Dr. Joseph S. Moore  
 R. H. Mull  
 Henry A. North  
 W. S. Page  
 C. K. Palmer  
 S. D. Pope  
 H. M. Poynter  
 William B. Rogers  
 Irving W. Sargent  
 Hunter Savige  
 Walter M. Schwartz  
 R. J. Schweppe  
 S. F. Shattuck  
 James S. Smith  
 Frederick H. Steenstra  
 Robert Stevenson, Jr.  
 Warner V. Taylor  
 David O. Thomas  
 George C. Thrall  
 Charles T. Treadway  
 Carlisle B. Tuttle  
 H. P. Wickes  
 John P. Wilkes  
 O. T. Wilson  
 1897  
 Mortimer Adler  
 Franklin Balch  
 J. P. Bell  
 Oliver W. Branch  
 Edward D. Brown  
 Henry W. Brown  
 John W. Burket  
 Lawrence Butler  
 Edwin H. Clark  
 George A. Cowdrey  
 Walter L. Copley  
 G. Willis Drake  
 A. H. Durston



A. C. England  
 Irving J. French  
 Sanford E. Freund  
 R. H. Gilpatrick  
 H. F. Gleason  
 A. R. Grant  
 Frederick W. Haskell  
 J. H. Hewitt  
 H. Stuart Hotchkiss  
 E. J. House  
 James W. Jameson, M. D.  
 J. A. Keppelman  
 Ellis F. Lawrence  
 H. C. McNeil  
 J. Layng Mills  
 Ray Morris  
 Robert W. Parsons  
 Robert E. Peacock  
 C. K. Peck  
 Allan Pinkerton  
 W. E. Porter  
 Alen H. Richardson  
 Robert W. Sayles  
 William N. Senn  
 Michael A. Sullivan  
 Joseph H. A. Symonds  
 Arthur A. Thomas  
 Harry P. Thomas  
 John H. Thomas  
 N. E. Truman  
 Kinsley Twining  
 Arthur R. Virgin  
 Albert M. Webb  
 C. G. Wells  
 William H. White  
 C. B. Woolsey  
 Arthur J. Young  
 1898  
 Gardner Abbott  
 Adelbert Ames  
 Gilbert R. Amsden  
 Allan L. Appleton  
 Phillips Bancroft  
 Gordon Berry, M. D.  
 E. B. Boynton  
 Julian Burdick  
 Marcus Butler  
 J. A. Callender  
 E. R. Carter  
 Paul E. Chalifoux  
 Lawrence Chamberlain  
 Charles E. Chapman  
 Clinton L. Childs  
 Stephen D. Cousins  
 G. M. Curran  
 B. W. Dudley  
 Henry L. Finch  
 Henry L. Foote  
 Charles A. Foster  
 R. S. Franklin  
 A. L. Galpin

Southard Hay  
 E. B. Haynes  
 A. M. Hirsh  
 B. T. Hudson  
 Eugene W. Leach  
 Robert M. Leach  
 Bernard C. Luce  
 E. O. Merrell  
 Hugh Nutting  
 Wesley A. Paige  
 Arthur S. Pease  
 Frank L. Quinby  
 Walter F. Roberts  
 Leon B. Rogers  
 C. F. Samson  
 Hugh Satterlee  
 E. K. Sawyer  
 Harry M. Sayward  
 T. C. Schreiber  
 C. H. Schweppe  
 Charlotte S. B. Serviss (in memory  
 of Schuyler B. Serviss)  
 Fielding Simmons  
 Milton N. Simon  
 Arthur M. Smith  
 Keith Smith  
 L. S. Spitzer  
 Edwin A. Stebbins  
 Harold Stone  
 Ralph E. Stone  
 D. O. Swan  
 C. Dennison Talcott  
 H. B. Taplin  
 Alan McL. Taylor  
 Amos L. Taylor  
 P. W. Thomson  
 Charles A. Weston  
 Charles C. Wickwire  
 C. H. Woodruff  
 1899  
 Langdon Albright  
 J. J. Brainerd  
 Robert L. Black  
 Robert Burkhart  
 William W. Clark, Jr.  
 J. M. Dreisbach  
 Peter E. Farnum  
 Alan Fox  
 Rev. I. Goddard  
 H. S. Hamlin  
 James A. Hatch  
 H. C. Holt  
 Everett A. Jones  
 Charles N. Kimball  
 Mabie C. Klock  
 Charles W. Littlefield  
 H. C. McClintock  
 Ralph D. Mitchell  
 R. W. Moorehead  
 George R. Newell  
 E. M. Nicholas

Alfred T. Ogden  
 Erling C. Ostby  
 Charles N. Perrin  
 Byran A. Pierce  
 Henry R. Stern  
 William M. Stevens  
 T. Beveridge Stiles  
 Edward P. Townsend  
 H. Mitchell Wallace  
 James E. Whitin  
 Creighton N. Whiting  
 N. L. Snow  
 Griswold Wilson  
 1900  
 G. W. Adams  
 David T. Arrel  
 Fred R. Baber  
 Emerson W. Baker  
 Ralph D. Brown  
 E. W. Clucas  
 Moncrieff M. Cochran  
 William S. Cropley  
 Jay C. Curtis  
 William Drinkwater  
 Howard Drummond  
 M. H. Durston  
 Francis H. Fobes  
 William B. Ely  
 George M. Gelser  
 Louis A. Gould  
 George S. Hasbrouck  
 P. K. Jenkins  
 Ben P. Johnson  
 W. H. Jones, D. O.  
 W. B. Jordan, Jr.  
 Frederick F. Katzenbach (in mem-  
 ory of Welling S. Katzenbach)  
 Frank E. King  
 Willard C. Kitchel  
 Philip W. McAbee  
 Ralph W. Merrill  
 Charles T. Mitchell  
 Albert H. Moore  
 William N. Morse  
 Seth H. Moseley  
 Edwin C. Northrop  
 Chauncey O'Neil  
 E. S. Paine  
 Elton Parks  
 Oliver Perin  
 John B. Porteous  
 Lansing P. Reed  
 Walden W. Shaw  
 Brainerd E. Smith  
 Henry H. Stebbins, Jr.  
 John E. Sweet  
 Thomas D. Thacher  
 Charles E. Tirrell  
 John Tuck  
 Ernest F. Tyler  
 Louis Willard, M. D.

Leonard W. Williams  
J. Harvey Williams  
Burnside Winslow  
1901

Mortimer Barnes  
George L. Bigelow  
Richard W. Blanding  
Alden Brooks  
A. Wilder Brown  
Gilbert Browning  
Joseph L. Burns  
E. W. Campion  
Frederick Chase  
Louis M. Cohen  
J. S. Crippen  
Harold S. Deming  
A. W. Evans  
Charles S. Fallows  
John Farson  
Henry A. Gardner  
Arthur I. Harris  
Louis W. Johnston  
Ethan W. Judd  
C. R. D. Meier  
R. W. Mersereau  
D. R. Moon  
Howard W. Morey  
Carl R. Parker  
George F. Parker  
Joseph Seabury  
Gardner H. Shattuck  
David P. Thompson  
E. E. Weeks  
L. H. Whitney  
1902

W. L. Abbott, Jr.  
Harry L. Alexander  
William T. Bacon  
Fred S. Bale  
Alexander W. Bannwart  
Nelson F. Bartlett  
Howard M. Bartlett  
Robinson Bosworth, M. D.  
G. R. Cannon  
James R. Carter (in memory of  
Sydney H. Carter)  
Bruce Cartwright  
Thomas Y. Cooper  
John D. Cox  
Rufus Dryer  
William Duke, Jr.  
Harold S. Edwards  
Roger G. Edwards  
Fred B. Ewing  
L. W. Faulkner  
Guy P. Gannett  
F. Abbot Goodhue  
Fred H. Gordon  
Rev. Melville B. Gurley  
Maurice Heckscher  
Percy B. Ingraham

R. Leland Keeney  
E. W. Kellogg  
M. J. Mann  
B. G. Marshall  
E. L. Mersereau  
Henry J. Mullin  
C. Hayward Murphy  
H. W. Paine  
Howard Phipps  
Edward W. Pride  
Philip L. Reed  
R. C. Robertson  
C. C. Rockefeller  
Charles T. Ryder  
H. N. Scott  
Joseph I. Simmons  
Charles H. Smith  
P. C. Smith, Jr.  
E. T. Stannard  
H. A. Taylor  
William W. Thayer  
F. M. Van Sicklen  
Ralph A. Voigt  
W. V. A. Waterman  
Edwin White  
1903

Edward P. Bagg, Jr.  
H. Y. Barnes  
Edwin J. Beinecke  
J. D. Benbow  
D. H. Botchford  
Edward C. Boynton  
George P. Braun, Jr.  
John M. Cates  
Barton Chapin  
Seth T. Crawford  
W. A. DeWitt  
J. J. Donovan  
Maxwell Ferguson  
Robert W. Fernald  
S. B. Gavitt  
Hugh C. Gillis  
R. Henry Gillis  
A. T. Gould  
Edward B. Hall  
Edward T. Hall  
Arthur S. Healy  
Carlton Huiscamp  
J. Howard Jones  
Alfred G. Kahn  
Chester B. Kelley  
Lyman B. Kirkpatrick  
J. R. Lewis  
R. H. McCurdy  
Samuel F. B. Morse  
A. W. Mourad  
Frank O'Day  
S. R. Overall  
Hervey B. Perrin  
Livingston Platt  
Paul R. Reed

Morris K. Smith  
J. W. Spalding  
Clifford Stillman  
Henry B. Stimson  
Cyril Sumner  
H. G. Tyer  
F. E. Wilhelm  
1904  
Elmer E. Adler  
Brooke Anderson  
William M. Andrews  
A. Watson Armour  
Robert D. Bardwell  
D. E. Bigwood  
Walter B. Binnian  
George W. Bradburn  
E. A. Brewer  
Robert L. Brewer  
Harold Brooks  
Downing P. Brown  
R. William Burnet  
Grinnell Burt  
H. Pierson Burt  
F. J. Clifford  
Marlette Crouse  
E. J. Curtis  
John J. Derby, Jr.  
Wilbur Dunham  
Thaxter Eaton  
Richmond K. Fletcher  
Rev. W. M. Ford  
S. D. Frissell  
C. B. Garver  
James L. Hall  
S. H. Holliday  
Burton J. Hollister  
Rudolph G. Leeds  
Theodore Lerch  
J. Waller Marshall  
Dr. M. B. McTernan  
Raymond Moore  
Clifford Off  
R. C. Otheman  
Earl Partridge  
Nathaniel Paschall  
Lester W. Perin  
Raymond A. Petit  
Ralph W. Pierce  
Dr. Donald W. Porter  
Fred A. Preston  
A. C. Scully  
George A. Seligman  
A. W. Sloman  
C. B. Stuart  
J. C. Thornton  
George H. Townsend  
Paul L. Veeder  
J. B. Waterworth  
Lawrence G. Weaver  
Seymour Wheeler  
Delos H. Wray

## 1905

H. S. Bates  
 F. W. Beinecke  
 W. R. Bowen  
 Paul Brooks  
 E. A. Carter  
 Robert C. Chapin  
 Neal T. Childs  
 James J. Clifford  
 Ralph W. Conant  
 W. L. Day  
 E. A. Dittman  
 Charles M. Dupuy  
 H. R. Edwards  
 J. Decker French  
 J. B. Grant  
 Richard H. Gurley  
 Arthur Heidrich  
 C. Wadsworth Howard  
 Wilbur B. Jones  
 Leonard Kennedy  
 Allan F. Kitchel  
 Allan M. McCurdy  
 Mervyn M. Manning  
 Ira J. Mix  
 Allan D. Parker  
 I. Newton Perry  
 E. C. Prouty  
 H. H. Ramsay  
 J. M. Ramsdell  
 Mortimer Seabury  
 Lindsay S. Smith  
 S. E. Stephenson  
 Beotius H. Sullivan  
 Graham F. Thompson  
 M. H. Walker, Jr.

## 1906

Fuller F. Barnes  
 Rodney W. Brown  
 Alexander B. Browne  
 L. M. Chapin  
 Ralph W. Cobb  
 M. D. Cooper  
 Harold Cross  
 Guy S. Deming  
 Kenneth W. Dick  
 Alan C. Dixon  
 Albert Farnsworth  
 William Farson  
 Franklin P. Ferguson  
 C. P. Franchot  
 F. R. Gagel  
 Perrin C. Galpin  
 Lyle G. Hall  
 Robert Hallowell  
 William W. Hill  
 Hiram T. Horton  
 H. K. Jackson  
 F. W. Jones, M. D.  
 George H. Lowe, Jr.  
 Thomas Lynn

Carl F. Massey  
 Benoni Moore  
 T. W. Moorehead  
 Fred J. Murphy  
 D. S. Phelps  
 E. L. Roberts, Jr.  
 Dewey T. Sigler  
 Walter L. Smith  
 Robert B. Stearns  
 M. L. Stephenson  
 Morton C. Treadway  
 J. B. Walker, Jr.  
 C. H. Watzek  
 Philip C. Whiting  
 R. M. Williams

## 1907

Roswell M. Austin  
 W. B. Avery  
 Zacharia Barber  
 R. W. Bates  
 H. C. Beaman, Jr.  
 E. W. Benner  
 Irving J. Bissell  
 Alan C. Blanding  
 Robert P. Bonnie  
 George M. Bowles  
 A. M. Branum  
 John N. Brigham  
 Dorsey B. Brown  
 Russell Cooke  
 Frederick J. Daly  
 S. S. Day  
 Alan G. Donnelly  
 Howard F. Dunham  
 E. L. Eldredge, Jr.  
 H. P. Elliott  
 Edward L. Farrell  
 Harvey Fisk  
 Newton Foster  
 H. B. Freeman  
 Myron E. Fuller  
 Harry Furlong  
 Henry Gemmer  
 L. Cushing Goodhue  
 H. P. Greenough  
 Richard N. Hall  
 William A. Harris  
 Ross A. Hatch  
 C. T. Hickox  
 Carroll C. Hincks  
 Cornelius Holloway  
 Harold B. Johnson  
 James S. Joyce  
 E. W. Kaiser  
 J. S. Kendrick  
 Hugh P. Latimer  
 D. R. Longenecker  
 Leonard Lorimer  
 Otis E. McIntyre  
 M. Victor McKay  
 A. Fletcher Marsh

O. A. Mason  
 E. L. McManus, Jr.  
 N. P. Mears  
 John P. Mitchell  
 R. Hoyt Moses  
 Ray Mott  
 E. H. Patterson  
 Gardner C. Porter  
 D. A. Raymond  
 F. J. Reagan  
 Lloyd Robinson  
 Barney E. Reilly  
 Max B. Robinson  
 C. P. Rodenbach  
 K. H. Sessions  
 Gerald Sibley  
 Arthur M. Sidenberg  
 Samuel Spring  
 Abbot Stevens  
 R. H. Talcott  
 C. E. Thompson  
 Theodore K. Thurston  
 T. G. Treadway  
 W. O. Wilson  
 S. H. Witherbee  
 James W. Wood

## 1908

John L. Barry  
 Alexander Blum  
 Sherman H. Bowles  
 A. B. Bradley  
 Simmons Brown  
 John H. Caldwell  
 J. T. Clinton  
 Harold S. Day  
 Chauncey R. Fenton  
 William F. Flag (in memory of his brother, Stewart Flag)  
 A. P. Foss  
 Herbert F. Fraser  
 Edgar W. Freeman  
 Stuart R. Freeman  
 R. A. Gardner  
 C. D. Gerow  
 Stanley J. Halle  
 F. L. Harrington  
 John G. Howard  
 E. W. Hughes  
 Mrs. C. E. Kendall (in memory of Frank D. Kendall)  
 Joseph S. Kimball  
 A. W. Lancashire  
 W. S. Leeds  
 M. E. Lesser  
 Everett M. Lundgren  
 Frederick J. Mueller (in memory of George W. Mueller)  
 Vincent B. Murphy  
 Thomas T. Parks  
 F. Eugene Patton  
 Steuart Pittman



Washington Platt  
 George A. Sinnicks  
 Sumner Smith  
 H. A. Stearns  
 Russell Stiles  
 Elbridge Stuart  
 Howard S. Teall  
 Sheldon H. Tolles, Jr.  
 Bates Torrey, Jr.  
 L. C. Torrey  
 F. W. Weissbrod  
 Robert Welles  
 C. C. Wemple  
 E. V. K. Wilson  
 Vaughan H. Wilson

1909

Frank Baackes, Jr.  
 James M. Beale  
 William Beeson  
 A. H. Bennell  
 L. Arthur Bingaman, M. D.  
 Leonard F. Burdett  
 F. W. Butler-Thwing  
 Henry A. Colver  
 W. F. Corry  
 Leroy L. Day  
 J. de Varona, Jr.  
 D. C. Dougherty  
 Winslow A. Dunne  
 Bernard E. Finnucane  
 Alex J. Fraser  
 Edward W. Freeman  
 Leonard M. Gard  
 John C. Gilman  
 F. A. Gimbel  
 Francis C. Hall  
 A. Haines  
 Carl W. Hamilton  
 Chester Hartley  
 R. B. Haynes  
 Martin C. Hunt  
 John B. Judkins  
 F. B. Kaye  
 Charles C. Kimball  
 Philip King  
 F. L. Klingbeil  
 Arthur S. Littlefield  
 Lowell A. Mayberry  
 Standish Meacham  
 Stanley Partridge  
 F. F. Patton  
 Elbridge B. Pierce  
 N. C. Reed  
 James A. Reilly  
 Nathaniel P. Rice  
 Frank P. Ryder  
 W. Parker Seeley  
 Allan Shelden  
 John R. Shuman  
 John H. Taylor  
 G. R. Thomson

G. S. Torrey  
 David C. Waring  
 Edward J. Webster  
 H. Burgoyne Wilson  
 Willyme F. Woodward  
 William H. Woolverton

1910

John R. Abbot  
 Julian E. Abbot  
 B. F. Avery  
 James P. Baxter, 3rd  
 Lindsay Bradford  
 Hugh P. Brady  
 Clement M. Brown  
 R. M. Brown  
 C. A. Brownell  
 E. U. Burdett  
 Harold Burnham  
 Samuel Bushnell  
 Charles W. Carl  
 Richard G. Conant  
 Donald G. Crowell  
 Richard F. Decker  
 R. M. Demere  
 Charles T. Donworth  
 F. M. Dougherty  
 Joseph F. Dryer  
 Seth W. R. Eames  
 W. C. Griffith  
 Edward K. Hale  
 Wilmot J. Hall  
 Hugh Harbison  
 Roy E. Hardy  
 Carter H. Harrison  
 Martin J. Hayes  
 Donald H. Hemingway  
 M. T. Hoare  
 Alexander Jackson  
 Wilbur W. Jenkins  
 Robert N. Kastor  
 W. P. Keith  
 Luther L. Killam  
 Austin W. King  
 R. T. Kirkbride  
 J. Kennedy McCormick  
 Clyde Martin  
 Kenneth L. Moore  
 William L. Nute  
 Herbert Ocumpaugh  
 Paul B. Owen  
 N. Chapin Palmer  
 S. H. Paradise  
 J. A. Perlman  
 Luther S. Phillips  
 H. W. Pillsbury  
 Ward E. Pratt  
 E. Melville Price  
 J. Duffield Prince  
 Robert F. Randolph  
 Aldrich A. Ray  
 Quentin Reynolds

Stephen H. Scribner  
 F. D. Sinclair  
 Clinton H. Smith  
 H. Russell Smith  
 Egbert H. Spencer  
 L. M. Stewart  
 H. D. Strong  
 Douglas C. Townson  
 Julian S. Thompson  
 George R. Wallace  
 J. W. Watzek, Jr.  
 Norton C. Wheeler  
 Julian Willson  
 Laurence O. Wilson

1911

Norman D. Baker  
 Julian W. Ballou  
 Paul Barndollar  
 H. L. P. Beckwith  
 Harold C. Black  
 Wallace Blanchard  
 Frederick Bodell  
 Ralph G. Bulkley  
 Roland A. Bush  
 Karrick M. Castle  
 Arthur F. Chapin  
 Winslow S. Coates  
 Thomas T. Cooke  
 J. C. Daugherty  
 Norman V. Donaldson  
 S. A. Fritz Ely  
 Philip H. English  
 Beecher H. Fonda  
 Chandler H. Foster  
 E. Stanley Gary, Jr.  
 Philip L. Gifford  
 Clement M. Gile  
 William E. Gould  
 John E. Greenough  
 Gordon R. Hall  
 Robert J. Hamershlag  
 Henry W. Hobson  
 Thomas J. Hudner  
 Herbert V. Kohler  
 Malcolm W. Leech  
 Charles R. Lord  
 Ward Lucas  
 C. E. McGregor  
 Donald MacMurray  
 Clarence A. Mann  
 Robert Martin  
 Herbert Mayer  
 Walton B. Meader  
 Stanley Morrison  
 G. E. Mott  
 G. H. Nute  
 Hayward Peirce  
 Ralph Peters  
 R. S. Porter  
 Henry T. Pratt  
 D. A. Reed

- John S. Reilly  
 Noyes H. Reynolds  
 H. B. Rigby  
 William P. Sheffield, Jr.  
 Robert L. Smith  
 M. L. Sperry, Jr.  
 John Spry  
 H. C. Stearns  
 Henry S. Sturgis  
 Warren O. Taylor  
 George H. Tilton, Jr.  
 Joe F. Trounstone  
 W. P. H. Turner  
 James E. Vogel  
 William E. Von Seggern  
 R. S. Wainwright  
 Roger Whittlesey  
 Norman Williams, 4th  
 W. B. Williamson  
 1912  
 Dana N. Barker  
 David M. Beach, Jr.  
 Malcolm L. Bell  
 C. R. Bordeaux  
 W. McE. Bowden  
 Norman Brown  
 George D. Buckwell  
 Herbert P. Carter  
 Edward G. Chesley  
 John W. Cooke  
 Arthur B. Darling  
 Charles B. Forsyth  
 Alvin B. Gurley  
 F. M. Hampton  
 L. S. Heely  
 Frank J. Hendee  
 Walter E. Higgins  
 Lucius T. Hill  
 Warren J. Hopwood  
 Edward J. Howe  
 Frank S. Hunt  
 Charles Hyde  
 Harold R. Kaufmann  
 Levering Lawrason  
 R. S. Littlefield  
 William E. Loeb  
 Russell H. Lucas  
 Eugene H. Lynde  
 John McGinley (in memory of  
 John McChesley)  
 John M. McHatton  
 John H. MacMillan, Jr.  
 C. S. Makepeace  
 John G. Mayo  
 George H. Nettleton  
 J. A. McBride, Jr.  
 Charles R. Marshall  
 Harlan F. Newton  
 Harold H. Nute  
 A. E. Patton  
 Angelo Perez  
 George E. Pfaffmann (in memory  
 of John S. Pfaffman)  
 Elbert S. Porter  
 E. L. Poret  
 Guy Ralph  
 Vandling du B. Rose  
 Edmund J. Rosener  
 James K. Selden  
 H. B. Shepard  
 Norman B. Smith  
 Winthrop H. Smith  
 L. E. Stickney  
 Harold L. Stover  
 C. L. Sturtevant (in memory of A.  
 D. Sturtevant)  
 J. S. Taylor  
 Arthur B. Tilton  
 Clyde T. Timbie  
 B. A. Tompkins  
 Colden H. Whitman  
 Frederick C. Wilson  
 George P. Wyer  
 1913  
 T. Hart Anderson, Jr.  
 Julian Arnold  
 Kirby Atterbury  
 Clarence Auty  
 Leonard W. Bacon  
 Howard McA. Baldwin  
 C. B. Bartlett  
 Randolph Bartlett  
 John B. Black  
 Livingston Blauvelt  
 Philip W. Blood  
 W. R. Blum  
 R. G. Blumenthal  
 Harryman G. Bosley  
 Howard B. Breeding  
 G. R. Broussard  
 Frank W. Brown  
 Stuart L. Bullivant  
 Eugene L. Bulson  
 Julian Burnham  
 H. J. Burkhart  
 Frank A. Carson  
 A. E. Chatterton  
 Henry W. Clune  
 John G. Cochran  
 Robert S. Cook  
 Nathan Corwith, Jr.  
 P. S. Crary  
 Edgar G. Crossman  
 Edward L. Davis  
 A. B. Dewey, Jr.  
 W. Laurence Dickey  
 Charles E. Dole  
 Frank M. Dunbaugh, Jr.  
 Winslow Dwight  
 Stuart B. Emerson  
 R. J. H. Farrar  
 Paul W. Fletcher  
 F. S. Gaines  
 D. V. Garstin  
 Donald P. George  
 James Gould  
 John W. Grout  
 J. D. M. Hamilton  
 D. R. Hanna, Jr.  
 B. Harrison Hay  
 William B. Higgins  
 F. Trevor Hogg  
 Philip L. Hunt  
 R. E. Hussey  
 J. S. Jackson  
 Stephen G. Jones  
 Roger Keeline  
 Don H. Kessler  
 Clinton M. Lucas  
 A. Medlicott  
 Harold Meyer  
 Mrs. John L. Mitchell (in memory  
 of J. L. Mitchell)  
 S. W. Morrison, Jr.  
 I. Ninomiya  
 Benton C. Pomeroy  
 Blanchard E. Ralph  
 F. G. Russell, Jr.  
 Robert H. Reid  
 George A. Sagar  
 Ernst C. Schmidt  
 A. E. Sharp  
 Charles M. Sheldon, Jr.  
 James R. Sloane  
 Maurice R. Smith  
 Earl W. Spencer  
 H. A. Stockwell  
 Earl W. Sutherland  
 James Tetley (in memory of Eg-  
 bert F. Tetley)  
 R. R. Theobald  
 Harold F. Volk  
 Joseph Walworth  
 Brian K. Welch  
 John W. White  
 Wheelock Whitney  
 Melzar M. Whittlesey  
 John S. Wiley  
 W. H. Wilson  
 Philip D. Woodbridge  
 Knight Woolley  
 1914  
 Parker B. Allen  
 Allan W. Ames  
 Laurence D. Angell  
 H. M. Baldrige  
 Max Bamberger  
 Alvin F. Blumenthal  
 George G. Breed  
 Powell M. Cabot  
 Karl G. Cavis (in memory of G.  
 M. Cavis)  
 William Chisholm

- Langdon W. Clark  
 E. N. Cole  
 R. C. Cooke  
 W. Allen Cushman  
 Robert F. Daley  
 Frank A. Day  
 Middleton DeCamp  
 Stuart W. Dickinson  
 Dean Dillman  
 H. H. Donnelly  
 I. N. Dougherty  
 W. R. Drayton  
 Lawrence K. Duby  
 George J. Dunbaugh, Jr.  
 Atwood P. Dunham  
 Henry W. Dwight  
 D. N. Edwards, Jr.  
 Norman E. Elsas  
 Calvin F. Gatch  
 Edward B. Greene  
 Edward W. Hartley  
 Edmund Hayes  
 W. H. Hennessy, Jr.  
 Frederick E. Hulme  
 Wood Kahler  
 William F. King  
 James Knowles, Jr.  
 Clement H. Kreider  
 Lawrence B. Leonard  
 Louis J. Lynn  
 J. Warren Mooney  
 William Moore  
 Ludwig K. Moorehead  
 Mark E. Murphy  
 William Ogrean  
 N. Burton Paradise  
 Robert C. Paradise  
 L. B. Powers  
 W. E. Pratt, Jr.  
 E. F. Reynolds  
 O. C. Roberts  
 Lucius W. Robinson  
 Alfred L. Rosener  
 C. Louis Rubsamen  
 William P. Ryan  
 Donald P. Sands  
 Harold T. Sears  
 R. M. Smallpage (in memory of  
   Melbourne F. Smallpage)  
 Raymond F. Snell  
 Victor A. Space  
 Sherman S. Spear  
 Thomas N. St. Hill  
 C. B. Stuart  
 Eben Sutton  
 Moseley Taylor  
 H. H. Tearse  
 Herbert Ware  
 William G. Wilson  
 Aubrey Wilton  
 Edward J. Winters
- John E. Woolley  
 Donald K. Wright  
 Philip K. Wrigley  
 1915  
 Theodore F. Allen  
 John L. Appleby  
 J. A. Archibald, Jr.  
 Noel Armstrong  
 Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Beck (in  
   memory of Charles B. Beck)  
 Russell H. Bennett  
 J. Horace Block  
 W. H. Bovey, Jr.  
 Nehemiah Boynton  
 John T. Bressler, Jr.  
 F. H. Bucholz  
 John McN. Burton  
 Robert T. Bushnell  
 Rob Roy S. Converse  
 Frank C. Corry  
 Frederick G. Crane, Jr.  
 Fred C. Daugherty  
 Henry J. Davison (in memory of  
   Alden Davison)  
 Robert B. Donworth  
 J. A. Drew  
 Harry B. Fine  
 Robert C. Fitch  
 Walter T. Grout  
 Leopold Gruener  
 Gustave L. Harris  
 Allan V. Heely  
 George H. Heywood, Jr.  
 R. Livingston Ireland, Jr.  
 George F. Jewett  
 George O. Johnston  
 William A. Kirkland  
 Lester H. Larrabee  
 Vance C. Likens  
 Herbert E. Liversidge  
 S. H. Logan  
 Philip Lowe  
 P. J. McHugh  
 Richard B. Neiley  
 M. E. Peck  
 Hazen Pratt  
 Lincoln T. Prescott  
 Jerome Preston  
 George W. Rand, 2nd  
 Mrs. Sarah G. Ross (in memory of  
   John L. Ross)  
 E. J. Schulte  
 C. H. Shultz  
 Joel Sharp  
 S. S. Sheffield  
 Douglas B. Simonson  
 L. Gordon Slutz  
 Henry E. Small  
 Raymond W. Smith  
 Franklin Snow  
 Albert R. Speare
- Charles H. Spencer, Jr.  
 Harry Stebbins  
 John P. Stevens, Jr.  
 Kimberly Stuart  
 Alan N. Steyner  
 Charles B. Strecker  
 H. Castle Townson  
 Christopher Vandergrift  
 John W. Walsh  
 F. D. Warren, Jr.  
 Dean K. Webster, Jr.  
 Stanley B. Wright  
 Frederick L. Yates  
 1916  
 Paul Abbott  
 Thomas W. Ashley  
 Eben H. Baker  
 Lawrence Beilenson  
 Philip E. Blank  
 Russell H. Boye  
 Flint Brayton  
 Waldo H. Brown  
 Stewart H. Buckley  
 James R. Carter  
 Bertrand W. Cohn  
 Ambrose Coley  
 John Crosby, Jr.  
 Maurice J. Curran  
 Willis R. Davis  
 William J. Dean  
 Roger Dennett  
 Robert A. Dennison  
 Paul R. Doolin  
 Gerard M. English  
 Donald Falvey  
 Arthur F. Farley  
 Herman S. Fay, Jr.  
 Thomas A. Fitzgerald  
 T. E. Francis  
 Hurxthal F. Frease  
 David E. Gagel  
 Charles W. Gamble  
 Clarence M. Garrigues  
 Leverett S. Gleason  
 C. Z. Gordon, Jr.  
 Harry I. Granger  
 Howard J. Hamerslag  
 Willard B. Hamlin  
 William H. Hammerslough  
 Ralph P. Hanes  
 Kenneth F. Hardy  
 Harold P. Harrower  
 Marston Heard  
 Walter Hochschild  
 Benjamin E. Hodges  
 Gilbert H. Hood, Jr.  
 Roland S. Hotchkiss  
 Clinton M. Jones  
 Thomas M. Jones, 3rd  
 Edward Keith  
 Clarence E. Kennedy



- H. Irvine Keyser  
 Howard McEldowney  
 Edward L. McKinstry  
 Medwin Matthews  
 William P. Miner  
 Robert H. Moore  
 Newman Mullen  
 William C. Osgood  
 Frederick C. Peck  
 C. H. Peters  
 J. H. Quirin  
 George P. Reynolds  
 G. C. Rounds  
 Lester D. Scheide  
 C. A. Schureman, Jr.  
 Stewart A. Searle  
 William E. Sloan, Jr.  
 Walton Smith  
 William B. Snow  
 Elliott Speer  
 Rufus L. Stevens  
 Ernest F. Stockwell  
 Alfred H. Taylor  
 Gardner Tilton  
 Francis G. Walthew  
 John F. Wasgatt  
 L. A. Waters  
 John W. Weber, Jr.  
 Robert B. Williamson  
 1917  
 Earl R. Andrew  
 T. P. Andrew  
 A. S. Baldwin  
 Wallace N. Barker  
 Richard D. Barnew  
 Charles F. Bartholomew  
 E. A. Beer  
 George L. Blodget  
 T. P. Blodget  
 Chester G. Boltwood  
 Russell Bordeaux  
 Charles H. Bradley, Jr.  
 E. P. Bruch  
 Donald F. Carpenter  
 Brooks Cheever  
 Alvin F. Cohen  
 George E. Cook  
 H. W. Cooley  
 Paul H. Crane  
 Arthur P. Davis  
 Fred R. E. Dean  
 Winter Dean  
 James H. Eaton  
 Francis P. Farnsworth  
 Evert W. Freeman  
 Owen C. Frost  
 Paul Gallagher  
 M. R. Glaser  
 Sidney Gould  
 Oliver Hagan (in memory of Wil-  
 liam B. Hagan)  
 J. F. Hager, Jr.  
 Raymond D. Hart  
 Carlton F. Heard  
 Sumner A. Hirsch  
 Stephen Y. Hord  
 H. A. Houghton  
 Richard W. Howe  
 Arthur V. Z. Jennings  
 Roderick B. Jones  
 Pierre I. Journeay  
 T. H. Joyce  
 George P. Kerans  
 W. F. Linderman  
 R. A. Lumpkin  
 Allison S. Lunt  
 Ralph T. Marsh  
 R. B. Miles  
 Mortimer J. Miller  
 R. Halstead Mills  
 James S. Montgomery  
 Warren S. Moore  
 R. B. Munger  
 Frank W. Norton  
 T. W. O'Connell  
 Chase Page  
 Graham Penfield  
 James S. Pickering  
 Raymond D. Piercy  
 Daniel R. Pinkham  
 Frederick L. Reid  
 Raymond Rich  
 W. D. Robinson  
 Myron L. Schafer  
 Harold Schaff  
 R. F. Shedden  
 Donald W. Smith  
 N. C. Smith  
 R. H. Smithwick  
 N. G. Spencer  
 H. B. Stearns  
 Robert T. Stevens  
 Carl F. Stohn  
 William W. Stout  
 Edward L. Taylor  
 Donald C. Townley  
 Addison F. Vars  
 Robert H. Warren  
 James M. Weber  
 George B. Wetherbee  
 Sarah Alice Whittier (in memory  
 of R. B. Whittier)  
 Andrew Wilcock  
 Charles F. Williams (in memory of  
 Henry M. Young)  
 John S. Wise, Jr., (in memory of  
 Jack M. Wright)  
 Barney H. York  
 1918  
 Samuel B. Abbott  
 Paul N. Anderson  
 Otis Angier  
 Bromwell Ault  
 Harold K. Babcock  
 Clayton E. Bailey  
 Caldwell Baker  
 Leland D. Baker  
 James G. Bennett  
 A. Curtis Bogert  
 George C. Bovaird  
 Ferris Briggs  
 D. F. Brown  
 Paul Brown  
 R. A. Brown, Jr.  
 O. E. Brusie  
 Clark J. Burnham, Jr.  
 Donald F. Cameron  
 D. K. Cameron  
 Abbott Chase  
 C. Yardley Chittick  
 James P. Christie  
 Richard Chute  
 Dan E. Coburn  
 Dexter D. Coffin  
 Donald W. Cragin  
 Albert H. Crosby  
 Walter E. Davis  
 J. F. Devlin, Jr.  
 Porter S. Dickinson  
 Norman Dodd  
 George D. Dutton, 2nd  
 E. H. Eckfeldt, Jr.  
 E. S. English  
 C. F. Failey  
 John K. Fairbairn  
 Harry Frank, Jr.  
 Mitchell Gratwick  
 Wallace P. Graves  
 David L. Greene  
 Broderick Haskell, Jr.  
 David P. Hatch, Jr.  
 Walter M. Higley  
 H. P. Hood, 2nd  
 F. M. Horn  
 Julian C. Howe  
 Herbert Humphrey  
 E. J. Hussey  
 S. B. Irwin  
 William H. L. James  
 S. A. Jones  
 Henry J. Kaltenbach  
 Joseph C. Keefe  
 James H. Kennedy, Jr.  
 Alfred T. Kent  
 T. Wylie Kinney  
 Robert T. Knowles  
 Nathaniel T. Lane, Jr.  
 Walter L. Leach  
 Eaton Leith  
 Philip B. Lord  
 Thomas E. Lunt  
 William B. MacCready  
 G. I. McIlwain

- Willard L. McKinstry  
Cargill MacMillan  
Andrus B. McLean, 2nd  
Gordon P. Marshall  
Howard W. Marshall  
L. S. Martin  
Ernest N. May  
John P. Meyer  
S. H. Miller  
William E. Mills  
Arthur D. Miner  
Singleton P. Moorehead  
W. L. Morgan  
Stephen B. Neiley  
George Neville  
S. B. Nichols  
John K. Norwood  
William H. Noyes  
R. G. Page  
George L. Paine, Jr.  
John E. Parshley  
J. Hall Paxton  
Edward S. Rawson, Jr.  
Davis N. Ripley  
N. O. Robinson  
George C. Rose  
Emanuel J. Rosenberg  
Albert F. Scamman  
Edward C. Scheide  
William J. Seelye (in memory of  
Julius Seelye)  
Harry K. Schaffler  
Leonard N. Seymour  
Edward L. Sharp  
Adrian W. Smith  
Frederick M. Smith, Jr.  
George V. Smith  
Howard C. Smith  
James A. Smith  
Morrill G. Sprague  
Donald C. Starr  
John F. Stearns  
William L. Stevenson  
Chandler W. Symmes  
William H. Taylor (in memory of  
W. H. Taylor, Jr.)  
Arthur I. Teutonico, D. M. D.  
Mason L. Thompson  
George A. Thornton  
Paul E. Thurlow  
Alexander Tison  
Frederic deP. Townsend  
George C. Vaillant  
Raymond Wason  
C. G. Webbe  
J. W. Wheeler, Jr.  
R. C. Wilde  
John C. Wilson  
Dudley F. Wolfe  
Roger M. Woolley  
John Works, Jr.
- Foster C. Yawger  
1919  
Norman Allen  
George R. Bailey  
Rowland H. Bannister  
Jerome Bartlett  
F. W. Bates  
Robert C. Bates  
F. L. Belt  
Phillips B. Bergstrom  
D. H. Bigelow  
Robert R. Bishop  
Kenneth B. Bolton  
Richard P. Breed  
Edward D. Brown  
H. Templeton Brown  
David R. Caldwell  
Stanley M. Cheney  
Franklin G. Clement  
Paul F. Clifford  
W. M. Cushman  
Jesse C. Dann, Jr.  
Albert E. Darling  
Ernest L. Davis  
Leslie N. Davis  
H. T. Day  
James K. Dow  
Milton D. Doyle  
L. Winslow Emerson  
John R. Flather  
Robert Finney  
Franklin A. Flanders  
Morton W. Fletcher  
Ray P. Foote  
William H. Gates, Jr.  
John S. Gordon  
Lorillard A. Graham  
Thomas D. Green  
William A. Hall  
Richard Hartshorne  
Walter L. Jones  
E. Francis Leland, Jr.  
J. Hamilton Lewis  
Freeman Loeb  
Frank M. Low, Jr.  
R. N. MacDonald  
Henry R. Marshall  
William E. May  
W. R. James  
D. Alex Mayers  
J. Lawrence Miles  
John B. Mull  
John D. Noyes  
Stuart H. Otis  
John S. Owen  
Charles S. Parker  
Henry D. Penfield  
Leander H. Poor  
John M. Read  
Thomas O. Richards  
Wilford L. Rummey
- A. L. Russell  
George F. Sawyer  
Edward G. Selden  
Hayden N. Smith  
S. W. Smith  
James N. Spear  
Hugh H. Spencer  
G. E. Spitzmiller  
Philip M. Stearns  
H. O. Tappan  
W. R. Tierney  
Bruce Torrey  
Wayland Vaughan  
Walter N. Webster  
O. M. Whipple  
Lawrence W. Wiley  
J. B. Williams  
S. B. Campion Wood  
F. L. Young  
1920  
Rudolph Appel  
Thomas M. Early and family \*(in  
memory of Hobart E. Early)  
Raymond Otis  
Van V. Owen  
Jack Sawhill  
Philip Eiseman  
Hamilton K. Smith  
Kenneth Smith  
Duncan C. Taylor  
Theodore Tebbetts  
Lewis B. Tuttle  
Ira E. Wight, Jr.  
A. O. Wright  
1921  
Perry E. Faeth  
D. Calhoun Jones  
John A. Knox  
Dudley T. Smith  
George P. Temple  
1922  
Meridan H. Bennett  
David M. Shapleigh  
MISCELLANEOUS GIFTS  
Ira A. Abbott  
Andrew Adie  
Anonymous  
Anonymous (in memory of Prin-  
cipal John Adams)  
An Indiana friend  
Anonymous (in memory of William  
Goodell)  
Mr. and Mrs. William R. Arnold  
Robert W. Atkins  
Joel W. Burdick  
Fred E. Cheever  
Dumont Clarke  
Lewis L. Clarke  
Kate Ruth Clough  
Emilie Cochran  
Emily Cochran

Emmylou Cochran	Flora Isham Griffin	D. E. Pomeroy
Margaret D. Cochran	N. P. Hallowell	William H. Porter
Martha Cochran	Bartlett H. Hayes	S. F. Pryor
Mary Holyoke Cochran	F. L. Higginson	George B. Ripley
Moncrieff Cochran, Jr.	Leopoldo Hurtado Y Espinosa	Mrs. Mary E. Ripley
Theodora Cochran	Arthur C. James	Elizabeth Cochran Savage
Williams Cochran, Jr.	Frederick H. Jones	Louise Cochran Savage
John N. Cole	Albert Kahn	Thomas Cochran Savage
M. M. Converse	Robert P. Keep	John F. Sawyer
Mrs. Howard A. Cutler	Albert E. Kent	James Sheldon
Howard A. Cutler	Walter J. Kohler	George H. Simonds
H. P. Davison	Miss Anna W. Kuhn	Moses T. Stevens
Mrs. Mary A. Day	George E. Kunhardt	Samuel D. Stevens
J. Judson Dean	Thomas W. Lamont	E. Warren Sylla
L. H. Fitch	Dr. J. Henry Lancashire	Mrs. John Phelps Taylor
Herbert Fleishhacker	Mrs. Sarah H. Lancashire	F. M. Temple
George D. Flynn	George C. Lee	Charles D. Thompson
William W. Ford	H. Bradford Lewis	John A. Towle
Granville E. Foss	Willard B. Luther	Mary O. Tyler
Theodore A. Friedberger	Guy R. McLane	Arthur H. Washburn
A friend	F. S. Matthews	Paul Watkins
C. M. Fuess	Mrs. Carlo Montanari	E. J. Welles
Elizabeth Goodhue Fuess (in mem-	J. P. Morgan	White and Case
ory of Francis A. Goodhue)	Dwight W. Morrow	William B. Willcox
George L. Gould	Mrs. Annie L. Nute	
Jerome D. Greene	Charles Peabody	



A FIELD OF SNOW



Class	Living Graduates	Number Subscribed	%	Assessment	Amount Subscribed	%
1922		2			1,691.66	
21		3			450	
1920		12			1,266	
19	263	73	28	5,000	4,063	81
18	279	121	45	5,000	17,662.67	355
17	224	77	34	5,000	6,832	136
16	275	63	23	5,000	11,747.33	235
15	245	56	23	5,000	7,359.67	147
14	232	67	29	10,000	14,097	141
13	209	77	37	10,000	1,401	14
12	232	51	22	10,000	7,201	72
11	228	63	28	10,000	5,012	50
1910	211	62	29	10,000	6,517	65
09	226	45	20	25,000	110,320.66	441
08	196	40	20	25,000	27,535	111
07	191	62	32	25,000	9,348	37
06	156	32	20	25,000	9,970	39
05	137	28	20	25,000	7,040	28
04	174	50	29	25,000	30,105	120
03	136	38	28	25,000	12,075	48
02	154	47	30	30,000	33,460	110
01	146	29	20	30,000	3,285	11
1900	144	46	32	30,000	10,967.10	36
99	150	29	19	30,000	6,330	21
98	187	56	30	30,000	16,585	55
97	161	49	30	30,000	13,405.96	45
96	180	60	33	30,000	36,170	121
95	180	48	27	30,000	25,515	85
94	173	59	34	100,000	113,690	114
93	151	41	27	100,000	131,861	132
92	161	70	43	100,000	63,671	64
91	121	45	37	100,000	28,262	28
1890	119	33	28	100,000	123,483.11	123
89	102	29	28	50,000	24,541.55	50
88	113	33	30	25,000	54,265	217
87	100	29	29	30,000	61,000	203
86	76	15	20	30,000	30,060	100
85	71	18	25	30,000	9,930	33
84	67	21	31	50,000	40,551.10	81
83	67	15	22	50,000	117,505	236
82	72	15	20	20,000	106,660	533
81	68	12	17	20,000	2,620	13
1880	53	9	17	20,000	13,885	70
79	56	23	41	25,000	28,596	114
78	55	12	22	10,000	2,372	24
77	48	7	15	10,000	3,090	31
76	52	8	15	10,000	21,320	213
75	63	15	24	10,000	4,390	44
74	59	17	29	10,000	2,462	25
73	48	13	27	10,000	12,451	125
72	54	11	20	10,000	5,125	51
71	65	17	26	10,000	11,115	111
1870	63	9	14	10,000	581	6
69	52	11	20	10,000	851	9
68	55	14	25	5,000	21,450.7	43
67	32	6	19	5,000	435	9
66	56	11	20	5,000	953	19
65	39	4	10	5,000	41	8
64	45	5	11	5,000	410	8
63	27	9	33	5,000	1,330	26
62	31	7	22	5,000	2,303	46
61	28	2	7	5,000	15	3
1860	29	4	14	5,000	632	12
59	29	5	17	1,500	185	12
58	23	4	17	1,500	90	6
57	21	0	0	1,500	0	0
56	17	2	12	1,500	60	4
55	21	2	10	1,500	6	4
54	14	6	43	1,500	558	37
53	12	3	25	1,500	155	11
52	10	1	10	1,500	250	17
51	9	1	11	1,500	10	6
49	2	1	50	1,500	1,000	67
Non Graduates		80			77973.89	
Totals	7539	2125	28	\$1500,000	\$1540,306.77	102

CHART OF THE BUILDING AND ENDOWMENT FUND TO MARCH 1, 1920

Drawn by Mr. Frederick E. Newton



SKETCH OF PROPOSED NEW GROUP OF BUILDINGS  
VIEW LOOKING WEST, WITH MAIN STREET IN FOREGROUND

## THE TEACHER AND THE MODERNIZED SCHOOL

By ALFRED E. STEARNS

Within the past few days the newspapers have announced a call from Superintendent Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, for a significant conference of representative men of various walks of life to consider the critical situation in which our American educational institutions, and especially our public schools, find themselves today. Only a real emergency could have prompted such an unusual call; and no one at all familiar with actual conditions will deny that such an emergency exists. With thousands of rural schools already closed; with a shortage of teachers running all the way from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand; with thousands of those teaching admittedly below standard in ability and training; with normal schools reporting an alarming shrinkage in enrolments, and colleges announcing that none of their graduates is planning to enter the teaching profession: with all these ugly facts staring us in the face—he must be blind indeed who fails to recognize the crisis that is actually upon us and the disaster that looms just ahead if an immediate remedy is not found.

Dark as the outlook appears to be there is hope for the future in this very darkness itself. For years educators have seen the crisis approaching; but their warnings have fallen upon deaf ears. The public has seemingly assumed that our American traditions of education for all were too deeply rooted in the minds and hearts of the American people to require any special attention and thought. They have gazed with pride upon our splendid school buildings and listened with feelings of comfortable satisfaction to dissertations on the excellence of modern and scientific systems, curricula, and methods. And through it all they have blandly taken it for granted that the machine would somehow run regardless of the human element, the paramount and essential factor in it all. And today comes the rude awakening, the unpleasant shock. At this moment even the blindest can see and the dullest can comprehend that the educational machine is breaking down, and fast. And in a world on fire with radicalism and reeking with illogical and half-baked thinking, even the ordinary business man immersed in material interests is awakening to the fact

that the very foundations on which his business activities rest are being steadily and surely undermined. That is enough for him. Today his interest and support can be counted on as never before: and herein lies our hope for the future.

This altered attitude of the busy man of affairs has become increasingly apparent to those who in recent months have been engaged in the numerous campaigns for new funds for our leading educational institutions. Ten years ago such campaigns as we have lately been witnessing could hardly have been carried through to success. Today much of their best support has come from active men in the business world who have given freely not only of their money but of their time and strength as well. The country at large has been educated to a point where it recognizes the immensity of the crisis and is ready to do its part when once it has been shown the way.

It has been pretty generally assumed that low salaries are primarily if not wholly responsible for the present deplorable situation. In a sense this is undoubtedly true. Yet this is by no means the whole story. The falling off in numbers and in quality of those entering the teaching profession had been going on steadily and with accelerating speed, for some years before the war sent living costs soaring among the clouds and wholly out of reach of the teacher's slender purse. Many influences were at work to bring this change to pass: and space does not permit us to consider them all in this brief paper. But there is one factor, which I am not aware has been much if any discussed, which in my judgment has played an important part in this transformation.

In the call of the Commissioner of Education to the conference referred to above, there is a significant statement as I have read it. The delegates are asked to come together to discuss the present emergency and also methods of "modernizing our education". To my mind this last statement conveys a totally different significance than that intended by its author and that which it undoubtedly will convey to most of those who read it. Modernizing our educational system has been the favorite pastime of many of our leading educators and self-appointed experts



in educational psychology, especially in our public schools, for many years now; and just what have they accomplished? The machinery may seem to have been made more nearly perfect. The boilers may have a better gloss. But steadily the motive power has dwindled; and without suitable motive power the best of machines are not much better than junk.

This modernizing process, so called, has consisted in making the courses in our schools more and ever more practical or utilitarian in character. For the vast majority of the pupils in our public schools who must early face the task of earning their living such a policy may be wise if not even necessary. This much we may fairly concede; though argument is not wholly impossible here. My purpose, however, is not to argue but merely to call attention to an obvious fact. With the introduction and steady extension of purely practical subjects the humanities, or those subjects that deal primarily with man's deeper or spiritual nature, have been steadily pushed to the rear until, in our public schools at least they have well nigh disappeared. The teaching of religion, embracing the intenser elements of the humanities, has, through the conflicting protests of sectarian influences, been practically abolished in our public schools. Today these schools are becoming less and less a training ground for the building of character and more and more a workshop to prepare our boys and girls for trades and occupations. And can we expect that the teaching of trades and occupations will make the same appeal to red-blooded men and women that was made by the old curriculum that held character as its goal?

We may very safely assume that material rewards have never been the underlying motives that have prompted virile young men and women to enter the teaching profession. The old idea that teachers taught because they could do nothing else has been largely exploded. The war helped mightily in the process. Indeed the recognition by men of affairs of the ability of the teacher to render efficient service in numerous lines of human endeavor and the eagerness with which the business man, having discovered this, held out alluring offers to the teacher to induce him to enter the business field is unquestionably one of the reasons which go far to explain the shortage of teachers to-day. The teaching profession, then, was never sought because it offered a substantial return. On the contrary, its rewards were of a totally different kind and were so recognized by those who chose it as their lifework. The same motive that prompted men in the earlier days to enter the ministry

inspired the teacher to choose his calling. Here he could serve. Here he could mould character. Here he could help develop a better man and a more effective citizen. This in itself was reward enough. He must live, to be sure; but his salary provided for that, and he could and gladly did dispense with the comforts and luxuries of life. He knew, as so many others have discovered, that the greatest satisfactions life has to offer come from helping others to attain: in placing before youth ideals that make youth's visions lofty and fine. The humanities and kindred subjects with which the old curriculum abounded offered the true teacher just this, and many a man of maturer years will testify as to how well that old-fashioned teacher performed his task.

For the majority of teachers the opportunity to-day is of a wholly different kind. He is asked to prepare his pupils for a job. He must make them carpenters, engineers, blacksmiths, bookkeepers, stenographers, bank clerks, and heaven only knows what else. Can we wonder that the appeal of this modern curriculum fails to reach or grip the red-blooded man or woman with ability and a vision? Could we rightly expect anything else? And can we even expect that real experts in these various lines will be induced to undertake the task? Why, pray, should we expect an expert accountant who can earn a generous salary in his chosen line to teach boys and girls his trade for the meagre salary that the school can afford to pay him? Will a first-class carpenter or mason or stenographer cut his salary into fractions merely to show others how to earn the salary that he has set aside? Mankind is not so constituted. There must be another and a higher appeal; and that appeal is not easily discoverable in the modern curriculum. Even to-day the classics, fighting as they are for their lives in our school curricula, will attract strong, virile, able men where purely practical subjects will attract only weaklings. And I think I am justified in claiming that the quality of teachers in real character and ability will deteriorate in just that proportion in which they depart in their teaching from those subjects that touch most closely the spiritual side of their pupils' lives and approach the purely practical and utilitarian.

Latent in human nature there is just as great a desire to serve the race as there was in an earlier day. The war has shown us that clearly. Creeds and dogmas stand between the church and many a high minded and aspiring youth who deep in his heart longs to give his life to the larger service of humanity for which the church is supposed to stand. In the teaching profession he has found in times

past a satisfactory outlet for this worthy ambition. In recent years this has been increasingly denied him, and he has turned to other pursuits. We shall not call him back again by still further "modernizing" our education. Until character once more becomes our goal and the practical the by-product of

our effort, we shall continue to search in vain for that generous supply of men and women of mental ability and moral strength, of sympathy and vision, from whom so many of us in times gone by received the best inspirations of our lives.

## AN APPRECIATION OF DAVID Y. COMSTOCK

BY MATTHEW S. MCCURDY

Mr. Comstock and I were the best of friends during the eighteen years of his connection with the Academy. We sat at the same table at the old Mansion House for nearly two years. We "inspected" the old Latin and English Commons together for many years; and at the request of the Principal put in a good many evenings looking up the origin of campus fires, horn-blowing, out-of-town trips, and other things that occupied the attention of some of the boys of forty years ago. I think I may fairly claim as intimate a knowledge of the working of his mind, and his attitude toward men and things as any one. He was a most delightful companion, quick at repartee, quick to see and make good use of any amusing situation, and an adept in getting harmless fun out of the follies and foibles of other people and yet always sympathetic and helpful, generous and kind, not only to his immediate friends but to all with whom he came in contact. The better he was known the more he was loved and honored. He had a quick temper which he usually kept in control; a slight vein of suspicion which sometimes led him to misjudge the motives of others; a stronger one of sarcasm which he occasionally used rather too freely, and was

extremely sensitive to the opinions of others as to his methods and attitude. These, however, were but little clouds floating here and there in the broad blue sky of a noble life. His scholarship was thorough and accurate. His ability as a teacher was extraordinary. His interest in his pupils was strong and lasting, his moral influence of the highest order. He had almost unlimited patience for a boy who would work himself, but very little for an idle one; and nothing pleased him more than to be able to help a student in some way not immediately connected with the classroom. I venture to say that many an old boy will now gladly testify to the debt he owes Mr. Comstock, not only as an inspiring and forceful instructor, but as a friend and generous helper in the school life.

I have before me a letter written less than a month before his death which shows that in spite of some disappointments and losses which come to us all, and much sickness which on several occasions in recent years had brought him very near his end, he was the same friendly, genial, lovable man he was when he and I began our work in the Academy so many years ago.

### Inheritance

Down all the ages since the world began  
I have told truths for this, for that have lied,  
I have been false and true to god and man,  
I have lived long, in boyhood I have died.

Down all the ages I have moved apart,  
Hero and villain in the strangest schemes.  
Only to-day I found—and lost—an art.  
Who knows? To-morrow I may sell my  
dreams. . .

H. C. STEARNS

## ANDOVER FIFTY YEARS AGO

BY EDWARD J. PHELPS, '82

One of the most charming pictures of old days in Andover of which the writer knows is drawn by Mrs. Sarah Stuart Robbins, a daughter of the late Professor Moses Stuart. She writes of Andover life between 1820 and 1840. Among other things she sets forth that the Seminary Professors, fearing that the crop of future ministers would not take sufficient exercise, compelled each student to exercise for an hour every day. A carpenter shop was erected with bare walls and great benches and tools. "Thither," writes Mrs. Robbins, "were led, for I am sure very few ever went there of their own accord, the Juniors, Middlers, and Seniors, to grow into the full stature of a gloriously rounded manhood; and what do you suppose the authorities chose as one of the chief objects in the construction of which the theological students, weary perhaps from a lecture upon the future of the wicked after death, should relax their minds and invigorate their bodies? You will hardly believe me when I assure you that they were set to making — coffins. There you have a theological consistency worthy of John Calvin himself. We hear of Theological workshops! Here was one the like of which had never existed before, and probably never can exist again. Hammered in were the Greek and Hebrew, homiletics and ecclesiastical history, election, free grace, natural depravity, and justification by faith, — hammered down tight, and the nail clinched on the other side."

Mrs. Robbins relates further that, when she was but a child, William G. Schauffler, progenitor of the well-known family of missionaries, was studying at Andover, preparing for his work abroad. The children were drawn to Mr. Schauffler, I fancy, more by reason of a very sweet flute which he played remarkably well, than because of his theological convictions. Mr. Schauffler was poor, and these little girls of eighty years ago combined to secure some money which should purchase him a cloak. They made some lamp-lighters and tried to sell some to Mrs. Prof. Porter, but that austere saint, according to Mrs. Robbins, replied: "I can make my own, but I will give you girls twenty-five cents if you will come in every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon and read to me *Mason on Self-Knowledge*. Think of it, that four little girls, full of life from the soles of their feet to the crowns of their heads, should spend all their holiday afternoons reading *Mason on Self-Knowledge* aloud to this peculiar old lady.

A hurried, frightened glance from one to the other of us, and some one faltered out consent, but the quiet voice called us back and we heard: 'I want to add, that, as we should make every occasion one of seeking Christ, I will give you twenty-five cents *without* and fifty cents *with* remarks.'

It is interesting to know that these four little kiddies accepted the offer. They read *Mason on Self-Knowledge* to Mrs. Porter, made "remarks" thereon, and, at the end of many long weeks, received — fifty cents. In other ways they toiled and strove and wrestled until they had earned money enough (and money was hard to earn in those days) to buy Dr. Schauffler his cloak.

The writer wishes that he could give more of Mrs. Robbins's charmingly drawn pictures of life in Andover eighty and a hundred years ago. They were written when she had attained a very ripe old age, and she has since gone to her reward.

Authorities differ as to how far back an individual is able to remember. The boy whose experience the writer is relating remembers that his elder brother started him down a steep embankment at the back of the house. The boy was in a two-wheeled baby carriage, and his brother gave it a good shove and let it go. The carriage had a long wooden tongue. At the foot of the embankment, the tongue resisted this treatment and the front end stuck in the thick grass. The carriage rose in its might from behind, and the boy was propelled as from a catapult into a thick clump of cedar trees. He was two years and six months old at this happening, but he recalls it distinctly.

His home, known now as the Phelps House, was a large white house with green blinds, and was built about 1812. It stands to-day, except for interior changes, made necessary by modern plumbing, nearly as it was originally constructed. A long wide entry ran back from the front door to the dining-room in the rear, and a big door opened out of the dining-room into the garden. Upon each side of the entry were two large parlors. The house had two wings. One of these contained the Professor's study and bedroom, the other held the kitchen.

There was another bedroom and a pantry and a bathroom on the ground floor, and upstairs were five bedrooms. Running around the roof was an ornamental wooden railing. There was a large barn, an enormous carriage house, and a big woodshed and a tool house. Behind the house were two or three acres of



ground and a large grove of trees. There were many open fireplaces in the house. The parlors were long and wide and high. This house was presented to the Seminary by Mr. Bartlet, one of its benefactors. He gave Dr. Griffin, who was to occupy it, the privilege of building to suit himself the kind of a house which, in his judgment, an Andover professor ought to occupy. Dr. Griffin was a man of cultivated and expensive tastes. He built so many of these tastes into his house that the expense not only astonished and mortified Dr. Griffin, but was a source of trouble to every one concerned in the affair. It is said that after signing check after check to pay bills connected with the construction of the house, Mr. Bartlet gave Squire Farrar, the Treasurer of the Seminary, authority to pay all further bills which might be presented, and forbade him ever to let him know how much the dwelling cost. The crowning extravagance of Dr. Griffin, to Andover minds, was his having put upon the parlor walls a paper which cost a dollar a roll. When Dr. Griffin was remonstrated with for this lavish outlay, he tried to cover his mistakes by ordering another paper, at twenty-five cents a roll, and having that put on over the first — still at the expense of Mr. Bartlet.

There was a little summer house under a huge elm tree in the rear, and here every Sunday afternoon in warm weather the boy and his next older brother used to play church. The boy was never allowed to do any of the preaching. He was the sexton, the audience, and the police officer, who, when the clergyman suddenly turned himself into a gang of ruffians who endeavored to break up divine service, was wont to repel boarders right valiantly.

The house is in many ways historic. In the wing at the south side was the Professor's study, and here, during the occupancy of Professor Porter, was held a gathering of men which afterward developed into the American Board of Foreign Missions. The American Tract Society was also born in this room. Here also originated the idea which subsequently gave rise to the *Boston Recorder*, the original of what is now *The Congregationalist*. Here were held some of the deliberations which resulted in the creation of the American Home Missionary Society. One of the earliest temperance movements in New England found its origin in this room. In a room upstairs Elizabeth Stuart Phelps wrote portions of *The Gates Ajar* and many of her earlier and some of her later works. In a house three blocks away lived Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. In a house, still standing, about three blocks down the main street of the town, was written

the hymn, "America." But all these historic things around the boy, which perhaps should have inspired him to deeds heroic, did not much disturb the even tenor of his way. The atmosphere may have been distinctly spiritual and literary, but the boy's existence was not especially over-burdened by it. He was carefree most of the time, although he had his trials. What child has not?

There was a large tank in the bathroom and water from a well just outside the kitchen had to be pumped into it. It took 209 sustained strokes of the pump to fill this tank, and for this labor of Hercules the boy received three cents. The closet in the Professor's study had to be filled with wood. Like the miracle in the Scriptures it took eleven baskets full to fill it and the woodshed was a long distance away. Five cents the boy received for this. Every night and morning the boy took a can and went one block for milk, and back again. Ten cents a week was the stipend for this, and one cold winter's evening he fell down on the way home and spilled a quart and a half of milk. The price was promptly deducted from his pay. Think of that! A whole week's wages gone to perdition! But, at that, the boy did not grudge his loss half as much as he did the fact that one-half of all he earned had to go into the Sunday School Box.

Sunday was a fearsome day in the Andover home. After breakfast came family prayers and then an hour spent in study of the Sunday School lesson. At ten o'clock — church. Sermons were sometimes an hour long, and it was cold in winter — oh, so cold! The pews were high boxes. The boy sat on a cricket, which in turn rested on the seat. Occasionally he slumbered as little boys will in church, and then the transition was easy to rolling off the cricket. That was the cardinal crime, and nothing could condone it. The boy used to endeavor to explain it to the irate parent, but just as well might a run-away slave have tried to make explanation to a trailing hound.

The boy remembers hearing his father, the Professor, preach only twice — once in the chapel at Andover and once in the Old South Church at Boston. Prof. Phelps was an invalid during the last two decades of his life, and his youngest son does not remember him as a really well man. But, even in the austere surroundings of that old church in Andover, life had its oases. Occasionally an Academy boy would transgress. Then would Dr. Samuel H. Taylor, for upwards of forty years the head of Phillips Academy, come down the aisle and would rap with his knuckles upon the door of the pew in which cowered the offender. Then would the whole congregation turn

round, as if in support of the Doctor's discipline, and would view the offender with stern disapprobation. Once when the boy was very little he beheld, upon entering church with his mother, the attenuated frame and elongated visage of Professor Edwards A. Park in the pulpit; and the boy straightway cried—to the mystery of his mother who knew not what hostile pain had suddenly seized him. Explanations were in order. An elder brother had once confided to the boy that Professor Park upon an occasion had preached a sermon more than an hour long. So the next time the boy saw him about to preach, he cried bitterly. What could be more natural? The boy's father rashly told this to Professor Park, and the next time Professor Park and the boy encountered each other, the boy was coming home in the dusk with his milk can. He saw the big frame loom up before him and was frightened almost out of his wits by hearing a deep voice boom out through the gathering shades: "Boy! I never again will preach more than an hour."

There were other bright spots in this church service. In the pew in front of the one in which the boy was, sat Prof. Mead. He had a very shiny bald head. Once in the summer a hornet endeavored to penetrate the good Professor's cranium. The boy and one of his brothers laughed. They had no dinner that day, and that was not so humorous. After church came Sunday School. It was held in a lecture room of one of the Seminary Buildings. The boy remembers that the "Exercises" were long, that the benches were hard, and that his teacher's name was Slack, but he was not slack in his methods. After Sunday School came dinner, and at half-past two, church again. After church the boy's mother read to him stories from the Bible, or from some other religious book, and at half-past five came Sunday evening tea. At half-past six the whole family met in the parlor and sang hymns for an hour and a half. Then came family prayers again, and with bed time, came pleasant respite. The doctrine which was preached by the Andover Professors of those days was not a cheering doctrine. Literal things to them were a lake of fire, and the endless damnation and torment and punishment of the wicked. As late as 1877 the boy heard an Andover Professor declare from the Andover pulpit that he never expected to see again a little daughter who had died a few weeks before at the age of nine months, because she had died so young that she had not had an opportunity to become regenerate. Fancy the effect upon two hundred Phillips Academy boys, between the ages of fourteen and eighteen, of a doctrine

like that!

Coming home one day from church, the boy's mother pointed out to him Prof. Calvin Stowe and his wife. To his discredit let it be said that the boy remembers the distinguished author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* only indistinctly; but he has to this day a vivid recollection of Prof. Stowe's luxuriant whiskers. Dr. Flavius Josephus Cook used to walk upon Andover hill with two or three big books under his arm, lost in thought. The boy used to wonder if any one really could be as wise as Dr. Cook looked. An inquisitive stranger observing Dr. Cook one day, disturbed his meditations with the startling query: "What be you, a book agent?" To whom the irate domine replied with some asperity: "No, sir!—a scholar."

The boy made strange friends at Andover Hill. He and Dr. Samuel H. Taylor, the man whose reputation as a stern disciplinarian was a terror to boys all over New England, were great cronies. Dr. Taylor used to pull him around on his sled. The boy remembers a story about Charles Stowe, one of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's sons. Charley Stowe was a student in the Academy. Dr. Taylor is said to have met him on the street one day and to have brought him up standing with: "Stowe! I see a pistol sticking out of your pocket. Is it loaded?" Young Charles, who feared neither God nor man, pulled it forth, and, discharging it, replied blandly: "Not now, sir," and took to his heels.

The Andover of those days evolved an austere training, and the austerity was not confined to Sunday. Cards were unknown in the boy's home, until sons coming back from college and having learned how to play cards, convinced the Professor that the boys had better learn at home than elsewhere. So he learned how to play himself and taught the younger children. The first winter during which the boy went to dancing school, he went without the knowledge of his father. His mother thought he should go, but, fearing that the Professor would be troubled by it, the knowledge of it was kept from him. The boy was eighteen before he ever went to the theatre. How strictly the Sunday idea prevailed may be inferred from this fact: that the boy was once ill with a cold upon Sunday. There was to be a German danced later in the week. His mother had a Sunday School class of girls. The boy requested his mother to ask a certain one of her fair pupils if she would dance the German with him. His mother promised faithfully to do so, but on her way to Sunday School the good woman's conscience began to smite her, and she became firmly convinced that to deliver such a mes-





A FOREST PATH NEAR ANDOVER

(Photograph by H. F. Chase)

sage on the Lord's day would be a desecration of the Sabbath. So she did not ask *the* girl, but another boy did, and was accepted, and the boy had to dance with a girl for whom he did not care, and to this day he finds it hard to forgive his mother.

Once a fortnight during the winter months the Professor was wont to ask theological students to supper at his home, four at a time. They were always asked alphabetically, and the Professor was accustomed to introduce them to his good wife like so many automata. The boy can see the scene in the big parlor now: "My dear," the Professor would say, "this is Mr. Adams, and this Mr. Arnold, Mr. Atterbury, Mr. Aiken." Every once in a while there would come some Turk or Armenian with an unpronounceable name and a disinheriting countenance. Over the appellations of such the Professor used sometimes to make awful work, which was always a joy to the boy. One evening it snowed frightfully, and a zealous theologian came in his rubber boots which he wore cheerfully all the evening. The table manners of some of these embryonic clergymen could have been improved upon. One theologian there was, especially, and his performance brought disgrace upon the boy. This man had lost an arm in the war. There was some kind of meat for supper, and he of the single arm asked the

boy's mother to cut up his meat for him. There was quite a large piece on his plate, and so she cut up only half of it, leaving the other half uncut upon the plate. Alas! The first mouthful which the veteran took was the large piece which had not been cut up. The boy laughed in unholy glee, and, of course, the penalty came instantly. He must leave the table at once. He departed hastily. Unfortunately, in a fit of absent-mindedness, he had tied the strings of his bib to the handle of his little silver cup of milk; so naturally cup and milk went along with him, and that didn't help the situation much.

While the Professor believed and preached the doctrine of eternal punishment, yet in his home life he was kindness and gentleness and tender sympathy personified. He never struck his youngest son but once. On that occasion the boy ran away from school, stole a box of matches, set fire to the summer house, and lied about it — all four crimes in one day. The boy never regarded his chastisement upon that occasion as a punishment, but looked at it rather, as the theologians of that date would have regarded it, as a righteous retribution. To this day he has always thought of that spanking as what the rhetoricians would call a "logical sequence".

When the boy became old enough he went to Phillips Academy and took his share of



hard knocks. He recalls coming to supper one evening with a very black eye. The Professor regarded him in amazement.

"My son! How did you do that?"

"Playing football, Sir."

"But, I'm not at all sure that I wish you to play football. It's a dangerous game."

After supper the boy fled in refuge to his mother.

"Never mind," she said, "I'll speak to him about it," (his mother was always speaking for the boy and in the hereafter the boy is inclined to the conviction that she will still be found speaking for him. It is a way which mothers like the boy's mother have). Upon the occasion in question she spoke evidently to good purpose, for the next few years the boy had black eyes and a broken nose, a sprained ankle, and all the mishaps attendant upon football, and his father beamed upon him through it all and talked about everything — except football.

The Professor's family never celebrated Christmas Day. Possibly it was regarded as a papist custom. New Year's Day was kept instead. The boy hung up his stocking always upon the last night of the old year. He recalls distinctly going to his stocking in the pitch dark, about four o'clock in the morning, one cold New Year's Day. It was very dark and very cold, and his "nighty" was not over thick. He knew about where his stocking was, and groped uncertainly for it in the pitchy blackness. The first present which he encountered, a thoughtful elder brother had pinned upon the extreme top and outside of the stocking. It was the claw of a turkey. Imagine a little tyke at four in the morning, in inky darkness, expecting to find a "teddy bear" or something equally delectable, and encountering a turkey's claw! Of course the boy immediately issued a riot call. His father arrived first, and between sobs the boy asseverated something about "an awful c-c-claw." The Professor investigated and to this day the boy is comforted by the reflection that the elder brother who perpetrated this demon's trick received his reward at the Professor's hands then and there, as did another elder brother who laughed at the boy.

Upon New Year's afternoon the four brothers were wont to get together before a huge open fire in a corner room upstairs. Upon a certain New Year's afternoon the boy, who was playing on the bed, threw a pillow at a brother. In less time than it takes to write it, internecine war was raging. When the Professor came to quell the disturbance, he found nothing left of the bed but the frame and the slats and springs. The mattress was on the floor. On top of it was sprawled the biggest

brother, (subsequently Prof. Moses Stuart Phelps, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy at Smith College, Northampton), and under it the three smaller boys. The Professor regarded the scene benevolently while the boys shamefacedly extricated themselves from the rack and ruin. Presently he spoke: "I am glad", he said quietly, with that delicious twinkle in his eye, "to see my boys having such a good time." That was all. Wasn't he a father worth having?

Later in the afternoon the younger boys squared matters with the big brother who tried to stifle them under the mattress. That brother went into his room to take a nap. Right in front of the room was a flight of stairs leading up to the garret. The boy and his next oldest brother stole up into this attic, where they found a huge plate of zinc about four feet square. A gigantic base-burning stove had once rested upon it. With infinite labor the boy and his brother succeeded in elevating this zinc plate so that it balanced upon the top banister. Then they heaved it over, and it went down a whole flight of bare wooden stairs. To call the noise which it made hideous and outrageous is but a weak use of the English. The elder brother, aroused suddenly from his dense sleep, deserted his room as if propelled by some mighty but invincible force. He stood not upon the order of his going, but went at once, and never looked behind him until he reached the barn.

The Professor was not so mild this time. "You two may put that piece of zinc back where you found it," he observed with an air of finality. Now, I wish you to understand that it took an hour and three quarters to get that miserable plate back up those narrow, slippery stairs, and the fact that the elder brother for whose benefit the performance was originally staged, sat in an arm chair at the foot of the stairs criticising the two small boys' patient efforts, did not make the task any easier.

The boy and this next oldest brother were in many troubles together. They were sent to Deacon Abbott's grocery store one afternoon to get a pound of ginger snaps for supper. They purchased a pound, but when they reached home the pound somehow had dwindled to three ginger snaps.

They went out one Decoration Day to view a parade. Some trifling disagreement arose. The boy was dressed in immaculate white duck. His brother pushed him, and he fell full length into a mud puddle. When he had again been made presentable, he piteously besought his mother not to tell the Professor of his mishap. To which she replied non-committally: "I'll see about it." To which the boy made passionate reply — "Yes! That

is the way it always is. You say you'll see, and you don't see; but you go right ahead and tell him." But she never did.

The Professor suffered greatly from insomnia and thereby hangs a quaint tale. Near the boy's home lived an Irishman named Shea, whose domicile was on the edge of what was then known as "The Meadow", but which has since been transformed into Brothers Field. Shea had a cow which was wont to wander at night. When she came into the Professor's front yard and began to crop grass under his study window, it awakened him and he usually stayed awake a long time. Two or three



THE BASEBALL BACKSTOP

times he had arisen in the wee sma' hours, dressed himself and driven Shea's cow home and lodged her in her own barnyard. Finally it reached a point where forbearance ceased to be a virtue. The Professor once again heard Shea's cow in the front yard. He clothed himself and going to his wife explained that he was again going to drive Shea's cow home, but that this time he was going to drag Shea out of bed and protest vigorously. The boy was awakened by the

conversation and begged to be allowed to go along. The Professor yielded and this ill assorted trio, consisting of a theologian, a tiny lad, and Shea's cow, set forth in the dead of night. With exceeding difficulty the Irishman was aroused, came forth sleepily, and the matter was made quite clear to him. He apologized profusely and drove the cow into his barn. The Professor and the boy turned homeward. Presently they heard Shea calling them and went back. The Irishman was leaning nonchalantly against the barnyard gate. The cow stood behind him, mildly curious. Shea then delivered himself as follows: "Pfessor! This here coo is not ma coo. Ma coo is in ma barn where ma coo shud be." It was even so. Shea was prevailed upon to keep the strange "coo" over night and, as they walked home, the Professor took occasion to deliver to the boy quite a learned discourse upon the unwisdom of drawing sweeping conclusions from insufficient data.

Many of the theologians of those days had a very rare vein of wit. The boy recalls that upon a certain occasion Professor George Harris, subsequently President of Amherst, came to call upon Prof. Phelps. It was in the summer, and Professor Harris had his dog with him. Now the boy owned a collie dog which at once aggressively attacked the Harris canine. When the animals had been separated the boy remarked somewhat flippantly to Professor Harris — 'Dr. Harris, I am sorry to see that The Old Order and The New Departure are at each other's throats again.' To whom Professor Harris instantly made rejoinder: "So I observe. But, Edward, if you will keep your portion of the misunderstanding tied up I am quite sure that the animals will get along amicably."

Could anything be more delicious than the following? One of the older professors and his wife celebrated their golden wedding. Through what was probably an oversight no invitation was issued to one of the other professors. About this time Professor Churchill encountered his uninvited colleague upon the street and sought to tease him by endeavoring to make it appear that the omission was intentional and finally asked him jokingly, "What present are you and your wife going to send to Prof. — upon the occasion of his golden wedding?" His colleague replied placidly — "Well, my wife and I have discussed the matter inconsiderably. If our being unbidden to this Golden Wedding is intentional, we rather incline to the view that a copy of the Golden Rule might not be inappropriate."

The boy had little sense of shame. In his freshman year at Yale he brought home to spend Sunday a classmate whose father was





IN THE WOODS NEAR ANDOVER

(Photograph by H. F. Chase)

then Ambassador to Germany. They were suffering at that time in the Andover home from a plague of rats in the cellar. The services of a vermin exterminator from Boston were enlisted. He came with two ferrets and a terrier, and did a most thorough job. When he had finished, the boy's sister Elizabeth was just starting to drive down town and in the kindness of her heart, offered to drive the rat man down to the railroad station. On the way down they passed the boy and his distinguished guest who were walking homeward, the latter having just arrived from New Haven. The boy, of course, bowed to his sister and the classmate inquired who the lady was and the boy replied that she was his sister. The guest then said: "Was that Elizabeth Stuart Phelps and who is the gentleman with her?" Instead of replying truthfully "He is the rat man", the boy with the false pride of youth, made answer — "I have forgotten his name. He is a zoologist, I don't know whether he is a Professor at Harvard or not."

The Professor, while a stern disciplinarian, had a vast fund of humor. A neighboring farmer raised melons. Now, any man who raises melons openly in a neighborhood where there are two hundred boys is old enough to know better. He is provocative. The farmer made complaint, and the Professor questioned the boy. "Have you taken any of Mr. ——'s

watermelons?" "No, sir!" "But," said the Professor sorrowfully, "he and his son Charles, tell me that they caught you coming out of the patch with a melon in your arms." "Yes, sir, but not a watermelon." "What then?" "A cantaloupe, sir." The Professor regarded the boy contemplatively and said: "It is possible that you are free of the charge of lying. Lawyers might argue it, but you are clearly involved in theft, and I shall talk with you further about this." But, bless him, he never did. The boy got off much more easily than did Greenough Thayer, son of Professor J. Henry Thayer. Greenough had to pay three dollars, and he had to earn it himself. As fast as he accumulated money he had to take it to the farmer and the latter lived a good half-mile from the Thayer home; but, and observe well the point: Greenough never took any more melons which did not belong to him. In this connection it should be said that this farmer received his reward. Shortly after, something disturbed a hornets' nest as he was driving by it. The hornets emerged and made inquiry of him. The boy and Greenough were avenged. Possibly a sling shot had propelled a stone or some other foreign substance into the nest just before the farmer came along. It may have been. It happened long ago. The boy's recollection is indistinct.

It is hard to leave a subject which is so



redolent with memories, quaint, humorous and very dear. It was a training that was severe. The boy had many things to undergo that the boys of this generation would have thought very hard, but he was none the less happy, and, as he looks back upon those days, he feels that the final result was that he probably became a better man because he was rather severely dealt with at times as a boy. Of one thing he is quite sure, and that is this: that the greatest weakness in the modern treatment of children by their fathers and mothers is that the boys and girls of to-day receive altogether too little of the old Andover training. Our youngsters are not being taught as they should be, obedience, or a proper reverence for the law, or respect for their elders. They have little idea of self-restraint or of the proper value of money. Their training at

home leaves inevitably much to be desired and the fault is largely the fault of the parents. The boy has sometimes wondered whether many of our fathers and mothers do not really believe that, if they send their children to school, furnish them enough to eat, give them a warm place in which to sleep, and clothe them well, they are doing their whole duty by them. The boy has no inclination or intention, however, of precipitating at this time and in these columns an educational discussion and desires only to say in closing these reminiscences that he loves Andover because it was the home of a very happy boyhood, and that he loves Phillips Academy for the very excellent and quite sufficient reason that he recognizes the institution as one of the greatest character-builders in the world — a simon-pure maker of men.



LOOKING NORTH FROM HARDY HOUSE

## DEAN WRIGHT ON "THE YOUNG MAN AND TEACHING"

BY CLAUDE M. FUESS

The late Henry Parks Wright of Yale University had a long and notable career in education. Even before he came to Phillips Academy in 1858 he had taught several terms in the district schools of Massachusetts; and he was later an academy instructor, a college professor, and dean at Yale from 1884 to 1909. Combining as he did sound judgment with rich and varied experience, he was entitled to speak as an authority on matters connected with schools and colleges; and his recent book, *The Young Man and Teaching* (Macmillan, 1920), published posthumously, is filled with practical counsel which ought to be helpful to all interested in that profession.

It is Dean Wright's supreme merit that his

conclusions, though actuated always by the noblest ideals, are based always on shrewd common sense. He himself had been brought up in a generation when even great headmasters believed that the purpose of discipline is to inflict punishment and incidentally to strike terror to the hearts of other possible offenders. Against this doctrine he reacted with all the vigor of a fair-minded lover of human nature; and his chapters on "Government" and "Rules and Penalties" are admirable expositions of a theory, phrased by himself as follows:

"It is better to keep a boy from doing wrong than to punish him for having done wrong; better to gain obedience by considerate treatment than by force."

Dean Wright had the highest admiration, in many ways, for his old master at Andover, Dr. Samuel H. Taylor; but he condemned in sweeping terms Dr. Taylor's instinctive attitude of suspicion and distrust.

It is encouraging to find Dean Wright protesting against the opinion that education consists in pounding information into a constantly resisting brain. He realized that to compel a boy to learn by the use of penalties is far less satisfactory than to lure him to study by arousing his interest. He once said to a prospective teacher:—

"The question for you to consider is not merely what your pupils can do at the end of this year, but also what they will be able to do ten or twenty years hence."

Recognizing that a teacher is dealing with human souls, often sensitive and usually responsive to kindness, he felt that his object should be not so much to cram a child's head with facts as to create in him a receptive

mood towards learning.

The author is convinced that most teachers, generally through inertia or want of reflection, set too high a value on written exercises. He is also an advocate of giving special training to bright students, in order that their quick minds may not be held to the slow pace of mediocrity. In both these views he will find many sympathizers.

Dean Wright closes his book with several short biographies of great teachers, including Benjamin Abbott and Gideon Soule of Exeter and John Meigs of Hill, as well as Dr. Taylor and Dr. Bancroft of Andover. When he says in his last paragraph that "the highest end of all instruction and discipline is character", he is true to his Andover heritage, for he is merely repeating the words of the Academy's Constitution. Everything considered, the book is a good one, and may be read with profit by any teacher. If its principles were followed by more schoolmasters, we should have far less of dull and deadening routine than we have in our classrooms to-day.

## THE TRUE AIM OF TEACHING

BY HORACE M. POYNTER

To-day our daily and weekly papers are featuring two serious situations, the failure of the Senate to act and the failure of the teaching profession to draw to its ranks men and women of great ability or of any ability. Various remedies are suggested for both diseases; and while there is a division of opinion as to the need of a Senate, there is unanimity regarding the need and importance of teachers. In fact, so thoroughly has the idea been sown in the minds of our fellow citizens, that they are actually voting larger taxes for the increase of the pay of teachers and drives innumerable are in progress or aborning, aimed at a like important end.

Now all the praise of our profession is unction to our souls. We are pleased that the value of our services is recognized, that collectively and individually, particularly individually, we receive high compliments. With the witty Frenchman we say: "You flatter me; pray continue." In all seriousness we hope that this spirit newly born among all sorts and conditions of men may survive and that their generosity may continue until the profession may attract to it the best hearts and brains of our colleges and universities, with some limitation on the output of Educational Departments.

However, in all awakenings there is danger that the enthusiasm may go too far, not finan-

cially, but — well for lack of a better adverb let us say, spiritually. The danger is that we may lay such stress on teaching that we may lose what real teaching must always aim to secure, the inculcation and development of self-reliance in the boys and girls who sit at the feet of the teacher.

There are teachers and educators, chiefly the latter, who insist that pupils shall not take their books home for home work, because they may form wrong habits of study or may risk getting a wrong idea fixed in their poor little noddles. Therefore the teacher must be so qualified that he can set forth a fixed method of study, must insist on that one method and drill the subject in thereby, leaving nought to chance.

Against the fixation of such ideals I would lift up my voice in protest. Firstly because there is no best method of instruction, save those that get the pupil to see the point and to understand why the point is worth looking at; and those methods may require several widely different approaches to the different members of a single class; and secondly the end of the study of a particular subject is not that the pupil may become a human phonograph, able to reproduce what has been handed or ladled into his mind — though a certain amount of phonographic qualities are desirable in a pupil — but also that those ideas and facts

may start a reaction, a mental ferment. In short, what goes in ought to be a mental yeast-cake.

In the earlier years hard facts must form the major part of every curriculum, facts primarily associated with words, their uses, all the more since nowadays the misuse and abuse of words is the surest way to make a hit on the stage or in all too many magazines — facts of mathematics, facts of ordinary daily life and of conduct. And as the years of school continue, if the teacher is able, there will be a broadening in his work, ideas will be related to one another, comparison drawn out, deductions and inductions, in short there will arise an orderly development of mental processes in

the pupil — always assuming that there is something in his head that can develop. But the finest teacher in the world cannot get results unless the pupil yields himself to the influence and puts forth his effort. The pathetic side of teaching and the still more distressing side of life is that so many have the desire to learn but not the will. And therein is to be found the reason why so much of our class room work today tends to become the inculcation of a fixed set of facts and methods, the mechanical memorizing of which and the parrot-like reproduction of which wins a diploma. Teaching is helping, learning is working; education is chiefly reflexive action.



SEMINARY ROW FROM BRECHIN HALL TOWER

## PRESIDENT TUCKER'S "MY GENERATION"

BY CHARLES H. FORBES

*quaque gravissima vidi  
et quorum pars magna fui.*

Dr. Tucker chose a title for his latest book that happily expresses its connotation. He has written of *his* generation, not of the generation in which he was placed. His book is a record of the phases of civilization in which he was an active participant and a promotive force. With political, business, and scientific activities the reminiscences are little concerned. His work lay in three distinct fields: the ministry, theology, and education. In all of these he won distinction; to each he came at the right time and with the right equipment.

As a preacher, he was quickly recognized as sane, progressive, intellectual, and profoundly spiritual. The record of his pastorates is one of admirable triumph.

But this is not the place to consider in detail

the interesting reflections on the work of the ministry in his day. The Academy community, however, is deeply interested in the second phase of his life, the professorship in Andover Theological Seminary, which began in 1880 and terminated in 1892, and included the most critical period of the history of the institution. Dr. Tucker sketches with penetration the characters of his immediate predecessors and colleagues in the Seminary. "As theology was treated by Professor Park, the lectures became the attraction and stimulus of the seminary course. I can hardly go farther and affirm with equal assurance their inspirational quality."

"The lectures of Professor Phelps on 'The Theory of Preaching' made the Andover sermon a distinct product of the pulpit. It stood for clear and accurate thinking, and was always





THE APPROACH TO PEARSON HALL

a guarantee of good English."

"Professor Stowe was perhaps the most characteristic member of the group, open, hearty, brusque — a kind of English squire in a professor's chair. \* \* \* His sturdy commonsense pervaded the class-room like a north-west wind."

Of his immediate colleagues he says the following:

Professor Egbert Smyth was "a man of profound convictions, broad-minded, but capable of an intense single-mindedness in the pursuit of a given end, an honorable opponent, but dangerous because so sure of his premises and supporting facts; a scholar without the affectations of learning".

"Professor Harris was the most versatile of our group. \* \* \* The great characteristic of Professor Harris's controversial method was its unanswerable reasonableness. He never lost his poise. Controversy never jostled his mind."

"Professor Churchill was a liberal. I never met a man with a greater capacity for friendship. It was the kind of friendship to lighten labor, to stimulate to good thoughts and good acts, to help one to keep faith in human nature."

"Professor Hincks was remarkably adept to meet the unusual requirements of his department. \* \* [He] was both a conservative and

a radical, \* \* \* a mind entirely capable of facing facts, so downright and determinedly honest that nothing could stop it on its way to a decision according to evidence." "Personally, Professor Hincks brought to his associates the very enjoyable qualities of ready wit and of an equally unconscious humor."

It was these men about whom centered the great storm of the Andover controversy. "It was not altogether a theological controversy. \* \* \* Personal influences were at work in its inception and throughout its continuance." "The [opposing] group had its headquarters in the Congregational House, in Boston, but whether directed from Boston or Andover was not always apparent."

In 1807 the Trustees of Phillips Academy applied to the Massachusetts Legislature for authority to receive funds for theological instruction. Hence arose the Theological Seminary in Phillips Academy, as it was legally called. The Abbot chair of Christian Theology was at once established. Soon a body of men, calling themselves "Associate Founders", got together funds to provide for three chairs in the Seminary, but with the string attached that a Board of Visitors (three in number) should be instituted to be self-perpetuating and to maintain the Creed, examine the professors on their foundations and to admonish or remove them. Unfortunately the precise

relations of the authority of this Board of Visitors with that of the Trustees of the Academy was never determined.

The Andover Controversy arose out of the appointment of Dr. Newman Smyth to the Abbot professorship. *The Congregationalist* took up cudgels against him, on the ground that he had said that it was reasonable to believe that those who had had no opportunity to know Christ in this life \* \* \* might have such opportunity hereafter." The journal set this forth as execrable "second probation", and raised a storm. Demands were



THE ELM ARCH IN FEBRUARY

made that the appointment be annulled. The Trustees and Faculty were firm for Dr. Smyth, but the Visitors made a row, and Dr. Smyth did not come to Andover. The Trustees invited him to accept appointment to a new chair, exempted from the Visitors' control, but he declined to be a party to a controversy of power between the two boards. Dr. George Harris was appointed to the Abbot professorship.

Trouble soon arose over the required sub-

scription to the Creed. Professors Thayer and Mead resigned; an action which Dr. Tucker regards as "untimely, and in every way regrettable".

In 1883 the *Andover Review* was started by a group of professors who assumed editorial responsibility as a group. It became the organ of the Seminary appeal for progressive orthodoxy.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions vigorously attacked the doctrine of a future chance for benighted souls, saying it "cut the nerves of missions". It examined candidates for mission fields with the special view of rooting out what it termed the "pernicious doctrine". Gradually the public became aroused, and the American Board was soon put in an undesirable position of defense against a rising tide of public indignation. But it had hurt the Seminary.

In July 1886, five professors were cited to appear before the Board of Visitors to answer a charge of heresy to the Creed. The Trustees were not allowed to attend the examination. The Visitors declared Professor Egbert Smyth guilty, but said nothing about the other four professors who were in similar case.

Professor Smyth appealed to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and the Trustees also appealed for an interpretation of the rights of the Visitors and their own rights.

The court found that the Visitors had exceeded their authority in excluding the Trustees from the trial, and set aside their decision in respect to Professor Smyth. On this technicality the case was allowed to lapse. The Board of Visitors lost two members, and the new ones would not reopen the case.

Dr. Tucker has a strange lapse of memory at this juncture, when he says (page 209) that Professor Park died in 1890. Again, on page 210, he says: "Professor Park, to whom the complainants had turned for advice, had died." The noted old theologian did not die until 1900, eight years after Dr. Tucker resigned from Andover.

In 1892 Dr. Tucker was elected to the presidency of Dartmouth College. He gives a full account of conditions antecedent to his administration, and the splendid record of his own achievements for that transformed college will meet hearty approval and admiration. It is unquestionably the period of greatest service to his generation. It would require a special article to review the contributions to education during this period of productive labor.

The book is throughout serious, thoughtful, and full of the accrued wisdom of observing experience. The author moved his intellectual generation onward and always upward, and we are grateful for his masterly story of its problems, its struggles, and its victories.



## AN ENGLISH HEADMASTER ON AMERICAN SCHOOLS

The following letter, written by Mr. Montague J. Rendall, Headmaster of Winchester College, England, to Dr. Stearns, is here printed with his kind permission. Mr. Rendall, it will be remembered, was a guest at Dr. Stearns's home for several weeks in June and July, 1919, and spent some time in studying conditions in American private schools.

30th December, 1919

Dear Mr. Stearns,

In the first place I send you most hearty good wishes for 1920.

I have not abated one jot of my goodwill, nor has the brightness of my impressions of America faded during the last six months.

I feel sure that, whatever the thoughtless press in either country may say or may not say to cause a breach between us, there is a deep fundamental understanding between the many good friends whom I met round about Boston and our own country.

You ask whether I have digested my impressions of your schools and set them in order. I have taken four or five opportunities of speaking about America in England with lantern slides after my own photos; and I need hardly tell you that both here and elsewhere the name of America and its young citizens has been most warmly received.

Let me set down (perhaps I have done so already) some of the chief points upon which I have dwelt.

But firstly I should state that I am aware how partial my impressions were, since I saw the boys and the staffs not in their normal work but at a time of excitement and emotion. This was both a gain and a loss. A loss because I do not quite realise what your normal exercises are like, or how they are conducted. A gain, because the spirit of a school is focused and concentrated during the last days of the last term; and, at such moments, the real man and the real boy often emerge as never before.

Well, the first point upon which I have always dwelt is the amazing kindness and courtesy of all the schools to which I went. I tell my friends that we have nothing like it in England. I fear that those "manners" which are our special boast at Winchester must appear somewhat lacking to Americans like yourselves. I will not labour the point; but I did appreciate immensely the real kindness of heart which lay beneath so many kind actions. I went about it in happiness, and I came home a happier man.

Secondly, I felt the manliness and directness of your boys. They seemed to me a

moral and wholesome crew. As connected with this, I was often startled by their physical efficiency. They moved well; they looked strong; they did everything with vigour and heartiness.

Thirdly, I was immensely struck — not by one school only — by the glorious patriotism of your alumni. We boast in England of the devotion of our boys to their schools; but it is not so well organized, and it does not take the same practical forms as yours does: your alumni are proud to be taxed for the sake of their schools, and plunge their hands deep into both pockets with hearty goodwill. The buildings and fields they have given are great testimonies to their affection. I was much struck by the way in which their records are kept, — both in your bulletins and elsewhere.

Fourthly, your medical care of boys both in health and sickness seems to me to leave nothing to be desired. The general supervision you give to their physique is most thorough and searching. Very few of us can compare with you in such matters. I need hardly say that, as one result of this, your athletic records are far better than ours. It is easy to criticise and regret over-development of specialization, but it is at least fair to applaud its results. I should like to say also that I observed several good touches of "sportmanship", while I saw and heard nothing of the contrary character in the schools which I visited.

As to the general scheme under which you work, it is so different from ours that I only put forward criticisms with much diffidence. I have found, however, that most of my intimate American friends are cordially in agreement with me as to most of these points: let me consider one or two. Firstly, it seems to me that you are throwing away the chief lever for intellectual effort when you practically abolish competition. The English system of a ladder, which I feel sure you entirely understand without any explanation, means that in a good school every boy is more or less working at some pressure to secure his promotion. The best boy ascends the ladder quickly, and finds himself *for two or three years* in the top division (the Upper Sixth) reading difficult books with other sharp-witted boys of the same calibre. So only, as I see the matter, can the best progress come. I know the dangers of and the objections to competition, but do not regard them as serious. After all, our Sixth Form boys and other specialists have no marks at all during the term, and have only two examinations a year. It seems to me that your ambition—that of gaining a



diploma—is all very well for a mediocre intellect: it means nothing to the best boys! I should like them to have an abstract standard.

Another fundamental defect in your system is that boys have not been fully, and, in some cases, not specially, prepared for your schools. This, I take it, is due largely to the mothers who desire to keep their boys at home. I think the loss outweighs the gain. No doubt a few first-rate schools in New York and Boston would do something to remedy this; but, if your great schools are to live and thrive, I think boys must come better prepared.

Another point: in an English school, a boy does some divinity, and some history, (besides other kinds of work), during the *whole* of his time at school. It seems to me essential that a boy should always be studying some divinity with a man whom he respects. The same is true, in a less degree, of history. We have two periods a week always, besides a heap of extra work done for special prizes.

Again: to us it seems an immense advantage that the form master should take half or more than half the work of the boys in his form. Thus one man takes divinity, history, Latin, Greek, and often French himself, and gets a real grip on an individual boy: he gets to know his mind and his power of industry—or the reverse. Personally, I should not venture to conduct a school like this unless I did a great deal of teaching with the most prominent boys. I regard it as almost the most important part of my work; and, as I told you, I examine every form in the school for three hours, besides setting a paper, three times a year. This range and diversity of teaching is also an immense gain to the master himself.

It is clear to me from what you and others told me, and from your schedules, that the point which you reach in classics and science (I am inclined to think in other subjects too) is a *much less advanced one* than that which we reach here. I hope you will not regard this as a sweeping or arrogant assertion. I should like you to talk, for instance, to Van Sandvoord, who was a Rhodes Scholar from Hotchkiss, at Oriel, Oxford, and afterwards at Winchester for one year. He is a delightful fellow and is now, I think, on the staff at Yale.

I believe that, if well prepared and trained on more liberal lines, your boys have very good ability, and could be brought to a much higher point. I fancy, for one thing, that your hours are considerably shorter than English hours. For another, I am told, but of this I cannot speak, that many of your masters are “birds of passage”: they do not identify themselves with the school or steep themselves

in its traditions. Nearly all of ours come to stay.

It would not be fair to say much about worship upon such a brief acquaintance; but I should like to say that I was much struck by the earnestness and sincerity of most of the worship. I think, if you will allow me to say so, that your own addresses must be a splendid influence on Andover; and the boys seemed ready for and receptive of the gospel. They sing their hymns and repeat their psalms with energy and, I thought, earnestness. I know you agree with me that it would be a great gain to Andover if you could have an independent chapel. This, I understand, is in view. I could not help feeling how much your boys would gain if *you* were able to teach them in Scripture or Ethics—perhaps you do?—all through the last year at least.

The whole danger of American life and American culture is that it may become superficial. The stress laid by the boys upon their magazines and their mandolin clubs and small plays, etc., seems to me to make for this. They want masses of big literature; great music; and solemn culture to counteract this innocuous, but not very profitable outgrowth of their own.

I did not say at the beginning what I felt most strongly—that you have solved the great social question of the world far better than we have,—and, indeed, with wonderful success at schools like Andover. I thought it very striking that you should have welded together different nationalities, tempers, and different standards of wealth and culture, in such a harmonious whole. This is a great proof of what America can and will do for the world. If you can leaven this united mass with a better love for and appreciation of “godliness and the studies of good learning”,—which, I suppose, was the aim of old Eliphalet as well as of William of Wykeham,—you will be fit to lead the world. Only you must allow us, please, to go hand in hand with you.

I am reluctant to commit this to the post: I would so much sooner be with you in your study—or even better, have you here in mine, where words of criticism are understood in the sense in which they are spoken. I should not have written down this much except that you asked me to do so.

I regard your boarding schools as the best hope for America. I regard the classics, whether they live or die, as the best bit of education so far invented and organized. I regard my American hosts as my most kind friends, and wish them all a splendid new year.

Yours ever,

(Signed) M. J. RENDALL

Most of the masters I saw were eager and

vigorous men—less tired, I thought, than some of ours would be at the end of a summer term.

It is fair to add that I have Winchester chiefly in view in much of what I am saying, and Winchester is not an *average* school.

One point I left out is this. I thought the boys very responsive and quick; ready to catch a point and sympathetic in all things. I saw

no studied aloofness or unfriendliness anywhere.

I thought your letter to the Warden and Fellows exceedingly kind: they appreciated your writing immensely. I want to send you some etchings or a water-color of Winchester; but cannot find them at the moment. I hope to be successful soon.

M. J. R.



AN AIR VIEW OF ADAMS AND BISHOP HALLS

## DEATHS OF PROMINENT ANDOVER MEN

### DAVID YOUNG COMSTOCK

He was the son of Daniel Frost and Emily Young Comstock, and was born in Danbury, Conn., June 13, 1852. He prepared for college at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was graduated in 1869. He attended Princeton University one year, and graduated from Amherst in 1873. During the next year he taught in the Lonsdale, R. I., High School, and came to Phillips Academy in the fall of 1874. Upon leaving Andover in 1892 he was associate master of the newly established Hotchkiss School in Lakeville, Conn. His subsequent work was as principal of the St. Johnsbury Academy, Vt., and as teacher in the Fall River High School. He was the author of several Latin text-books and had acted as an adviser in literary matters to the firm of D. C. Heath & Co. He suffered severely in the Jamaica earthquake and never fully recovered from the shock. He died of pneumonia at Arlington, March 21, 1920.

**Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito**

—*Aeneid* 6. 95

This is probably the last line which Mr. Comstock quoted and translated from Vergil.

Only a few weeks before his death, he used it as the first article of what he called *My Fighting Creed*, a set of verses which he sent to some of his friends; and in homely phrase, grown familiar to us all through the war, but reflecting his own fortitude and humor, he rendered the line as follows:

"Never give in to life's set-backs, but  
'over the top' and face them!"

It was my good fortune to know David Young Comstock for two years as my teacher in Latin; for five years as a fellow teacher—both in Andover; for about eight months as a fellow student and traveler in Germany; and for almost forty-four years—from the day on which I first met him to the day on which he died—as a model citizen, a Christian gentleman, and a most loyal friend.

As a teacher of Latin he ranked among the foremost in the country, not only because he was thorough, accurate, clear, and forceful, but also because he saw, and made even dull or listless students see, the value of Latin for the study of other subjects, especially of English, in the use of which he was himself a rare master and exemplar.

Though he was always a strict disciplinarian, he was never unfair or unsympathetic, and never passed judgment before he had fully caught the student's point of view. No teacher ever gauged the intellectual caliber of his students more quickly than he, and this enabled him duly to anticipate certain of their difficulties and impart to them the necessary self-confidence. Nor did any teacher more instinctively and more correctly estimate the moral "habitus" of his students; and if this quickness of insight occasionally set an over-indulged son, as well as an over-indulgent parent against him, it almost always earned him the lasting gratitude of both, and not infrequently saved a young life from impending shipwreck.

As a fellow teacher, Comstock was a staunch and stimulating colleague, always resourceful and suggestive, no less intent upon raising the standard of true education than he was ready to oppose shams. No amount of work ever seemed to tire him out, either mentally or physically. Rest from the routine of duties meant for him only a change of activity.

With all these qualities and characteristics, however, Comstock would not have been the power for good that he was, in the class-room and out of it, if he had not been as richly gifted with sound commonsense and imperturbable humor, as he was free from pedantry and formalism. His interest in the pursuits of men outside his own profession was of an unusual range; his sympathy with the struggling, genuine and deep; his faith in the divine love made manifest in Christ through the gospel of universal brotherhood, as unwavering as it was simple.

The last thirteen years of our friend's life—since January fourteenth, 1907, when he lay buried for hours under the ruins of the earthquake at Kingston, Jamaica—were one long and most heroic fight for life. And though in common parlance we now record the fact that death defeated him in the body, weakened as this was by one illness and operation after another, who that knows the story of this severe struggle can doubt that his brave spirit has carried off the final victory over even the last of "life's set-backs"?

HEINRICH CONRAD BIERWIRTH, '79

Any one who was taught Latin by Mr. Comstock may well be grateful that his boyhood's lot was cast in Phillips Academy in that great teacher's days. A thorough foundation of grammar, the requirement of exactness, the demand for promptness of thought, insistence on rigorous clearness of distinctions,—all these admirable qualities of drill in what was then the centre and marrow of a

boy's education, were present in his teaching in the fullest measure. When his finger pointed at you, your whole mind was concentrated on saying "Indicative active perfect third plural", instantly, and on getting it right. A moment's hesitation meant the shifting of that finger toward somebody else, and a sense of failure. To many of us, the lively, almost fierce excitement of Commy's classroom was a stimulus that has left a deep influence on our whole life.

But Mr. Comstock was more than drill-master, before whose exacting methods for months the new boy's knees trembled as he rose to recite; he was a large-souled, friendly man, who believed in teaching boys as a great work worthy of a man. No leisurely doubt about the importance of what we were engaged in was ever permitted to enter our heads. And he cared earnestly for boys' life and character, and for the Academy, when these were being formed. These purposes, behind which lay a vital religious faith, were the source of all his procedure—his occasional sarcasm, his intensity of rapid questioning, his care for detail, as well as of his kindness to the sick and his pleasant humor, were the inspiration of his lovable heart.

JAMES HARDY ROPES, '85

Another of the Big Four has gone on to the Great Beyond—Comstock and Coy, Graves and McCurdy—the "Grand Quadumvirate" of thirty years ago who used to flank Dr. Bancroft on the platform of the old chapel every morning. With what awe did we each day look up to those men, who, in our eyes, were veritable intellectual giants—beings set apart and living on quite a different plane from the general run of humanity. Their sharp eyes, we felt sure, saw every wicked thought of our boyish hearts and even the boldest among us quailed before their terrible majesty.

Even more deep and lasting is the impression left upon the minds of those of us who had the privilege of studying Latin under Professor Comstock. The subject-matter was driven home with a vigor which made even the duldest and most unwilling mind at last comprehend. A taskmaster he was but withal a kind one, and no sting in his sharp questions or retorts left a pain that rankled. Certainly no one but a great teacher, one of the greatest in fact, could live on as he has in the warm regard of his old pupils.

HOLLON A. FARR, '91

David Y. Comstock was a prominent figure at the Hotchkiss School in its early years. When Prof. Edward G. Coy resigned the



chair of Greek in Phillips Andover to become the first Headmaster of Hotchkiss, Professor Comstock came with him as Associate Master. Together they organized the school which has grown into the present Hotchkiss, and the impress of their work remains to this day.

I remember Professor Comstock, first, as an enthusiastic and experienced school-master, thoroughly acquainted with the ideals, methods, and standards that had made Andover a great school. To this knowledge and experience he added a talent for details which proved very helpful in the completion and organization of the new school.

In the second place, he was justly famous as a teacher of Latin. I shall never forget the impression received from my first visit to his classroom. I had learned something of his understanding of pupils' difficulties, his thoroughness, and his attention to detail from his text book for beginners in Latin, which I admired; but even that had not prepared me for the amazing exhibition of teaching skill I saw that day. He once told me that he often lay awake nights thinking out the best ways of presenting this or that topic, and of making it stick!

He was a very genial, jovial, and witty colleague. He would button-hole one in the corridor to tell a funny story suggested by something or somebody he had just seen, and then pass on chuckling. Gatherings around his fire-side were frequent and merry.

H. G. BUEHLER

Headmaster of Hotchkiss School

I was a fledgling in the Faculty coop when I first met Professor Comstock. I was told that he was one of the three cocks of the walk — and the cockiest! Everybody seemed to give him seaway when he sailed in with wings outspread. I liked him at once. If he seized the mantle of authority in that company, there was ample justification of the seizure. We had no elaborate machinery of a Registrar's office to shape and label fact and fiction, we just had Comstock!

It was my good fortune to be ill on my arrival at the sybaritic English Commons. I say good fortune, because it brought the really big-hearted man to my bedside — and a bedside is a favorable place for the initiation of friendship. He took my hand, and what is more, he took my job till I got about. Shortly after that he rescued me from the patch-quilt tasks of the new-comer of those days and set me to work on the Latin Road, breaking stone for him. I had been covertly warned that he was critical, abrupt, and uncompromising with his underlings. Well, he was not any of these

with me. He merely smiled and handed me the class of 1894! Bless those boys, they did the trick for me! I did not teach in his way (I didn't know much of any way), but he patted me on the back, poked a bit of fun at me, and kept me moving.

One evening he dropped into my room and of course lighted on my copy of Professor Hale's *The Art of Reading Latin*. "That's the book that lambastes my First Latin Book," he said. "You are young, it may do you good, but my way works with me." That is it, his way worked with him. He was possessed to formulate, card-index, label every detail of class-room procedure in advance. Then he took a boy in his tongs, put him on an anvil, and hammered until boy and fact were welded together for good and all. Yet many a fearful youth discovered that the dreaded drill-sergeant of the class-room had a warm sympathy for honest effort and comfort for the hour of despondency. A shyster he could not endure; a bluffer was his abhorrence. He was not gentle when he suspected indolence, and he was not ungifted in suspicion; if he could not take his pupil into his confidence, he could at least put him under arrest. Students often uncannily surmised that it was not so much dislike of the fault committed that animated their teacher, as it was delight in the detection of the guilty one.

He was jealous of the reputation of the Academy and determined that its moral and intellectual standards should be set high and maintained at the elevation. No one has ever dared to say that he shirked a duty or that he was less exacting with himself than with his boys. If he could not endure a mistake, he likewise would not make one. He imparted to his boys a passion for accuracy and confidence in their accumulation of facts. "Get down to brass tacks", was a constant admonition, and the student often sat down with a painful consciousness of the tacks.

In Faculty meetings Professor Comstock was a lively participant. I can recall him coming in with that leather bag, from which the boys swore that he never parted even in his sleep, and out of which came the issues of life. We had to hear matters that concern janitors nowadays — or rather those to which even they are indifferent nowadays! — the sweeping of Latin Commons, the beds unmade last week, the windowpanes that had gone the way of frailty, the stuff the "Major" had given the boys for supper, the subversion of discipline by Mrs. Boarding-Mistress, etc. All this looks harmless enough, even deadly stupid, but not so when "Commy" handled it and Coy knitted his Olympian brows. We youngsters learned that these were inflam-

mable materials and that spontaneous combustion made things hot for a time. Boynton and I thought it great fun. Dr. Bancroft's ebullient humor was often the innocent cause of an incipient conflagration. The petty ponderings would prick him all over until he could not help emitting sparks that lit the sensitive gunpowder of Comstock or the slow-match of Coy. We used to wonder if we were to grow up some day to be real men like these, and now I feel rather uneasy as I conjecture

just what these youngsters of to-day are thinking behind those amiable masks.

It was an audacious task to follow a man who had made his posit on one of note in the country during the eighteen years of his incumbency, and I was grateful to Professor Comstock for the good words he spoke for me and the personal encouragement he gave me. And that was nearly twenty-eight years ago! He really was only a sojourner here after all!

C. H. FORBES

### FREDERIC E. WHITNEY, '99

Germantown Academy has met with a heavy loss in the death of a member of the faculty, Frederic E. Whitney, February 20th, of pneumonia.

Mr. Whitney was born in Lynn, Mass. Three years later his father died and his mother with her two children returned to Andover, Mass., her old home. Mr. Whitney was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, and Yale University, graduating from the latter institution in 1902 with the degree of Ph.B. For three years he taught in the High School at Putnam, Conn., and in 1905 came to Germantown Academy as teacher of science and mathematics. He soon proved himself to be a master of his subjects and a very successful teacher. When the new laboratory was built, Mr. Whitney took charge of the arrangement and equipment and soon brought the science department to a higher degree of efficiency than it had ever before reached. This standard has been maintained.

Mr. Whitney took an active part in all the interests of the school. He was always fond of athletic sports and aided in coaching the teams. He was the Germantown Academy

representative in the Inter-Academic Athletic Association. He was the faculty member on the staff of the *Academy Monthly*. He served as treasurer of the Belfry Club and for the last two years was chairman of the committee on discipline. In every phase of the work of the school Mr. Whitney showed his interest and devotion and proved himself worthy of the trust placed in him.

As teacher and friend, Mr. Whitney was a man of very high type. His thorough equipment, his interest in his work, his firm but kindly discipline, his happy disposition, his "camaraderie" won for him the respect and affection of faculty and students. His was a friendship which grew upon one as one knew more of his loyalty and worth, and each and every one of us feels a sense of personal loss. He lived a good life, a useful life, and while we grieve for his loss, we shall have joy in his memory.

Mr. Whitney was married in 1905 to Miss Ethel Burnette of Putnam, Conn. His widow, and a son and daughter survive him.—*Germantown Academy Monthly*

### RUFUS BABCOCK TOBEY, '74

Phillips Academy has reason to be grateful that Rufus Tobey was once a pupil in her halls, for without a single year's exception he was always thinking of her welfare and working for her betterment.

Especially in the years 1891-1893 he was a tower of strength in planning the re-endowment movement that led to the completion of Graves Hall, to the erection of Pemberton and Andover cottages, and to the beginning of funds for the gymnasium and for various foundations for teachers' salaries.

Again after Dr. Bancroft's death, he offered his own time and strength and all the equipment of his Boston office to raise a memorial to this well-beloved principal.

And as class agent in these later years he was enthusiastic and successful.

He entered the Academy a man grown, twenty-two years of age, after an extended mercantile career, and was at once a person of influence among his classmates.

Returning to Andover, after graduating from Amherst College, to enter the Theological Seminary, he identified himself with the musical interests of Phillips by directing the members of the Glee Club.

After pastorates in Massachusetts and Montana, in 1888 he became an associate of Dr. Charles A. Dickinson, P. A. 1872, in the conduct of Berkeley Temple in Boston, and for seven years did pioneer work along institutional church lines.

A midsummer night's walk over one of Boston's bridges brought home to him an inspiring thought that wrought itself out into





RUFUS B. TOBEY, '74  
Died January 6, 1920

service as the Boston Floating Hospital, and a memorial tablet on the beautiful and efficient boat testifies to his being the founder of this boon to suffering children.

A half-score of other humanitarian and

philanthropic enterprises have claimed all his later years, and he can be justly called a friend and helper of all classes of men and women. He acted as treasurer of the Mount Pleasant Home for Aged Men and Women at Roxbury, was founder of the Ingleside, a moral shelter for young girls who could not turn elsewhere for sympathy and direction, was an officer of the Howard Benevolent Society, which distributes food and money to needy families, was a director of The Watch and Ward Society, was Dr. Edward Everett Hale's right-hand man in his "Ten Times One Society", was president of The Memorial Trust that served cases not taken up by other societies, acted as a justice of the peace and notary public, doing effective work with the misguided and the wayward, with the unfortunate and with prisoners.

Such was his full, rich life, ever thinking of others. His last appearance in Andover was at the forty-fifth reunion of his class in June 1919, for which he had planned and labored as its executive secretary, and for this gathering he had prepared a class-book similar to the one he had compiled for a class meeting in 1914.

The lines of suffering were even then plainly marked upon his face and his steps were slow and feeble, but he showed an enthusiastic love for the school and an unbounded interest in all the movements of his classmates. And his tired frame found rest at last in his death at Middleboro on January 6, 1920, at the age of seventy years.

May Phillips ever hold in remembrance his devotion to her welfare.

### SIDNEY CLARK PEET

Sidney Clark Peet, for fifteen years in charge of track athletics at Phillips Academy, died at his home in Salem Street on Thursday, March 11. The funeral was held the following Saturday. Burial was in St. Augustine's cemetery, Andover.

For nearly two decades Sidney Peet was recognized throughout the East as one of the country's best track trainers and coaches. For fifteen years he was known to every undergraduate at Andover as a tireless worker in Andover's athletic cause, as a clean sportsman, and as a warm and courageous friend. After 1915 his work was not at the school, but he kept his residence in Andover, and so his genial personality was felt in the community up to the end. His brief illness and death came as a great shock to the hundreds of men and boys who knew him and esteemed him.

Sidney Peet was born in New York State fifty-eight years ago. As a boy he developed extraordinary ability as a runner; by the time

he was twenty-three he had an international reputation for physical endurance and skill. When his running days were over, he continued to follow the game he loved by helping Mike Murphy train several track teams at the University of Pennsylvania. It was Mr. Murphy, later famous at Yale, who sent Sid to Andover in 1900. From that year until 1906 Sid was employed by the undergraduate track managers; but in October, 1906, the trustees gave him an official appointment as track coach and trainer of all the Academy's athletic teams. He continued to fill these positions until 1915.

It would be impossible to fully explain all that Sid Peet accomplished in those fifteen years. Suffice it to say that he turned out an extraordinarily large number of winning track teams; that he trained the football elevens that beat Exeter eight times in succession; that he developed such individual stars as Billy Schick the sprinter, Charlie McLanahan and Bob





SIDNEY CLARK PEET

Gardner, sometime holders of world's pole-vault records; John Reed Kilpatrick, champion broad-jumper and all-American football end; Fred Daly, Yale football captain and coach of the Andover football team that last fall defeated Exeter 19 to 0; and Lincoln Prescott, point-winner and captain of the 1915 track team, the last track team, by the way, that won a victory from our New Hampshire rivals.

It can be said, also, that he won, through his kind-heartedness and sympathetic method of instruction, the affection of several generations of Andover athletes. His stalwart figure was a familiar one on the field at every game, and the school always linked him with the coach and the captain when cheers were called for. He was unsparing of himself in his efforts to develop winning teams, and he would watch a promising sprinter with the care which a mother gives her child.

Two years ago Sidney Peet became trainer at Bates College, Maine. In February he was forced to cancel his appointments at that institution and return to Andover because of an attack of influenza. He fought the disease for a number of days, but unsuccessfully. Complications set in, and on the morning of March 11th the end came. Sidney Peet the man is gone, but his personality will remain fresh for many and long years in the memories of all Andover alumni.

### The Three

Temples are built with scheme,  
Temples are built of stone,  
But faith in shadows of a dream  
Wanders, wanders alone.

Castles are placed on rock,  
Castles are reared by hand,  
But hope, too shy to speak or knock,  
Creeps through a listless land.

Pyramids stand for kings,  
Crowns and the dust-of fame,  
But love companions lowly things,  
And who knows when it came?

H. C. STEARNS

## General School Interests

### A Difficult Winter

During the past February the Academy Heating Plant underwent an exceedingly severe test, from which it emerged with only a few minor difficulties. Heavy falls of snow made it sometimes almost impossible to transport coal from the cars at the railroad siding to the Hill, and on one occasion at least the situation was relieved by volunteer laborers from among the students. In spite of the fact that Andover was on some days almost completely isolated through the failure of train and trolley service and the blocking of sidewalks, the school continued its functions without intermission or delay. Although there has been much sickness of a minor sort, there have been few serious cases of illness, and the School Physician has always had matters well under control.

### The Reconstructed Chapel

Work on the enlargement and reconstruction of the Stone Chapel has been going on during the winter term, although somewhat delayed by unforeseen accidents. The outer walls have now been entirely filled in, and, from the exterior, the building seems complete. The task of finishing the interior woodwork and plastering is now well in hand, and it is expected that everything will be ready for use at Commencement. The Chapel will then have a capacity greater by at least two hundred than it had before.

### Andover's Ambulance Record

The following letter, signed by Mr. Henry D. Sleeper, Head of the American Ambulance Corps, was recently sent to the Academy, and gives in some detail the story of the Ford ambulance sent by the school early in the World War to the assistance of the Allies:—

American Field Service in France  
Service Automobiles Americains  
aux

Armées Françaises

To the Students of Phillips Academy:

Remembering very gratefully the debt the Field Service owes to your interest in its effort, we are sending you this brief story of the work directly accomplished through your generous contribution.

Ambulance Number 127 was sent in in April, 1915, to Section Sanitaire Number 3, operating in Alsace with *Postes-de-secours* at Hartmansweilerkopf and Wittbach; in Lorraine, at Verdun on the right bank of the Meuse, with *postes* at Bray; at Pont-a-

Mousson with *postes* in the Bois de Pretre. In December, 1916, having been returned to Paris for repairs, this ambulance was assigned to a detachment of cars sent to the Vosges Mountains, where it evacuated wounded over roads never previously traversed by automobiles and where it completed a service of nearly two years and a half with the French Armies. The preceding passage is taken from the "Certificate of Service".

In our files at headquarters from which this record was taken we have all such data concerning the day's work of our ambulances at the front as was available through correspondence with the French authorities of the Service, our chiefs of sections, and individual drivers. For many reasons, however, it has proved difficult and sometimes impossible to secure complete information. Often a car destined for a certain place met some mishap on its first journey, and, after being returned and repaired at its base, had to be transferred to meet a need in some section other than that originally intended. During periods of great military action, when cars were constantly requiring reconstruction their placements and drivers were, for efficiency's sake, necessarily changed and the thread of their story thereby temporarily lost. While we endeavored to have the drivers communicate directly with the donors, they often failed to do so, through too much modesty regarding either their achievement or their ability to write interestingly. In almost every instance, the cars have served in more places than the *postes* mentioned in our files. The fact that our thousand or more ambulances carried over five hundred thousand wounded during the war is perhaps the most satisfactory evidence of their constant activity.

Subsequent to the signing of the Armistice, we have been able, in many of our sections, to help in the provisioning and rehabilitation of devastated towns and villages. Now that the United States Army Ambulance Service is being demobilized, Colonel Percy L. Jones, Chief of Service, has recommended to the U. S. Army Headquarters that such cars as are still in condition shall continue to be used in the task of reintegration in northern France and Belgium. If this intention should for any reason prove impracticable of fulfillment it is hoped that these cars may be put to some similar use.

We very much wish you might realize something of the gratitude so often expressed to the drivers of these cars by the Frenchmen they carried—and in many instances also, in

letters written by their families to our own headquarters. The French Ministry of War has recently requested us to convey to the donors of the Field Service cars their appreciation of the great practical benefit the contribution served.

In behalf of our own administration, may I assure you we quite appreciate the fact that, without your co-operation, the purpose of the Service could not have been accomplished.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed)

HENRY D. SLEEPER  
Dir. A. F. S. Hdqs.

### Supplement to Andover's War Record

Facts are being gathered for a supplement to Andover's War Record, as published in Dr. Fuess's *Phillips Academy, Andover, in the Great War* (Yale University Press, 1919). This supplement, which will be printed on sheets of convenient size for enclosing in the original volume, will contain the records of all Andover men in the military and naval service of the United States in the World War whose names were not included in the list as first published. It will also include corrections of errors and accounts of all those who were decorated or cited. All information of a kind suitable for use in this supplement should be sent to Claude M. Fuess, Andover, Massachusetts.

It is the intention of the Trustees to place in the proposed Memorial Bell Tower a list, in some permanent form, of all Andover alumni who entered the military or naval service of their country from April 6, 1917, to November 11, 1918. It would be most unfortunate to have any names omitted, through carelessness or indifference, from this Roll of Honor. For this reason, as well as for that indicated above, the alumni are urged to cooperate with the school authorities by forwarding any data relating to war veterans immediately to Andover.

### Phillips Club Talks

The Phillips Club has endeavored during the past two terms to bring before the faculty and its guests men qualified to speak on the situation in Europe, each dealing with that country with which he is most familiar. Because of illness several lectures have had to be canceled. The speakers were Dr. George Foote Moore of Harvard, Dr. Kircopp Lake of Harvard, Dr. William Scott Ferguson of Harvard, and President Ernest Riggs of Euphrates College, of Harpoot, Turkey. These speakers and those of the fall term have dealt with the problems of Central Europe, giving an historical background, the present situa-

tion, and outlining, wherever possible, the probable solution of the present difficulties. The talks have all been interesting and valuable, and the members of the Phillips Club are indebted to Mr. Moorehead for his skill and zeal in making up a fine program.

### Address by Coningsby Dawson

On the evening of Tuesday, January 6, Lieutenant Coningsby Dawson, author of *Carry On!*, *The Glory of the Trenches*, and other books on the World War, spoke in the Academy Chapel on the general subject of *After War Problems*. He told many anecdotes from his own personal experiences at the front, and stirred his audience by a picture of German devastation in Northern France. It was his contention that America must be constantly on guard against Germany as a commercial and industrial rival, and must see to it that her power for evil is not allowed to grow.

### Work of the Department of Archaeology

Mr. Warren K. Moorehead, Curator of the Archaeological Department, has recently returned from a two months' trip to the South and West, in the course of which he visited museums in several states and carried on some interesting researches in Texas. Mr. Moorehead addressed a meeting of the Alabama Anthropological Association held in Montgomery in the latter part of January, and also accompanied a field party which went out to inspect certain mounds, earthworks, and village sites.

The officials of the State of Maine are greatly pleased with the several thousand specimens presented by the Andover Department to the state museum at Augusta. They have agreed to cooperate this summer with the Phillips Academy expedition to Maine, which will make a survey of such regions of the state as have not yet been explored.

Several states have now placed upon their statute books laws against the carrying on without permission of archaeological explorations on the part of outside institutions, and it is now necessary for a museum contemplating research work to make an arrangement with the authorities of the state within whose boundaries it proposes to make its investigations.

### Music Notes

Owing to the building operations in connection with the enlarging of the chapel, it has been necessary to dispense with the usual public musical activities during the first two terms of the present year. Meanwhile, how-



ever, the usual choir of fifty has been rehearsing regularly upon its Sunday anthems, glee club numbers, and in preparation for the joint concerts with Bradford Academy. The orchestra, also, has rehearsed at least once a week, studying this year Haydn's Symphony in C Major (The London Symphony) and selections from Wagner's *Meistersinger*. The spring term promises to be a very active one with the annual Andover-Exeter concert, to be held in Andover this year, the concert by the orchestra with the annual prize competition in quartette singing, the two concerts with Bradford Academy, one at Bradford and one at Andover, at which the programme will consist of Part I of Haydn's *Seasons* together with miscellaneous numbers, and a re-dedicatory recital by M. Bonnet of St. Eustache, Paris, on the evening before his departure for France, June 4th. The organ is in process of reconstruction, and it is hoped the installation will be completed about June first.

#### Mr. Elias B. Bishop Named as Judge

Mr. Elias B. Bishop, '88, a member of the Andover Board of Trustees, was recently nominated by Governor Coolidge as a judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts. Judge Bishop thus now occupies the place once held by his distinguished father, Judge Robert R. Bishop, who was also for many years a member of the Board of Trustees and for some time its chairman.

#### Sunday Services

Several changes were necessary in the appointments for visiting preachers during the winter term. Rev. John X. Miller of India spoke at Vespers on February 8. Professor James Hardy Ropes, '85 of Harvard, a member of the Phillips Board of Trustees, was the preacher at both services on February 29. On March 14, owing to an accident in the heating apparatus of the chapel, the services were held at the South Church. Bishop Edwin H. Hughes of the Boston area of the Methodist Church, preached at the morning service to the combined congregations. The ready hospitality of the minister and people of the South Church on this occasion was much appreciated, and the fact was recalled that for many years in the early days of the school, both faculty and students were regular attendants at the South Church during the ministry of the Rev. Johathan French. The preacher at both services in the chapel on March 21, was Professor Henry Hallam Tweedy '87, of the Yale Divinity School.

For the first service of the spring term the enlarged chapel will be available, though it

will be some weeks before the organ is set up. The arrangements for pulpit, choir, and organ will be the same as before. Improvements have been made in the hallways back of the pulpit.

#### Academy Preachers for the Spring Term

- |           |   |
|-----------|---|
| April 11. | Mr. Stackpole and Dr. Stearns.  |
| April 18. | (Morning) Professor Henry Wilder Foote of Harvard Divinity School.    |
| April 25. | President J. Ross Stevenson, D.D., of Princeton Theological Seminary. |
| May 2.    | Mr. Stackpole and Dr. Stearns.  |
| May 9.    | Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D. D., '75, of Brooklyn, N. Y.                 |
| May 16.   | Rev. E. T. Sullivan of Newton Centre.                                 |
| May 23.   | Rev. John Herman Randall, D.D., of New York City.                     |
| May 30.   | (Morning) Edward H. Hume, M. D., of "Yale in China".                  |
| June 6.   | Mr. Stackpole and Dr. Stearns.  |
| June 13.  | (Morning) Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, D. D., of Boston.             |
| June 20.  | (Morning) Mr. Stackpole.  |

The preacher of the Baccalaureate Sermon on the afternoon of June 13, will be Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, D. D., of New York City.

#### Faculty Notes

Dr. Howard Church, head of the German Department at Phillips Academy, visited Wesleyan University on February 20, and inspected the German Department of that institution. Each year, Wesleyan, like many other universities, invites a number of well-known educators to call on the classes of the various departments and to make official written reports, criticism favorable or unfavorable, on what they find.

Athletics at Phillips were organized at an early date, and the past years have seen an honorable array of contests with various rivals. Mr. Quinby, at present the baseball coach and secretary of the Alumni Fund, is planning to write an account of these years and has been compiling his material for some time. He hopes to have the book out in the fall.

Mr. Warren K. Moorehead recently gave an illustrated talk before the Maine Historical Society in Portland, on the importance of archaeological work in the state of Maine.

Dr. Carl E. Guthe left in February on a trip to Yucatan and other sections of Central America in the interests of archaeological research. He expects to be gone about three months. On his return he and Dr. Kidder will

resume excavation in the Pecos ruins in New Mexico.

Dr. Claude M. Fuess presided over a meeting in Andover on March 7 in the interests of the Near East Relief Fund. He also spoke on April 10 at Abbot Academy.

Mr. James C. Graham has written a series of short stories dealing with student life at Phillips Academy. They will shortly be published by the Houghton Mifflin Company under the title *It Happened at Andover*.

Mr. M. W. Stackpole conducted the Sunday evening service at Milton Academy on February 1. On March 14, he spoke at the Sunday afternoon service at Bradford Academy. On the afternoon of March 19, Mr. Stackpole gave an address to the Andover school children of the seventh and eighth grades on "Patriotism through Service."

Professor Forbes was the speaker at the alumni dinner at Philadelphia, March 5th. As president of the Brown University Teach-

ers' Association, he presided at the annual meeting in Providence, R. I., on March 13th. At Harvard University, February 14th, he read a paper on *What Is the Good of Latin?* As a member of a Town Committee, he spoke at the annual town meeting in behalf of a plan for an extensive development of a new community center, with Town House, Library, and War Memorial.

#### Dr. Stearns's Appointments

Jan.	11	Preaching, The Hill School.
Jan.	18	Preaching, Middlebury College.
Feb.	8	Preaching, Amherst Agricultural College.
Feb.	15	Address, "The Value of the Classics", Century Club and Pas-saic Club.
Mar.	19	Address, Girard College, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mar.	28	Preaching, at Yale.
Mar.	29	Address, "The Religion of the Boy", Yale Divinity School.

### To the Twentieth Century in his Twenty-first Year

Your boyhood's done; you stagger from your teens

A truant lad with battered eyes and lips.  
Go back to school; if nothing intervenes,  
You can be taught with words as well as whips.

Your boyhood's done; and now why shouldn't you

Pay your old tutor for these last five years?  
Live like a sportsman all your manhood through  
And earn a decent place among your peers!

H. C. STEARNS

## Athletics

The hockey team did not have a good season. Ice conditions were poor, despite the cold weather, and the members did not get together for team play as in some years. The game with Exeter saw a New Hampshire victory, won with ease largely by the skill of Lamont. For Phillips the best work was done by Bishop, whose goal-tending was of an exceptional excellence.

Jan.	7	Andover 3, vs. Wakefield High 2.
Jan.	10	Andover 1, vs. Newton High 1.
Jan.	14	Andover 4, vs. Merrimack Valley Country Club 1.
Jan	17	Andover vs. Brookline High (post-poned.)

Jan	21	Andover 6, vs. Melrose High 0.
Jan	24	Andover 1, vs. Harvard Freshmen 5.
Jan.	31	Andover 4, vs. M. I. T. Freshmen 1.
Feb.	4	Andover 2, vs. Harvard Second 4.
Feb.	7	Andover 2, vs. Exeter 4.

The swimming team again had a fine year. Its meet with the Yale Freshmen was lost by a large score, due to the three victories of one member of the Yale team. Captain Anderson in the plunge continued his custom of winning his event, usually by making a new tank record; since he could not exceed the seventy-five feet of the tank, he began to smash the time records for distance. He will leave be-



THE BASKETBALL TEAM



THE SWIMMING TEAM



hind him at graduation in June a fine record both as an athlete and as a scholar. In the other events Pole, Colgate, and Draper were the chief reliance for Phillips and did their parts in dependable regularity. The divers were not so good as the rest of the squad.

The meet with Exeter, the first ever held in this sport, was staged, or rather pooled at Exeter. It resulted in a victory for the Andoverians, Exeter winning but two first places. Stilwell, our second-string plunger, reaped the result of several years of steady effort and won the plunge against Anderson, setting up a new mark for the Exeter tank.

The season's scores follow:—

Jan.	28	Andover 44, vs. English High 9.
Jan.	31	Andover 43, vs. M. I. T. '23, 10.
Feb.	7	Andover 43, vs. Brookline 10.
Feb.	14	Andover 17, vs. Yale '23, 36.
Feb.	25	Andover 44, vs. Harvard '23, 9.
Feb.	28	Andover 41, vs. Huntington 12.
Mar.	13	Andover 33, vs. Exeter 20.

Basketball in its second year of restoration, produced under the coaching of Mr. Roth of the faculty the best team that has ever represented the blue. Its passing was unusually effective and in nearly every game was responsible for the easy victories. In the game against the Harvard Freshmen at Cambridge the team was worried by the changed floor and beaten. The most exciting games were against Cushing Academy which sent up a team that had not suffered a defeat; against Dean Academy, when an overtime period was necessary and the result decided by a wonderful basket from the center of the gymnasium and against Exeter. In this, the first basketball game between the two rivals, Exeter held the advantage until near the end of the game; then our team, which had expected an easy victory and had in consequence seemingly forgotten how to play the passing game, got together and tied the score and then drew away to a safe margin. The game with Worcester Academy was scheduled for an earlier date, but was postponed because of the coal situation and played the Wednesday after the Exeter game. It was close and clean and brought considerable satisfaction to the Andover boys, since last year Phillips had lost.

The members of the team were: Correa, l.f.; Riley, Tillson, r.f.; McDonald, Mulcahy, c.; Munger, l.f.; Burbridge, r.g., and their work as individuals and as a team has been so good that it seems almost improper to pick out any individuals as of especial merit.

The schedule and scores are as follows:

Jan.	10	Andover 47, vs. Reading High 11.
Jan.	17	Andover 36, vs. Tufts 2nd, 16.

Jan.	24	Andover 29, vs. N. H. State '23, 13.
Jan.	31	Andover 40, vs. Cushing Academy 30.
Feb.	7	Andover 53, vs. Tufts '23, 19.
Feb.	14	Andover 37, vs. Harvard '23, 17.
Feb.	18	Andover 20, vs. Harvard '23, 28.
Feb.	28	Postponed.
Mar.	6	Andover 32, vs. Dean Academy 31.
Mar.	17	Andover 22 vs. Worcester 18.
Mar.	13	Andover 31, Exeter 26.

### Baseball Prospects, 1920

A large squad of candidates for the baseball team have been practising in the gymnasium under the direction of Coach Quinby since the beginning of the winter term, and though the floor space is limited and the time allotted even more so, satisfactory progress has been made. Thirty men have been retained to report at the opening of the spring term, as follows:

Pitchers: Captain Smith, I. Wight, January, Bemis, McDonald, Koehler, Parker, Fritchman.

Catchers: Faeth, King, Sellman, Bordage, Cleveland.

Outfield: Weed, O. Jackson, Sanders, Allen, Lucas.

Infield: Clough, Manning, Bernardin, Correa, Case, Nichols, D. Wight, J. Mulcahy, Pfaffmann, McCormick.

Of the above, Captain Smith, I. Wight and Bemis, pitchers, were on last year's squad, and with the new material, the prospects for a strong pitching staff are excellent. All the catchers are new men, but have done good work indoors, and the receiving end should be well taken care of. Four men have been retained at first base, of whom Mulcahy and Pfaffmann were on last year's squad, but from present indications they will have to hustle to beat out the two new men.

Of the six outfielders only Weed has worn an Andover uniform; he played on the informal team three years ago, before entering the service, and the other candidates are all green. Of the infield candidates seven have been kept, of whom Clough, last year's second baseman, is the only veteran. Scott of last year's team is also in school, but has not been out because of illness; he probably will report when the spring term opens. From present indications the team should be fairly strong defensively, but probably not strong hitters; if this weakness can be partly overcome by speed and aggressiveness, a better than average team should result. The schedule follows:

Saturday	April	17	Lowell Textile.
Wednesday	"	21	Tufts Freshmen.
Saturday	"	24	Cushing Academy.
Wednesday	"	28	Westbrook Seminary.
Saturday	May	1	Harvard 2nd
Wednesday	"	5	New Hampshire State Freshmen.
Saturday	"	8	Harvard Freshmen.
Wednesday	"	12	Groton at Groton.
Saturday	"	15	Dean Academy.
Wednesday	"	19	M. I. T. Freshmen.
Saturday	"	22	Yale Freshmen.
Wednesday	"	26	Huntington School.
Saturday	"	29	Worcester Academy at Worcester.
Wednesday	June	2	Holy Cross Freshmen.
Saturday	"	5	Dartmouth Freshmen.
Wednesday	"	9	Boston College 2nd.
Saturday	"	12	Exeter.

Track work was handicapped by weather conditions, and the running track in the gymnasium is not suited for racing. Nevertheless some progress was made in the development of runners. The relay team was badly defeated in the Boston Athletic Association meet by Exeter, and in a practice meet with

the Huntington School, Phillips was a poor second; the score, Huntington 42, Andover 26.

The wrestling team had a poor season. Several meets had to be given up because of sickness and impossible traffic conditions. Insignias were awarded to Captain Scott, Manager Scheide, Tuttle, Ames, Duffy, Blodgett, Patten, Underhill, Royce, Crosby, and Manager Atwood.

The schedule follows:

Andover vs. Tabor (cancelled).  
Andover 11, vs. M. T. I. Freshmen, 10.  
Andover 17, vs. Tufts Varsity, 3.  
Andover vs. Harvard Varsity (cancelled).  
Andover vs. Harvard Freshmen (cancelled).  
Andover vs. Yale Freshmen (cancelled).

In Club basketball, the Romans, after a hard fight won the championship. The club teams play under a heavy handicap. Required work and the use of the floor by the school team leave but a short time for actual play and none for real practice. The members of the club teams deserve credit for the quality of basketball and for the spirit that they showed in sticking to the game under adverse conditions.

### Enough

We pass each other every day;  
Into each other's eyes we frown,  
As if we tried so hard to say:  
"There goes the paltriest man in town!"

Oh, he thinks he knows me, it seems,  
And I judge him an open chart. . .  
But maybe in his mind are dreams,  
And maybe songs are in my heart. . .

H. C. STEARNS

## Undergraduate Interests

### Meetings of the Society of Inquiry

Jan. 11. Stereopticon Lecture on the History of Phillips Academy, by Dr. C. M. Fuess of the faculty.

Jan. 18. Moving pictures showing the activities of the New York Boys' Club and especially of the William Carey Summer Camp for Boys, on Long Island, with address by J. Hamilton Lewis, the Camp Director, a former Andover student.

Jan. 25. Address by Dr. Stearns on "Men Who Have Won".

Feb. 1. Semi-annual business meeting with reports, discussion, and election of officers. The following officers for the second half-year were elected: President, F. M. Crosby, '20;

Vice-President, W. A. Kemp, '21; Secretary, R. R. Hannum '22; Treasurer, W. C. Lewis '22.

Feb. 8. Address on Religious Conditions and Educational Work in South India by Rev. John X. Miller (Andover Seminary '03).

Feb. 22. Stereopticon Lecture on Palestine, by Mr. Stackpole, School Minister.

Feb. 29. Annual visit of the Hampton Quartette from Hampton Institute, Va., with a talk on the work of the Institute by Lieutenant Scott.

Mar. 7. Student meeting with discussion on "The Best Kind of School Loyalty".

Mar. 14. Talk by Mr. Frank L. Quinby '99, Secretary of the Alumni Fund and coach

of the baseball team. Mr. Quinby's subject was: "Experiences as an Athletic Instructor Among French Soldiers".

Two meetings of especial interest during the spring term will be an address by Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell on April 12, upon his work in Labrador, and a stereopticon lecture by Dr. Edward H. Hume on May 30, upon the work of "Yale in China".

### Society of Inquiry Finances

#### RECEIPTS

Balance after closing 1918-19 accts.	\$125.35
Advertising on Blotters	43.00
Pledges paid in	636.01

\$804.36

#### EXPENDITURES

Letters to new men	11.99
Reception to new men	50.10
Blotters for notices of speakers	44.00
Printing of cards, etc.	29.20
Booklets for Bible Study	5.25
Autos for Jail singers	14.00
Autos for Exeter delegation	25.00
Nat'l and State Y. M. C. A	50.00
Speakers and meetings	62.82
Piano tuning	2.00
Toward Academy "Movies"	200.00

\$494.36

Balance March 29, 1920	310.00
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\$804.36

### Bible and Discussion Groups

The program of weekly Bible and Discussion Groups for the winter term was published in the January *Bulletin*. The enrollment at the beginning of the term was a total of 179, a canvass of the school having been made by representatives of the Society of Inquiry. Dr. Stearns was able to begin the meetings of his group soon after February 1. The other groups were maintained, except for occasional interruptions on account of sickness, throughout the term with meetings Sunday noons. The groups led by Dr. Stearns, Mr. Benton, and Mr. L. C. Newton studied the Life and Teachings of Christ; those led by Mr. Tower and Mr. Sides took up various Student Problems; Mr. Hinman dealt with such great characters of Church history as St. Paul, St. Augustine, St. Francis, and Savonarola; and in Mr. Stackpole's group there was consideration

of the choice of an occupation with discussion of business, public service, and the leading professions in the light of Christian ideals.

The actual attendance showed a considerable shrinkage in comparison with the enrollment, especially as the term advanced. But last term there were several special reasons to help account for this in addition to the usual tendency of many boys to relax in purely voluntary activities after the initial stimulus of novelty has diminished. However it is estimated that an average attendance of about 50 percent of the enrollment was maintained.

### Near East Relief Drive

In connection with the canvass for the Near East Relief Fund, two addresses were given in the chapel on Tuesday, March 9. The first was a brief talk at the chapel service by President Riggs of Euphrates College, Harpoot, Turkey. The second was a very interesting stereopticon lecture by Rev. William F. English, Jr., Massachusetts Secretary for Near East Relief. Sixteen members of the Student Council made the collections through the dormitories and houses. At the close of the winter term \$377.26 had been paid in by 256 contributors. Additional gifts were made by members of the faculty.

### Vespers Offerings

The nine Vespers offerings received during the winter term amounted to \$127.78, or an average of \$14.20 per Sunday. One offering of \$14.41 was devoted to a scholarship in the boys' school conducted by Rev. John X. Miller of Pasumalai, in South India. The present balance on hand from the Vespers offerings is \$384.02.

In addition to the above, a special chapel collection was taken up in March toward the annual \$100 scholarship which is maintained by the school at Hampton Institute, Virginia. This collection amounted to about \$59.00. The balance will be made up in the spring term.

### Radio Club

The Radio Club, which, for obvious reasons, was not allowed to flourish during war days, has recently been revived and now has a membership of about thirty. The club has a full wireless apparatus, with which messages can be received and sent, and much interest is being displayed in the various demonstrations.



## Alumni Interests

### The Philadelphia Dinner

The Phillips Academy Alumni Association of Philadelphia happened to strike about the worst night of a bad winter for its annual "get together" meeting. As a result, only about thirty men were on hand on the evening of March 5th to greet Professor Forbes, who kindly came all the way from Andover as a representative of the Academy; but they tried to make up in good-fellowship and enthusiasm what they lacked in numbers. The meeting was held at the Belgravia Hotel. After an excellent dinner, the men adjourned to the hotel parlor, where Professor Forbes spoke on teaching problems of the present time, especially as affecting Andover. He invited

intimate inquiries of those present and discussed the numerous questions which showed the intense interest of the old Andover men. Captain R. S. Tarr, class of '60, followed with interesting reminiscences of Andover at the time of the Civil War. The meeting closed with a brief business session, at which the following officers were elected: President, Walter L. Murphy '68; vice-president, William S. Wadsworth '87; secretary, Horace O. Wells '92; executive committee: George L. Herrick '69, Seneca Egbert '80, Herman V. Ames '84, Joseph W. Lucas '85, Laurence T. Bliss '91, Harry B. Hickman '94, William H. McCarthy '07, Henry N. Merritt '08, Sydney Thayer, Jr., '15.

H. C. WELLS, Secretary

## Graduate Interests

### Class Reunions

This is the year for reunions to be held in Andover at Commencement time, by the classes of 1865, 1870, 1875, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895, 1900, 1905, 1910, and 1915. Nearly all of these classes have held successful reunions in the past, and it is expected that they will return this year in still larger numbers and to even more enjoyable reunions.

Commencement day is Friday, June 18. The dormitories will be open for the accommodation of alumni without charge on the afternoon of Thursday, the 17th. Meals will be served for a nominal charge at the school Dining Hall at the regular meal hours, and at the grill of the Peabody House, à la carte, at other hours.

The general calendar of Commencement week will be found on another page. Each class, however, makes out its reunion program in accordance with its own wishes, and information regarding these will be sent to the members of each returning class by its secretary.

### Reunion of the Class of '90

The class of 1890 is planning to hold this Commencement an enthusiastic thirtieth reunion, which a large number of the members have already promised to attend. For this occasion Dr. Alfred Johnson of Brookline is preparing a class book, which will contain a great deal of interesting material, including a history of the class and its activities and short accounts of each member, together with many cuts from photographs. This volume will, it

is hoped, be ready for distribution in June.

Dr. Johnson wishes to announce that, although this class book is already in press, there is still time to add any recent information, especially concerning the war work of any members of the class. Such data, whether about members or their sons, should be sent at once to Dr. Johnson, 36 Monmouth Street, Brookline, Massachusetts.

### Society Reunions

On Saturday, February 28, a large number of former members of Phillips gathered for the society reunions. Their number was larger than in past years, and from all accounts the meetings were valuable to both the present members of the societies and to the graduates who returned. It is hoped that each year may bring back an increasing number. Those present were as follows:

K. O. A.

Robert P. Peckett, Jr., ex-'21, M. A. Seabury '05, G. H. Low, Jr., '06, John N. Jordan '04, James H. Smith, Jr., '18, George R. Bailey '19, Franklin W. Dowling ex-'19, Chas. Minot Dole '19, H. S. Cheney '90, H. C. Stearns '11, E. S. English '18, Norman Dodd '18, Worth English ex-'18, N. O. Robinson '18, C. S. Morrill ex-'20, Allan D. Parker '05, T. H. Scribner '09, James C. Sawyer '90, Ralph P. Hanes '16, Stuart H. Otis '18, C. E. Bailey '18, H. Livingston Paul '18, Bromwell Ault '18, Philip L. Reed '02, E. H. Eckfeldt, Jr., '18, Chas. A. Hull '06, M. W. Fletcher '19, Alfred E. Stearns '90, C. H. Forbes.

## A. U. V.

S. P. Moorehead '18, F. W. Gilchrist ex-'22, H. Marshall '19, G. B. Gallagher ex-'20, E. G. Selden '19, F. S. Young '19, C. R. Thompson '19, R. U. MacDonald '18, R. P. Breed '19, H. O. Tappan '19, D. F. Carpenter '17, G. Neville '18, E. A. Carter '05, W. Moore '14, M. J. Curran '16, D. S. Smith '18, J. C. Graham.

## P. A. E.

A. Freeman, George H. Hewett '19, K. B. Bolton ex-'19, H. Cross '06, Victor M. Tyler '94, Walter S. Cross '00, Robert Martin '19, W. C. Chrisholm '15, J. W. Weber '16, H. M. Phillips '17, H. W. Marshall '18, W. E. Stevenson '18, Fred J. Daly '07, Playford Boyle '19, G. P. Marshall '18, R. F. Stolz '17, A. P. Thompson '92, Arthur J. Young '97, J. H. Ropes '85, Frank O'Brien '02, Bartlett H. Hayes, Robert R. Bishop '15.

## P. B. X.

S. W. Tyler '91, F. E. Newton '93, G. W. Hinman '94, H. T. Capen '05, D. E. Meeker '04, A. B. Darling '12, H. Webster '12, A. O. Barker '13, R. Daley '14, W. P. Ryan '14, M. Taylor '14, V. Likens '14, D. Campbell '15, G. Flynn '15, J. Guppy '15, F. Hartley, Jr., '15, T. Ashley '16, P. Doolin '16, T. Fitzgerald '16, C. Gleason '16, M. Heard '16, R. Williamson '16, C. Boltwood '17, A. Jones '17, W. W. Russell '17, D. Wolfe '17, D. Townley '17, A. Kent '18, L. S. Martin '18, G. V. Smith '18, H. C. Smith '18, E. Stover '18, R. Randolph '18, C. Eddy '19, F. Higgins '19, E. D. Richmond, Jr., '19, G. Scammon '19, C. F. Smith '19, R. F. Decker '10, R. Jones '14, W. J. Murray '14.

## P. L. S.

Wallace Holden '10, R. B. Neiley '15, J. L. Phillips, L. Flynn '17, E. Holden '19, O. C. Mosman '19, Broderick Haskell '18, M. S. Thompson '18, J. R. Atterbury '19, S. B. Neiley '18, E. C. Wilson '19, M. H. Brewster '19, W. C. Gray '18, E. H. Cummings '19, George F. French '97, G. M. Phillips '18, F. G. Clement '19.

## F. L. D.

E. F. Davis '19, E. F. Jones ex-'20, L. B. Tuttle ex-'20, C. S. Jopp ex-'22, W. B. Purinton '18, T. L. Belt '19, H. W. Cooley '17, R. B. Miles '17, D. F. Brown '18, F. H. Flanders '19, J. W. Gault '13, A. P. Davis '17, G. C. Gross ex-'19, T. P. Andrew '17, R. A. Lumpkin '17, O. M. Whipple '19, W. F. Young ex-'20, W. H. Waring '13, J. T. Callahan '14, T. C. Sherman '12, C. C. Baker '17, F. Barnard '16, J. K. Davis '19, G. P. Temple ex-'21, F. Durfee '17.

## A. G. C.

Allan F. Kitchel '05, William F. Flagge '08, Walter H. Snell '09, William H. Woolverton '09, Henry W. Hobson '11, Hugh Harbison '10, Winthrop H. Smith '12, Knight B. Owen '12, E. G. Crossman '13, Robert S. Cook '13, Lincoln F. Prescott '15, George F. Reynolds '16, Donald Falvey '16, Thomas H. Joyce '17, William C. Roberson '18, Samuel B. Irwin '18, Roger M. Woolley '18, Mitchell Gratwick '18, John O. Stubbs '17, Donald C. Starr '18, Frederick M. Smith, Jr., '18, John G. Winchester '19, Hayden N. Smith '19, John W. Johnston '19, J. R. Kingman ex-'20, Wayland Vaughan '19, Hall Kirkham '19, G. S. Baldwin, Jr., '17, Carl N. Lindsay '15, Powers Hapgood '17, William Cushman '18, Richard Chute '18, A. R. Benner.

## E. D. P.

Paul N. Anderson '18, P. Quealy '19, Phillip Herrick '18, L. W. Wiley '19, P. F. Clifford '19, S. P. Voorhees ex-'21, J. S. Gordon '19.

## Phillipians in College

## CORNELL

D. W. Brown: "A" grade, English, Biology.  
J. W. Borman: "A" grade, English; "B" grade, Mathematics and Chemistry.

## DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

G. R. Scammon, "B" grade, French.  
P. K. Swartz: "A" grade, German and Mathematics; "B" grade, Greek, English, Chemistry.  
P. W. Wanamaker: "B" grade, Mathematics.  
G. H. Broadley: "B" grade, Latin, French, Spanish.  
M. W. Fletcher: "B" grade, Latin, English, French, Spanish, Mathematics.  
C. H. Jones, Jr.: "A" grade, Mathematics, "B" grade, English, French, Spanish.  
W. L. Jones: "A" grade, Mathematics, Chemistry; "B" grade, English.  
J. L. Miles: "A" grade, Mathematics, Chemistry; "B" grade, English, Physics.  
R. M. Oxley: "A" grade, Latin, German; "B" grade, French, Biology.  
B. Palmer: "B" grade, English, Mathematics.  
J. M. Reed: "B" grade, English, French.

## WILLIAMS COLLEGE

J. Cornwall: "A" grade, Physics; "B" grade, Greek, French.  
E. E. Lyles: "B" grade, Mathematics.

## YALE COLLEGE

RANKING SCHOLARS OF CLASS OF 1922, FIRST HALF YEAR  
Second Rank: H. A. Haring, C. MacMillan, S. H. Miller, R. G. Page, H. W. Walton.



THE CLASS OF 1890 AT THE TIME OF THEIR GRADUATION



## CLASS OF 1923

First Rank: J. C. Dann, A. L. Russel, W. F. Vaughan.

Second Rank: D. P. Colburn, J. S. Gordon, B. B. Murdock, H. N. Smith, T. V. Watseka.

## SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL

## CLASS OF 1923

First Rank: J. T. Houk.

Second Rank: G. R. Bailey, W. L. Leach, W. H. Meyer, C. S. Parker, A. B. Stickney.

## Obituaries

1850—Nathaniel Day, son of Nathaniel and Sally Cross Day, was born in Bradford, September 4, 1829. He became a clergyman and was pastor of the Christian Church in Newton, N. H., for twenty-eight years. He died in Newton, October 24, 1919.

1856—Sylvester Carter, son of Sylvester and Esther Beard Carter, was born in Wilmington, April 16, 1839. He was engaged in farming and lumbering and served as Selectman and as a member of the School Committee in his native town and also served on the School Board of Thornton, N. H. Mr. Carter died in Lowell, January 6, 1920.

1857—Daniel Warren Richardson, son of Daniel and Olive Perkins Richardson, was born in Middleton, November 7, 1831, and graduated from Union College in 1857 and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1861. He served with the Christian Commission in the Civil War, and was pastor in Connecticut, Massachusetts and New Hampshire. He was highly esteemed in the various communities in which he lived, and died in Middleton, December 31, 1919.

1859—Sanford King Goldsmith, son of Daniel Pollard and Rebecca King Goldsmith, was born in Wilton, N. H., January 22, 1842, and enlisted as a private in the 4th Battalion Rifles, Mass. Volunteers. He rose to be Captain of Company F, 59th Infantry, Mass. Volunteers, and was mustered out, May 15, 1865. He was wounded and taken prisoner at Gettysburg and took part in thirteen battles. For nearly forty years he was connected with the Boston Custom House, where he was chief clerk and acting deputy collector of the debenture and liquidating division. Mr. Goldsmith died in Boston, February 1, 1920.

1860—John Porter Weeks, son of William and Louisa Porter Weeks, was born in Greenland, N. H., January 24, 1844, and served in the 5th N. H. Regiment of Volunteers during the Civil War. He was a farmer in his native town and was a Representative to the General Court in 1899. He died February 4, 1917, in Greenland on a farm that had been in the family for seven generations.

1861—Edward Cushman Bodman, son of Edward Cushman and Philena Nims Hawks Bodman, was born in Charlemont, March 22, 1840. He was a merchant and bank president in New York City, and died in Lakewood, Conn., January 17, 1917.

1861—Emery Grover, son of Simeon and Abigail Hager Grover, was born in Newton, November 22, 1842, and studied law and was Justice of the District Court of Northern Norfolk County for twenty-two years. For twenty years he was on the school board of Needham and he had also served as town moderator. He died in Dedham, March 5, 1920.

1862—George Halsted Boylan, son of James and Mary Kerr Halsted Boylan, was born in Cincinnati, O., January 19, 1845, and was a member of the Yale class of 1866. He enlisted in the Pierrepont Rifles, studied medicine, and was an assistant surgeon in the French Army during the Franco-Prussian War. He was Vaccine Physician of Baltimore, Md., and supervisor of elections. He wrote many medical and scientific papers and was the author of *Six Months under the Red Cross with the French Army* and of *Robert Clarke*. Dr. Boylan died in Baltimore, January 16, 1919.

1863—Henry Elihu Pearson, son of Paul and Mary Russell Pearson, was born in Byfield (Newbury), March 30, 1842. He was engaged in manufacturing and in mining and died in Byfield, July 22, 1916.

1864—Charles Eaton, son of John and Janet Collins Andrews Eaton, was born in Sutton N. H., August 28, 1843. He became a journalist and was connected with the *Memphis Daily Post*, the *Toledo Blade*, and the *Boston Times*. For five years he was a clerk in the Bureau of Education in Washington. He studied law at the University of Michigan and graduated at the Columbia Law School. His last years were spent on the ancestral home in Sutton, from which he wrote keen, sensitive, compelling articles on temperance, state politics and American ideals and institutions. Mr. Eaton died in Sutton, December 13, 1919. Two brothers attended Phillips Academy, Lucien Bonaparte, '55 and James Andrews, '59.

1865—Harvey Childs, son of Harvey and Jane Bailey Lowrie Childs, was born in Allegheny City, Pa., February 20, 1848, and was a member of the Yale class of 1869. He became a wholesale dealer in boots and shoes in Pittsburgh, Pa., and died in that city November 7, 1917.

1866—Charles Frederick Sterling, son of Charles Ansel and Augusta Ann Shelton Sterling, was born in Sharon, Conn., October 3, 1846. The Regents of the State of New York conferred upon

him the degree of O. and A. Chir. in 1881. Dr. Sterling contributed to medical journals and to magazines, and died in Warrenton, Va., October 28, 1919.

1869—James Richard Burroughs, son of George and Katharine Bancroft Burroughs, was born in Bridgeport, Conn., August 10, 1851, and was a member of the Sheffield class of 1872. He was in business with John Whitfield in New York City and for thirty years he was in the real estate business in Bridgeport and still later was with the Bridgeport Screw Company. He died in Bridgeport, February 22, 1920.

1874—Francis Albourne Flint, son of George Bradley and Caroline Archer Phelps Flint, was born in Middleton, December 19, 1853. He was a brick and stone mason and died in Malden, July 26, 1919.

1874—Charles Martyn Prynne, son of William and Augusta Jane Martyn Prynne, was born in Padstow, Duchy of Cornwall, England, May 9, 1851, and graduated from Middlebury in 1876. He was a newspaper man on *The Springfield Republican*, *The St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, *The Providence Journal* and *The New York World* until 1894. Since that time he has been in business in St. Louis. He died in Boston, January 14, 1920.

1874—Rufus Babcock Tobey, son of Charles Richmond and Maria Patey Robbins Tobey, was born in New Bedford, May 6, 1849, and graduated from Amherst in 1877 and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1880. He was a pastor in Massachusetts, in Montana, and in Dakota. From 1888 to 1895 he was associate pastor of Berkeley Temple in Boston, was president of the Memorial Trust from 1895, was founder and manager of the Floating Hospital and was engaged in other philanthropic work. Mr. Tobey died in Middleboro, January 6, 1920. A fuller account is found elsewhere in this issue of the *Bulletin*.

1877—Harry Ward Chase, son of Charles William and Abigail Heath Gardner Chase, was born in Haverhill, December 23, 1856, and graduated from Harvard in 1881. He was a shoe manufacturer in Haverhill and later was connected with Chickering and Sons, piano manufacturers in Boston. He died in Hornell, N. Y. December 31, 1919.

1877—Fremont Frank French, son of Frank Fredus and Martha Vrooman French, was born in Clymer, N. Y., January 11, 1857, and attended the University of Michigan with the class of 1880. He was a lawyer and banker, was supervisor of schools, was Mayor of East Tawas, Mich., He died in East Tawas, September 15, 1919.

1881—Clinton Ross, son of Erasmus and Cornelia Corbett Ross, was born in Binghamton, N. Y.,

July 31, 1861, and graduated from Yale in 1884. He was the author of many historical tales and novels, and was also a contributor of short stories to magazines and newspapers. A brother, Harry C., was in Phillips of the class of 1889. Mr. Ross died in Owego, N. Y., March 26, 1920.

1881—Theodore Winthrop Weston, son of Theodore and Sarah Chauncy Winthrop Weston, was born in Ossining, N. Y., October 5, 1862, and graduated from Yale in 1885. He was a cotton broker in New York City and a real estate broker in Liberty, N. Y. He was also an Industrial agent of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway. He died in St. Petersburg, Fla., December 20, 1919.

1882—Daniel Goodenow, son of Henry Clay and Mary Brown Goodenow, was born in Lewiston, Me., December 15, 1862, and graduated from Dartmouth in 1885, and received the degree of M. D. from Dartmouth Medical School in 1889. He practiced his profession in Maynard and died recently.

1882—John Frederic Roache, son of James Averd and Isabella Findley Roache, was born in North Andover, January 18, 1863, and graduated from Yale in 1886. He taught in Hinsdale, Southboro, Millbury, Athol, and for thirteen years was sub-master of the Quincy High School, and during these thirteen years he never missed a school session. He died in Holbrook, January 12, 1920.

1885—Leavitt Sprague Rand, son of Alonzo Cooper and Mary Celine Johnston Rand, was born in Union Mills, Pa., January 5, 1865, and was a member of the Sheffield class of 1891. He entered mercantile business, and died in California, April 16, 1918.

1887—Frederick Grinnell Morgan, son of Henry Augustus and Margaret Bogart Morgan, was born in Aurora, N. Y., February 25, 1866, and graduated from Harvard in 1891. He taught in Aurora and in 1903 was appointed Vice-Consul General at Cairo, Egypt. Two of his brothers graduated from Phillips, Edwin V. in 1886, and Clarence in 1889. Mr. Morgan died in Auburn, N. Y., January 2, 1920.

1894—Ned Sherman Sleeper, son of John Newman and Lorinda Elizabeth Cass Sleeper, was born in Plaistow, N. H., May 17, 1874, and became a grocer. He died in Concord, N. H., January 18, 1914.

1899—Richmond Mortimer Levering, son of Mortimer and Julia Henderson Levering, was born in Lafayette, Ind., June 15, 1881, and graduated from Sheffield in 1902. He was president of the Indian Refining Company, of the Bridgeport Oil Company, and of the Arkansas City Oil and Gas Company. He had been Mayor of

Fayette, Ky. He died in New York City, January 28, 1920. During the Great War he was in the secret service division and was special representative of the Department of Justice in Latin-American Countries. He was executive officer of the research division of the Chemical Warfare Service. He was the designer of the oil sea-loading system used on the coast of Mexico.

1901—Patrick<sup>5</sup> James Hughes, son of James and Mary Devine Hughes, was born in Lawrence, March 21, 1878, and studied medicine at the Bellevue Medical College. After special work in the New York City Hospital he returned to Lawrence to practice his profession. He died in Lawrence, January 26, 1920.

1905—Harold Stanley Bates, son of John and Mary Elizabeth Burnett Bates, was born in New Milford, Conn., January 14, 1888, and was graduated from Yale in 1909. He was with his father in the wholesale hat commission business in New York City. He was with the American Field Camion Service from June to November 1917, and with the American Air Service till May 1918 when he enlisted in the French Foreign Legion. He was discharged February 13, 1919 after receiving the Croix de Guerre. He died in Palm Beach, Fla., March 1, 1920.

1906—Lee Brownell Ault, son of Lee Addison and Ida May Holtzinger Ault, was born in Cincinnati, O., March 20, 1886. After leaving Andover he was connected with the Ault & Wiborg Company, dealers in printing and lithographic inks, Cincinnati, and died in that city November 23, 1918.

1907—Harold Herbert, son of Albert and Jennie Yeatet Herbert, was born in Newton, October 4, 1884, and was with the *Leolastic* at Bayonne, N. J. He died in Asheville, N. C., October 1918, after an illness of two years.

1908—Robert Webster Light, son of Robert William and Flora MacDonald Light, was born in Dorchester, September 10, 1896. He died in Dorchester, December 9, 1918.

1909—Frank Lovett Harrington, son of Daniel Frank and Nellie Moore Lovett Harrington, was born in Boston, July 24, 1888, and was a member of the Yale class of 1912. He became a mill agent in the firm of Harrington & Waring, hosiery merchants in New York City. He died in Garden City, Long Island, N. Y., January 29, 1920.

1912—John McGinley, son of John Joseph and Mary Given McGinley, was born in Leechburg, Pa., April 27, 1892, and died in Tarentum, Pa., October 8, 1917.

1917—John Porter Charlton, son of John Porter and Caroline Maria Bayley Charlton, was

born in Dravosburg, Pa., February 22, 1895. He enlisted October 25, 1917 as a private and was a 2nd Lieut. in the Aviation Service and was discharged March 17, 1919. He became an aviator in the government aerial mail service, and was fatally injured in an accident near Dover, N. J., and died October 30, 1919.

1917—Fred Russell Eugene Dean, son of Fred Russell Eugene and Myra West Spear Dean, was born in Springfield, June 7, 1898, and entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was employed in the advertising department of the General Electric Company in Schenectady, N. Y., where he died recently.

1917—John Robert TenBroeck, son of William Edward and Virginia Wilson TenBroeck, was born in Frederick, Md., August 26, 1897. He died in Oconomowoc, Wis., March 22, 1918.

1921—Daniel Dudley Avery, son of William Byron and Jane Willetts Baldwin Avery, was born in Aurora, N. Y., October 4, 1898, and died in Kewanee, Ill., February 1, 1920. Three brothers attended Phillips, William B. 1907, Benjamin F. 1910, and Francis B. 1915.

1921—Nelson Kimball Wilde, son of Allan Hoyt and Myrtle Kimball Wilde, was born in Malden, April 9, 1901, and died in Georgetown, February 15, 1920.

### Personals

1879—Dr. Charles M. Sheldon is editor of *The Christian Herald*.

1888—Lt. Col. Hugh Aiken Bayne and Miss Emily Ford Ward were married in Paris, France, October 10, 1919. He has been awarded the Cross of the Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur.

1888—Rev. Oliver H. Bronson is pastor of the Carmel Presbyterian Church, Edge Hill, Pa.

1888—Henry S. Graves, head of the United States Forestry Service, has resigned to return to private business.

1889—Elias Bullard Bishop has been appointed associate justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court, a position once held by his father.

1892—Dr. John P. Torrey has opened an office for the practice of surgery in Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

1896—Kenneth L. Burns is with the Globe Milling Company of Watertown, Wis.

1898—Adelbert Ames, Jr., and Miss Fanny Vose Hazen were married in Hanover, N. H., January 3, 1920.

1898—Morton LeBaron Church and Miss Helen Schartle of Asheville, N. C., were married



October 4, 1919. Mr. Church is with Catlin & Co., Cotton Yarn Commission Merchants, at Charlotte, N. C.

1898—John Kuhn Evans and Mrs. Florence Carpenter Brosseau were married in Boston, October 22, 1919.

1899—Kilburn D. Clark is with the Dort Motor Car Company, Flint, Mich.

1899—John G. Haas, formerly assistant attorney for the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., has resumed the general practice of law at 29 Liberty Street, New York City.

1899—Henry Chandler Holt and Miss Margaret Sumner Carson were married in New York City, October 20, 1919, Mr. Holt is vice-president of the Central Union Trust Company of New York City.

1899—Ferdinand F. Jelke, who has recently purchased a seat on the New York Stock Exchange, is a member of the bond investment firm of Jelke, Hood & Bolles, 40 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

1899—Erling C. Ostby is secretary of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

1899—Nathaniel Restcome Potter and Miss Fannie Furman were married in Rochester, N. Y., January 20, 1920.

1899—Edward P. Townsend is a vice-president of The Importers and Traders National Bank of New York City.

1900—Philip K. Jenkins has been promoted to the superintendency of the Portland Terminal Company of Portland, Me.

1900—Courtlandt Woodruff Babcock and Miss Elizabeth MacDonald Waite were married in Baltimore, Md., October 1, 1919.

1901—Lebbeus Farmer Bissell and Miss Katherine Sykes Mason were married in Rockville, Conn., November 12, 1919.

1901—Dr. Paul M. Butterfield is on the staff of the Brady Urological Institute at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

1901—Frank K. Woodworth is now living at 22 Summit Avenue, Larchmont Manor, N. Y., and is connected with the Antoine Chiris Co., 18 Platt Street, New York City.

1902—Robert Robinson Chase and Miss Annie Crabbe Reynolds were married in Ross, Cal., June 16, 1919.

1903—Samuel F. B. Morse is president and general manager of the Del Monte Properties Company, Cal.

1903—Paul Rutherford Reed and Miss Elizabeth Bagley were married in Boston, March 3, 1920.

1903—Burton M. Varney is teaching Meteorology in the University of California, Berkeley, Cal.

1904—Robert D. Bardwell is eastern sales manager for the Refrigerator, Heater & Ventilator Car Company of St. Paul and lives in Pittsfield.

1904—Clinton Clark is with the Stimson Equipment Company, Salt Lake City, Utah.

1904—Lester W. Perrin is secretary of Adrian Van Sinderen & Co., 2 Stone Street, New York City.

1905—Trevor A. Cushman is assistant manager of the foreign department of the United States Machinery Corporation of Boston.

1906—A. M. Haskell is a member of the firm, Millard, Kyes, Haskell Company, dealers in automobile supplies, Huron, S. D.

1906—Benoni Moore and Miss Katherine Lavinia Johnson were married in Grafton, October 18, 1919.

1907—Henry P. Blumenauer, sales manager for the Naugatuck works of the Eastern Malleable Iron Company, has resigned his position to become vice-president and general manager of the Arcade Malleable Iron Company of Worcester.

1907—Sydney F. Brown is secretary and treasurer of the Black Mountain Fruit Growers' Association.

1907—Colonel John Reed Kilpatrick and Mrs. Stephanie Josephine Raymond were married in Toms River, N. J., October 25, 1919.

1908—Harold Woodworth Burchard and Miss Jessie Truebridge were married in Seattle, Wash., October 11, 1919.

1908—Robert A. Gardner is a partner in the investment banking firm of Mitchell, Hutchins & Co., 209 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

1908—George Gordon Mead and Miss Lydia Frida Eichman were married in New Haven, Conn., October 18, 1919.

1909—Rev. David E. Adams is pastor of the First Congregational Church, Farmington, Me.

1909—Frederick B. Kugelman has had his name legally changed to Frederick B. Kaye. He is teaching English at Northwestern University.

1910—Donald H. Hemingway is assistant cashier of the Second National Bank of New Haven, Conn.

1910—Horace Douglas Secor and Miss Josephine Dudley Martin were married in Seattle, Wash., June 28, 1919.

1910—Keith F. Warren is manager of the book department of the Bankers Publishing Company, 253 Broadway, New York City.

1911—John S. Reilly has become associated with The Curtis Publishing Company on *The Saturday Evening Post*. His business address is 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

1911—Leonard Smith and Miss Margaret Pemberton McLean were married in Glen Ridge, N. J., January 8, 1920.

1912—Edward R. Bartlett is with the Independent Ice Company, 171 Second Street, Cambridge.

1912—Malcolm Lowrie Bell and Miss Elizabeth Coffin Webb were married in Marblehead, October 11, 1919.

1912—Edmond James Rosener and Miss Dorothy Williams Levey were married in New York City January 15, 1920.

1912—Boylston A. Tompkins is a vice-president of the Bankers Trust Company of New York City.

1912—Augustus Lewis Wells and Miss Ella Evadne Young were married in New Haven, Conn., November 7, 1919.

1913—Livingston Bleauvelt and Miss Beatrice Grinnell were married in Broadalbin, N. Y., February 17, 1920.

1913—Stuart Lodge Bullivant and Miss Elizabeth MacCuen Smith were married in Germantown, Pa., February 17, 1920.

1913—Edward Lawrence Davis and Miss Florence Elizabeth Judge were married in Washington, D. C., October 18, 1919.

1913—Edward S. Gregory is now connected with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York City, and lives in Syracuse, N. Y.

1913—Paul Wainwright and Miss Esther Harriet Andersen were married in Dorchester, October 12, 1919.

1914—Alan Augustus Cook and Miss Katharine Elmendorf Shove were married in Canandaigua, N. Y., October 6, 1919.

1914—Orson A. Kinney is with the Barber Steamship Company, 17 Battery Place, New York City.

1914—Nathaniel B. Paradise is an instructor in English and Latin at the Groton School.

1914—Alfred Lincoln Rosener and Miss Helen C. Block were married in New York City, September 23, 1919.

1914—Harrison Schuyler Royce and Miss Mary Miles Dashiell were married in Princess Anne, Md., October 25, 1919.

1915—Theodore Ferguson Allen and Miss Mary Gill were married in Orange, N. J., July 25, 1919.

1915—George T. Boone is with the Traveler's Insurance Company, New York City.

1915—Nehemiah Boynton, Jr., is with Harry H. Brown & Co., cotton brokers, Boston.

1915—Kenneth Clemons Foster and Miss Emma Keilhau were married in Lawrence, October 29, 1919.

1915—Halvor R. Seward is in the *Youth's Companion* office, Boston.

1915—Franklin Snow and Miss Ethel Belle Bruner were married in Washington, D. C. December 20, 1919.

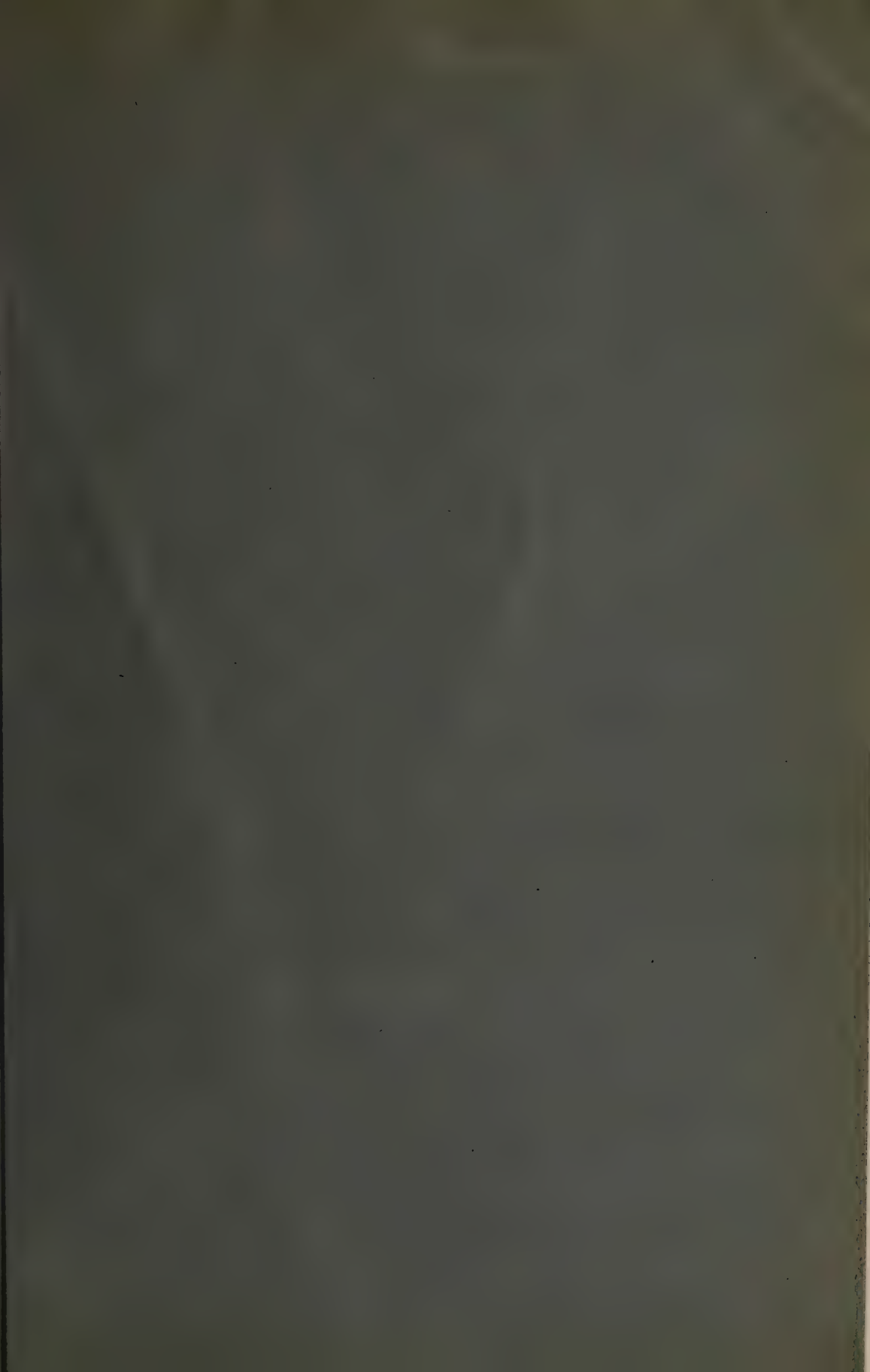
1915—David S. Soliday is with the Winebrenner Company, growers and packers, Hanover, Pa.

1916—John A. Beaman is a bond salesman for S. W. Strauss & Co., Boston.

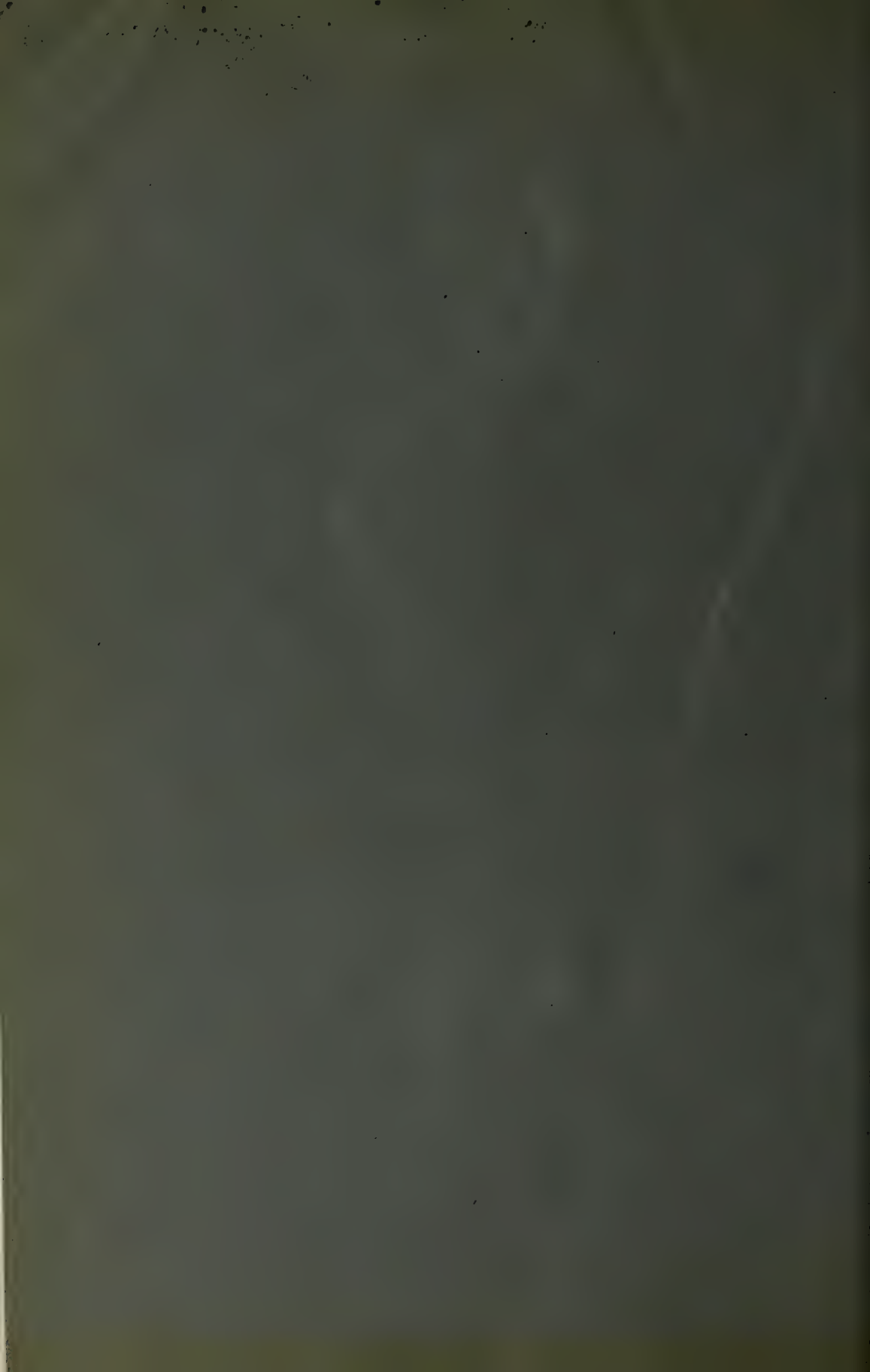
1916—Frank Godfrey Runge and Miss Catherine Alexander Ross Scott were married in Houston, Texas, January 22, 1920.

1916—John Gardner Schultze and Miss Bernice Thurston were married in Orange, N. J., June 28, 1919.

1917—Frederick Lockwood Reid and Miss Mildred Louise Allen were married in New York City, October 25, 1919.







# THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

PUBLISHED BY PHILLIPS ACADEMY  
ANDOVER MASSACHUSETTS

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Volume XIV      Number 3  
July,      Nineteen      Hundred      Twenty

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## SPECIAL ARTICLES

Commencement Week

George T. Eaton's Forty Years of Service

Final Endowment Fund Figures









GEORGE THOMAS EATON

WHO COMPLETED IN JUNE, 1920, FORTY YEARS OF CONTINUOUS SERVICE  
AS INSTRUCTOR AT PHILLIPS ACADEMY

# THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

ISSUED FIVE TIMES A YEAR IN JANUARY, MARCH, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER

## PHILLIPS ACADEMY ANDOVER MASSACHUSETTS

CLAUDE M. FUESS,  
EDITOR

HORACE M. POYNTER  
HAROLD C. STEARNS  
ASSOCIATE EDITORS

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER DEC. 28, 1913, AT THE POST OFFICE AT ANDOVER, MASS., UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUG. 24, 1912  
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### EDITORIAL

Guests at the recent Commencement will be likely to remember it for two very different reasons,—the extraordinary badness of the weather and the exceptional brilliance of the public addresses. For two days the rains descended and the floods came almost without cessation while parents and alumni waited expectantly but hopelessly for a clearing; and many strangers probably departed convinced that the sun never is visible from Andover Hill. As a consequence of the all-pervading moisture the parades and concerts and lawn parties of other years were lacking. There was, however, more quiet in-door talk, more serious discussion, more intelligent consideration of Academy problems, than is customary at these reunion occasions. The speeches, reported elsewhere in this number of the *Bulletin*, contributed to fix this impression, for they were of unusual excellence, and, without being in any sense alike, presented and emphasized various types of high ideals. Professor Forbes and Principal Stearns from the school community itself, Mr. Walcott, Mr. Wadsworth, and Dr. Boynton fresh from European experiences, laid equal stress on things of the spirit,—on the cultivation of good taste, on the

responsibilities and obligations of educated men, on the elimination of selfishness and the alleviation of misery. A sedate and noiseless Commencement is doubtless not always to be preferred; but one such is refreshing, especially when it is occupied with problems of high import to us all.

Dr. Boynton's felicitous and affectionate references to Mr. Matthew S. McCurdy were seconded most heartily by the alumni, some of whom could remember studying under him over forty-five years ago, when he first began teaching with Dr. Bancroft in 1873. It happens also that Mr. George T. Eaton celebrates an anniversary, having rounded out in June his fortieth year of practically uninterrupted service on the faculty.

No Andover man is better known or more popular among the graduates. For many years statistical secretary and necrologist of the alumni association, he has acquired an intimate knowledge of Andover people which no one living can surpass and on which every chronicler of school annals must be dependent. More than this, however, he has preserved the love and respect of those whom, for so many school genera-



tions, he has taught, — some of them now themselves middle-aged and less boisterous than once they were. Such men as “Mac” and “Pap”, — to give them the names of endearment which they themselves would prefer, — are towers of strength in an institution whose progress is continuous and regular from decade to decade. It is worth noting in this connection that two other instructors have just completed long periods of usefulness, Mr. Charles E. Stone having finished thirty years as Instructor in French and Mr. Frederick E. Newton a quarter of a century as Instructor in Mathematics. Fortunate is the school which can secure and retain men like these!

The remarkable generosity of the alumni in contributing to the Building and Endowment Fund has made it possible for the Trustees to pursue a liberal policy in readjusting the salaries of Andover teachers. An increase of ten per cent as of January 1, 1920, and a second ten per cent increase as of April 1, have already done much to relieve conditions which had become almost intolerable. Meanwhile the Trustees considered the matter of compensation in all its phases, and, after a careful investigation of the methods adopted in other institutions, prepared a revised salary list based primarily upon an instructor's general usefulness to Phillips Academy, not only in the classroom but also in other fields almost as important to its welfare. This new scale, involving substantial increases in practically every case, will go into operation on September 1, 1920. As a result it is safe to say that Andover, in the provision which it makes for its instructors, now stands with the foremost secondary schools and with all but

a very few of the colleges and universities.

Not much is expected of teachers in secondary schools in the way of scholarship or literary production. Somehow it is taken for granted that their routine duties are too arduous and absorbing to afford the leisure required for writing. It is, therefore, particularly significant that, of the present teaching staff, at least seventeen have published volumes to their credit, including in all at least fifty separate titles. One may be perfectly willing to admit that editing a text-book or securing a publisher for a volume of poems is no sure evidence of superior disciplinary or inspirational power. The author of one of our most popular rhetorics could not keep his students from falling asleep in their chairs as they listened to the droning tones of his voice. And yet the production of these books is a sign of activity, if of nothing else, and should therefore be counted as virtue. Many of the Andover text-books have had an extensive sale, and have made the Academy known in far-off states. This in itself reflects credit on the school, and gives to Andover something of the prestige which it had, — so we are told, — in the days of the Theological Seminary. Furthermore a teacher who devotes his spare hours to special research is likely to be, in school as well as in college, a broader, more progressive, more effective man; and his influence, far from stopping short at the threshold of his classroom, will go out into the world beyond.

It is symptomatic of our age that the old conception of education as dealing solely with the “dead past” is slowly

vanishing. Never before has more attention been paid to the world around us, not only in geology and zoology and kindred sciences, but in the study of the motives and actions of men. Contemporary literature, politics, and art are actually being discussed seriously in the recitation rooms. And why not? Surely the powerful novels of the living Thomas Hardy deserve as much consideration as those of the dead George Eliot. The history which Senator Lodge has made during the past year is no less significant than that made by Henry Clay a century ago. At Phillips Academy it is recognized that a liberal education involves the application of eternal principles of thought and conduct to the problems by which we are surrounded. There are courses in history which go almost to the Democratic Convention of 1920. Those who lead the morning chapel exercises seldom fail to mention current events. Even in classrooms the prescribed work of which would seem to be remote from our own era the discussion of contemporary affairs is a vital and most interesting part of the daily program. The education which would prepare young men for life must, if it is true to its purpose, tell them something about the environment and the competition which they are being trained to confront. It is a narrow conception of the teacher's duty which aims solely at the completion of a text-book or the passing of a college entrance examination.

A unique and picturesque feature of this year's reunion proceedings was the 1890 class book, edited by Dr. Alfred Johnson and published at his own expense for distribution among his classmates. Following a custom long well established at Harvard, Dr. Johnson in-

cludes full accounts of the activities of each member since graduation, together with a number of photographs and many interesting statistical tables. This section of the volume is diverting even to those who are not directly connected with the class in question; but it is particularly the *Introduction*, presenting Dr. Johnson's recollections of the Andover of "Banty" and "Commy" and "Eddie Greek", which will most entertain the casual reader. Here the editor, in whimsical and graphic fashion, gives reminiscences of boyish pranks and escapades, comparing and contrasting the school and the youngsters of 1890 with those of 1920. Dr. Johnson has been a real benefactor, not only to his comrades, but to the alumni as a body, and the precedent which he has set ought to be maintained by some historian in each of the coming thirty-year classes.

Under the quiet but most efficient direction of the present librarian, Miss Sarah L. Frost, the Academy library has been steadily developing in equipment and influence for good. Fifteen years ago the school had no library worthy of the name; today the shelves hold over eleven thousand volumes, and the collection is growing rapidly. Miss Frost herself gives instruction to Seniors in the proper methods of library research, and they are taught how to reach in expeditious fashion the available information on any assigned subject. Furthermore the Academy now subscribes to all the best current magazines, and many students have formed the habit of using the library as a reading-room. No proof is needed to show that all this is beneficial to the intellectual life of the boys. Nor is its value for the faculty negligible. Although the funds are not large, any important recent book can usually

be purchased whenever any teacher desires it, and the library is thoroughly up-to-date. At the rate at which prog-

ress is now being made, the collection will deserve a separate building before many years have gone by.

## COMMENCEMENT

The program for Andover's one hundred and forty-first annual Exhibition week, — now usually called Commencement week, — followed, in general, the traditional and conventional lines, with little to mark it off as distinctive or different from the schedule adopted in other years. The attendance, largely because of the rainy weather, was rather smaller than was expected, but it was composed of the familiar groups, — the parents of the graduating Seniors, together with the members of various reunion classes, and a few scattering visitors from other years. Fortunately the dullness and depression produced by almost

continuous rains were relieved by the public addresses, which were notably good and left the guests with a consciousness of well-being.

The exercises opened on Sunday, June 13th with the Baccalaureate sermon preached in the renovated Stone Chapel by the Reverend Henry Sloane Coffin, D.D., of New York City. Before the service a special musical program was conducted by Mr. Carl F. Pfatteicher, Director of Music in Phillips Academy. According to custom the Senior Class marched from Brechin Hall, through the Elm Arch to the chapel, where seats had been reserved in the front of the church.

### SERMON BY DR. COFFIN

The sermon, the subject of which was "The Friendship of Jesus" was as follows:

"Two years ago next month I happened to be working in a Field Hospital at Chateau Thierry, shortly after our troops had gotten into that town, and as I lifted a wounded man, putting him onto a cot, and turned to pick up another, a voice came from the cot, 'Don't you know me, doctor?' and I looked down to see a boy who had been brought up in the Sunday School of the church which I serve in New York City. After I attended to the other men, I came back and sat down beside him. We gave these wounded men one of three letters; G for those who had been gassed, in which case nothing to smoke was allowed; O if to be operated on, in which case they were allowed nothing to eat; and E if they were to be sent down or evacuated to a base hospital. This fellow had three machine gun bullet wounds in his leg, besides other injuries. So I sat down beside him and, after doing what I could for him, asked him what was the most vivid impression made upon him by this war. He stopped for a few moments, then looked up and said, 'Well, I have been mighty lonely.' Then he went on to explain that they had been sent up to a bit of wood between two French towns, where the men were scattered among the trees; the Boche were sending over gas so that they were obliged to put on their gas masks; their own barrage helped to isolate them still more; and the guns were making

such a din that they couldn't hear a command. Then this fellow had tumbled. 'I tell you, I was lonely,' he said, and then he looked up with that look on his face of a reserved person who feels that he must say something that is difficult to say, and made this statement, 'At a time like that what you learn as a kid comes back to you. It is a great thing to feel that I have a Friend who sticketh closer than a brother.'

"Here you are in a period of your life when friendship means more than anything else to you; where the friendships of school days are perhaps your richest heritage, and where the friendships of college days lie before you. What does it mean, this friendship of a Friend who sticketh closer than a brother? What does it mean to have this unseen Friend?

"The first thing is a sense of guidance. You and I are living in a very topsy-turvy world, but those who have been conscious of this unseen comrade have been certain that that is not the case, but that they are being led by one wiser than themselves.

"Within a few blocks of the church which I serve in New York City, there is a monument to Mr. Samuel F. B. Morse. I pass this monument frequently, and when I saw a copy of his *Life and Letters* in the library, I took it out and read it. He was born near Boston, in the manse of a Congregational minister, a man, who, on a very small salary, sent three boys in succession through Yale College. Samuel



was graduated in the class of 1810. While there, he considered becoming a portrait painter, a difficult ambition in those days. However, at a great sacrifice to his parents, and with great effort on his own part, he succeeded in getting enough money to go abroad for study, and was the first American painter whose portraits were exhibited in the Salon in Paris. He later returned to America, and when he was a man in middle life, a financial panic affected the country and nobody had any money to put into portraits. He did not know what he was to do, but he went to the New York University and asked if they could give him a position. They put him into the laboratory, and while conducting experiments there, he hit upon the discovery of the electric telephone. Years after, when he was nearly eighty years of age, he wrote a friend, 'There was a time in my life when everything seemed black as night. I could not see why, with such sacrifice on the part of my parents, I had been allowed to attain efficiency in my chosen calling, only to find a stone wall built across my path, but,' he said, 'I had faith to believe that the doctrine was true, that God would make it plain to me, in His own time. He was blocking my chosen path that He might divert me into His way, and would assign to me a trust which would be a blessing for all time to all mankind.' What a thing it is to be able to look up believing that, if we do the thing which conscience tells us to do, we are following close to Him. He knows the way you take, and you can't make serious blunders under his guidance.

"From this Friend who sticketh closer than a brother, comes a sense of adequacy for things given us to do. We are all thinking at this moment of those who have been, and will be nominated for the Presidency of the United States. Some of you have seen that play which has been on the boards in New York City this winter, by Drinkwater, 'Abraham Lincoln,' and recall the scene of his nomination where Lincoln looks at the map on the wall and then goes and kneels down beside a table and seeks the strength that he needs for this task. Some of you may have committed to memory that speech Lincoln made when he bade good-bye to his fellow-townsmen of Springfield: 'I now go, not knowing when, or whether ever, I shall return, with a task before me greater than that which confronted Washington. Without the assistance of the Divine Being who attended him I cannot succeed; with his assistance I cannot fail. Trusting him to go with me and to remain with you, and to be everywhere for good, I bid you an affectionate farewell.' Is there anything more to be desired than that reinforce-

ment — that sense of adequacy to do these things which have been laid upon us?

"Over the doorway of a castle in Saxony there is an inscription. In the center is the word 'God', over on this side the two words 'I will, and on that side the two words 'I can.' A man says as Jesus in Gethsemane said, 'I will,' in answer to what seems to him his obligation, and the responsibility which God lays on him, and then with the consequent feeling of adequacy, 'I can.' Whether it be the studies of the curriculum to which we address ourselves; whether it be the duties laid upon us in school and college days; whether it be the larger tasks that await in later years; this is the attitude of the man who has that unseen presence — 'I will,' and then the consequent, 'I can.' It is as though God, in some mysterious way, reached down into our lives and enabled us to be whole men. How few men are units, while many are only fractions or decimal points! We say in our common phraseology, 'So and so is not all there.' That can be said of a great many more persons than we usually apply it to. Very few of us manage to be 'all there,' in the tasks of life. One reason for this is self-conceit. I have always thought there was a great deal in the colloquialism that a man is 'Stuck on himself.' He is 'stuck on himself,' glued to himself, going through life self-hindered. The thing that can help this is consciousness of Jesus Christ. A man is hindered not only by self-conceit, but also by self-consciousness. How often one says about a man, 'If he could only forget himself!' We read, 'Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth.' All of life's undertakings take two hands. With many of us one hand keeps tabs on the other hand. Some of us keep feeling our feelings to feel how the rest of our feelings feel. The greatest thing about the friendship of Jesus Christ is that we do not keep tabs on ourselves. We do not need to think of our own approval. We need only his appreciation.

"Jesus Christ also gives us a finer sense of obligation. A few years ago I happened to be sent to China upon an errand, and while there, I had a letter of introduction from Ex-President Taft to the then President of the Chinese Republic. He handed me over to one of his secretaries, a fine, scholarly, old gentleman, who took me through the Forbidden City, and he opened up and began to talk. 'You know,' he said, 'as a man grows older, the books that interested him in his younger days no longer have that fascination for him, and I find myself turning to the books of the great thinkers of the world, like Buddha and Confucius. I often read the sayings of your Western Jesus.' There I interrupted him;

But Jesus was not a Westerner. He belongs to all men, but is essentially of the East; he was born in the East and educated in the East.' Then he went on, 'What I wanted to say was this — I often ask myself, what is it that your Jesus manages to do for people that those others seem incapable of doing? He seems to me to have the power to create a more delicate conscience.'

"Men going out from Andover today, what is there more to be desired than a delicate conscience? You know how we used to have to crank up our automobiles, but now they are all equipped with self-starters. There are a lot of consciences which need to be cranked, and the process has to be repeated time after time. What our world most needs is a self-starting conscience. If we had a more delicate conscience would there be any question of our country refusing to do its part in the world crisis? If we had a more delicate conscience in family relations would we have the broken homes, that are perhaps the greatest blot upon our American life today? If we had a more delicate conscience in our industrial situation, would it be so difficult to bring together our employers and employees, when each would be more concerned to help each other than to serve himself?

"The friendship is not all on His side, for us. He appreciates the friendship that we give back. What longing there was in the upper room that night when He spoke to his disciples these words, which I read a few moments ago, 'Ye are my friends.' This little circle, these people whom He felt appreciated Him, were with Him in spirit. He has been a friend unseen to every one of us here.

"It is said that when Grieg had set to music those lines of Ibsen's, he invited Ibsen to come to his house, and, to his own accompaniment, sang Ibsen's song. When it was through he got up, walked across the room, and took Grieg by the hand, and said just one word, 'Understood.'

"At the end of the day when all life's schooling for you is over, when you have taken the trusts given you, and ended the tasks assigned you, will there be any better commendation than to have the Unseen Friend hold out his hand to you and say, 'Understood?'"

Monday evening was devoted to the fifty-fourth annual contest for the Draper prizes for selected declamations. The judges were Henry C. Sanborn, Rev. Arthur S. Wheelock and Frederic N. Chandler, all of Andover. The program was as follows: —

Music	
CLAUDE COMSTOCK McDONALD	St. Joseph, Mo.
The Coward	<i>Guy Empey</i>
From "Over the Top"	
ROBERT DOUGLAS BRIGHT	Sandwich
Joan of Arc	<i>Thomas DeQuincey</i>
From the introduction to the essay	
JOSEPH VERNER REED	Denver, Colo.
Richelieu Before Louis XIII	
<i>Edward George Bulwer-Lytton</i>	
From "Richelieu"	
Music	
HENRY REIFSCHNEIDER	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Luther Before the Diet of Worms	<i>J. A. Froude</i>
From "Times of Erasmus and Luther"	
BENJAMIN CRAWFORD CUTLER	Andover
American Battle Flags	<i>Carl Schurz</i>
From a eulogy of Charles Sumner,	
delivered at Boston, April 29, 1874	
HORACE FORD McMAHAN	New York, N. Y.
Robert Emmet on His Own Behalf	
Made from the dock at Dublin, 1803, following an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the	
British power in Ireland	
Music	

The judges awarded the first prize of twenty-five dollars to Horace Ford McMahon, and the second of fifteen dollars to Claude Comstock McDonald.

Another interesting contest, the delivery of original essays for the Potter prizes, took place on Wednesday evening. The competition, which is open only to Seniors who actually secure their diplomas, was exceedingly close. The program follows: —

Music	
WINTON MARIOTTE BERNARDIN of Kansas City, Mo.	
"Must We Lose Our Private Schools?"	
HENRY KIMBALL PRINCE of Short Hills, N. J.	
"A Mandate for Armenia"	
Music	
CHARLES LONGFORD FELSKE of Kokomo, Ind.	
"The Father of Victory"	
CORNELIUS THURSTON CHASE, Lynn	
"Friendship With Great Britain"	
Music	

The judges — Rev. E. Victor Bigelow, Frederick H. Jones and Dr. Percy J. Look, all of Andover — awarded the first prize of thirty dollars to Charles L. Felske and the second of twenty dollars to Henry Kimball Prince.

### Class Day Exercises

Recitations for Seniors closed on Wednesday noon, and Thursday was devoted to the formal Class Day exercises. These are usually held on the lawn, but the rain drove the speakers into the Gymnasium and there the full program was carried out.



History	Music
Oration	MORRIS TYLER
	FRANKLIN MUZZY CROSBY
Poem	Music
Prophecy	WOODWARD FELLOWS
	WALTER DAVID SCOTT
	Music

Following these exercises the class ivy was planted in well-watered soil and the traditional trowel was duly handed by President Henry S. Pole, with appropriate remarks, to Newell G. Neidlinger of East Orange, New Jersey, president of the Upper Middle Class. The committee in charge was made up of Henry S. Pole, 2d, of Hot Springs, Virginia (chairman), Fred M. Hurlburt of Everett, Washington, John M. Anderson of Bridgeport, Connecticut, Edward M. Hills of Brooklyn, New York, and Vincent Farnsworth, Jr., of Winchester.

### Informal Tea

Immediately after this ceremony the guests gathered in the Gymnasium for an informal tea, which had been arranged by the wives of the members of the faculty.

### Reunion and Recital

In the evening the various reunion classes held their dinners, full reports of which are given in another section of the *Bulletin*. For the benefit of those to whom this form of entertainment was not available, Mr. Pfatteicher had arranged for a recital on the Egles-ton Memorial Organ in the Stone Chapel. The program presented was as follows:—

Choral in E Major	<i>Cesar Franck</i>
Grand Choeur	<i>Guilmant</i>
Choral in B Minor	<i>Cesar Franck</i>
March Pontificale, from the 1st organ symphony	<i>Widor</i>
Choral in A Minor	<i>Cesar Franck</i>
Toccata, from the 5th organ symphony	<i>Widor</i>

### The Annual Exhibition

On the morning of Friday, June 18th, the graduating class, alumni and guests gathered in front of the Peabody House, in a drizzling rain, for the traditional procession to Brechin Hall, and thence under the Elm Arch to the Stone Chapel. The enlarged chapel was well-filled when Principal Alfred E. Stearns called the assemblage to order. After a brief prayer by Dr. Stearns, Mr. John L. Phillips, Secretary of the Cum Laude society, introduced those members of the Senior class who, through high scholastic standing, had become candidates for it. Dr. Stearns, in response, conferred the rights and privileges of the organization on the following graduates:

Theodore Lewis Bates, John Guion Coleman, Paul Clement Daniels, William Chappell Downing, Jr., Charles Longford Felske, John Van Antwerp Fine, Paris Fletcher, Edward James Hanley, John Milton Hopkins, Albert Lincoln Johnson, Jr., Langley Carleton Keyes, Clarence Sumner Lunt, Jr., Henry Stier Pole, 2nd., Henry Kimball Prince, Ellwood Webster Reynolds, Norman Abram Stahl.

President Ernest Martin Hopkins, President of Dartmouth College, had been asked to deliver the address for the occasion, but the unfortunate tragedy at Dartmouth prevented him from being present. In his place Professor Charles H. Forbes of the Academy teaching staff, spoke most brilliantly, with only a few hours available for preparation.

At the conclusion of this address Dr. Stearns announced the following senior honors, awarded for excellence in specific subjects during the Senior year:—

Algebra, Advanced—Charles Longford Felske, Henry Ledyard, Jr.

Bible—Franklin Muzzy Crosby, Jr.

Chemistry—Edward McVitty Greene, Jr., John Milton Hopkins.

English—Clarence Sumner Lunt, Jr., Ellwood Webster Reynolds.

French, Elementary—Charles Longford Felske, Paris Fletcher, Ellwood Webster Reynolds.

French, Advanced—Dana Parker Bent, William Chappell Downing, Jr., Albert Lincoln Johnson, Jr., Clarence Sumner Lunt, Jr., Henry Stier Pole, 2nd.

German, Elementary—Lowell Rutherford Comfort, Ellwood Webster Reynolds.

Greek, Advanced—Paul Clement Daniels, John Van Antwerp Fine.

Greek Testament—Henry Kimball Prince.

History, Ancient—John Van Antwerp Fine.

Latin—Paul Clement Daniels, Charles Longford Felske, John Van Antwerp Fine, Clarence Sumner Lunt, Jr., Norman Abram Stahl.

Mechanical Drawing—Asa White Kenney Billings, Jr., William Chappell Downing, Jr.

Music—Henry Kimball Prince.

Physics—Paul Clement Daniels, Samuel James Elder, Paris Fletcher, Clarence Sumner Lunt, Jr.

Solid Geometry—William Chappell Downing, Jr., Edward James Hanley, Albert Lincoln Johnson, Jr., Richard Lamborn, Henry Kimball Prince, Allan Spaulding Renfrew, Ellwood Webster Reynolds.

Spanish—Marshall Champion Allaben, Jr., Theodore Lewis Bates, John Guion Coleman, Paul Clement Daniels, Ellwood Webster Reynolds.



Trigonometry—William Chappell Downing, Jr., Charles Longford Felske, Paris Fletcher, John Milton Hopkins, Clarence Sumner Lunt, Jr., Ellwood Webster Reynolds, Frank Herman Riegel.

Then came the reading of the long prize list, with the applause which followed the mention of each winner and his appearance on the platform. The complete list is here given:—

#### IN ENGLISH

The Draper Prizes, selected declamations, \$25, \$15. (Already awarded.) Endowed by the late W. F. Draper of the Class of 1843. First, Horace Ford MacMahan, New York City; second, Claude Comstock McDonald, St. Joseph, Mo. Committee of award: Henry C. Sanborn, Rev. Arthur S. Wheelock and Frederick N. Chandler all of Andover.

The Means Prizes, original declamations, \$20, \$12, \$8. (Already awarded.) Endowed by the late William G. Means of Boston. First, Henry Reifschneider, Brooklyn, N. Y.; second, Sinley Kong Yuen Chang, Shanghai, China; third, Claude Comstock McDonald, St. Joseph, Mo. Committee of award: Ralph N. C. Barnes, Gerard Chapin, Addison B. LeBoutillier, all of Andover.

The Robinson Prizes, extemporaneous debate, \$10, \$10, \$10. (Already awarded.) Endowed by the late Henry S. Robinson of Andover. Franklin Muzzy Crosby, Jr., Minneapolis, Minn.; Richard Sigmund Lawton, Chicago, Ill.; Martin Koon Bovey, Minneapolis, Minn. Committee of award: E. Barton Chapin, Howard M. Cutler, W. Dudley Yates, all of Andover.

The Andrew Potter Prizes, best essays on assigned subjects. (Already awarded.) \$30, \$20, sustained by J. Tracy Potter, class of 1890. First, Charles Longford Felske, Kokomo, Ind.; second, Henry Kimball Prince, Short Hills, N. H. Judges: Rev. E. Victor Bigelow, Frederick H. Jones, Dr. Percy J. Look, all of Andover.

The Schweppe Prizes, for excellence in English, \$30, \$20; sustained by Chas. H. Schweppe, class of 1898. First, Henry Reifschneider, Brooklyn, N. Y.; second, Clarence Sumner Lunt, Jr., Rochester, N. Y. Judge, Nathaniel Burton Paradise of the Groton School, Groton.

The Goodhue Prizes, excellence in English literature and composition, including the more practical topics of elementary rhetoric, \$15, \$10; sustained by the family of the late Francis A. Goodhue of Andover. First, Marshall Champion Allaben, Jr., New York City; second, Henry Reifschneider, Brooklyn, N. Y. Judge, Prof. Roy Davis of Boston University, Boston.

#### IN GREEK

The Cook Prizes, excellence in Greek, \$15, \$10, \$5; endowed by the late Joseph Cook, LL.D., class of 1857. First and second, divided between Paul Clement Daniels, Buffalo, N. Y., and Ferdinand Hermann Davis, New York City; third, John Van Antwerp Fine, Princeton, N. J. Committee of award: Prof. F. C. Babbitt, Prof. LeRoy Carr Barret, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

#### IN LATIN

The Dove Prizes, excellence in Latin, \$20, \$15, \$10; founded by the late G. W. W. Dove of Andover and sustained by his sons. First, Clarence Sumner Lunt, Jr., Rochester, N. Y.; second, Paul Clement Daniels, Buffalo, N. Y.; third, John Van Antwerp Fine, Princeton, N. J. Judge, Thaxter Eaton, Andover.

#### IN THE CLASSICS

The Valpey Classical Prizes in Latin and Greek Composition, \$10, \$10; founded by the bequest of the late Rev. Thos. G. Valpey, class of 1854. Latin: John Webster Sanborn, Andover. Judge, John H. Manning, Andover. Greek: Frederic Melvin Wheelock, Lawrence. Judge, Prof. Douglas Crawford, Boston University.

#### IN MATHEMATICS

The Convers Prizes, excellence in Mathematics in the Classical Department as determined by an examination in the original work of Plane Geometry, \$20, \$15, \$10; endowed by the late E. B. Convers of Englewood, New Jersey, class of 1857. First, Albert Lincoln Johnson, Jr., Hamburg, N. Y.; second, Lyall Merrill, Summit, N. J.; third, Donald Broughton Grover, West Newbury. Judges: Leo F. Small, LeRoy E. Haskins, instructors in Wilbraham Academy, Wilbraham, Mass.

#### IN PHYSICS

The Wm. S. Wadsworth Prize for excellence in Physics, \$10, sustained by Dr. W. S. Wadsworth of Philadelphia, class of 1887; awarded to that member of the Scientific Department having the highest grade of work for the year. Paris Fletcher, Middlebury, Vt.

#### IN FRENCH

The Frederic Holkins Taylor Prize, for excellence in French conversation or French composition; founded in 1908 by an anonymous friend of the class of 1868, \$8. Albert Lincoln Johnson, Jr., Hamburg, N. Y. Judge, Prof. E. I. Baker, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.

#### IN GERMAN

The Robert Stevenson German Prize, excellence in German composition; founded by

Robert Stevenson, Jr., class of 1896, \$12; George Kellar Burbridge, New York City; honorable mention, Winfred Arthur Kemp, Methuen. Judge, Prof. W. A. Adams of Dartmouth College.

The John Aiken German Prize for excellence in German Prose, \$20, \$10; sustained by a member of the class of 1873 in memory of John Aiken, a member of the Board of Trustees from 1845 to 1863. First, Henry Reifschneider, Brooklyn, N. Y.; second, Stanley de Jongh Osborne, Guatemala City, Guatemala. Judge, Prof. H. W. Thayer of Princeton University.

#### IN CHEMISTRY

The Dalton Prize, for excellence in Chemistry, \$50; awarded for the highest grade of work for the entire year. John Milton Hopkins, Morristown, N. J.

#### IN HISTORY

The Snell History Prize, for excellence in American History; sustained by Bertrand H. Snell of Pottsdam, N. Y., \$50;. Also the Washington and Franklin Medal presented by the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, for excellence in the study of United States History. Both awarded to George Davis Andrews, Jr., Chattanooga, Tenn. Judge (Snell prize), Prof. Charles Worthen Spencer, University of Nevada.

The George Lauder Prize, for excellence in English History, in memory of George Lauder of the Class of 1897, \$50. George Davis Andrews, Jr., Chattanooga, Tenn. Judge, Prof. Benjamin Terry of the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

#### FOR ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

The Butler-Thwing Prize, awarded to that member of the Junior Class who has secured the highest average on the examinations for entrance to the Academy; sustained by Francis Wendell Butler-Thwing, class of 1908, \$15. (Already awarded). Otto Antonio Alcaide, Brookline. Honorable mention, Bradley Moynan Sawyer, Malden.

#### FOR HIGH SCHOLARSHIP

The Faculty Prize, awarded to that member of the Senior class who has maintained the highest general average in scholarship, \$50; sustained by Sanford H. E. Freund, class of 1897. Clarence Sumner Lunt, Jr., Rochester, N. Y.

#### FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE

The Fuller Prize, awarded to that member of the Senior Class who has best exemplified and upheld in his life and work at Andover the ideals and traditions of the school, \$50; sus-

tained by Samuel Lester Fuller, class of 1894. Franklin Muzzy Crosby, Jr., Minneapolis, Minn. Committee of award, the Faculty of Phillips academy.

The Otis Prize, awarded to that member of the Senior class who, having been a member of the school for at least three years, has in the judgment of the Faculty shown the greatest general improvement, \$50; sustained by Joseph Edward Otis, class of 1898. Ira Edward Wight, Jr., St. Louis, Mo. Committee of award, the Faculty of Phillips Academy.

The Boston Yale Club Cup awarded to that member of the Senior class who attains the greatest proficiency in scholarship and athletics. Given by the Yale Club of Boston. Theodore Lewis Bates, New Haven, Conn. Committee of award, the Faculty of Phillips Academy.

The New England Federation of Harvard Clubs Prize, for excellence in scholarship combined with either excellence in manly sports or with any example of distinguished moral courage or endeavor. For a student who is taking the preliminary examinations for Harvard College. Frederic Melvin Wheelock, Lawrence, Mass.

#### SCHOLARSHIPS

The James Greenleaf Fuller Memorial Scholarship; sustained by Samuel Lester Fuller of the class of 1894 in memory of his brother, \$200; available during his senior year for a student of limited means who in the judgment of the Principal embodies in scholarship, character and influence the best ideals of school life. Charles Stafford Gage, Westfield, N. J.

The Harvard-Andover Scholarships; sustained by Mr. Henry S. Van Duzer of the class of 1871. First, \$300; available for a graduate of Phillips Academy during his Freshman year in Harvard College; the award, based on high scholarship, to be announced at the close of the recipient's Senior year at school. John Milton Hopkins, Morristown, N. J. Second, \$300; awarded on the basis of high scholarship to a member of the incoming Senior class who is preparing for Harvard, the award to be announced at the close of the student's Middle year on the basis of his record up to that time. Frederic Melvin Wheelock, Lawrence, Mass.

The Henry P. Wright Scholarship; sustained by an alumnus of the Academy in memory of Henry P. Wright, P. A. '63, late dean of Yale College, \$300; awarded on the basis of high scholarship and character to a member of the senior class who is preparing for Yale, the award to be announced at the close of the student's Upper Middle year and on the basis of his record up to that time.





THE "AMERICA" HOUSE  
Now used as a Faculty House for Phillips Students



THE CHURCHILL HOUSE  
Shortly to be moved to make room for the new Main Building



George Chadbourne Taylor, Jr., Pelham, N. Y. Committee of award, the Faculty of Phillips Academy.

The Winston Trowbridge Townsend Scholarship; sustained by John A. Keppelman of the Class of 1897, in memory of his classmate and friend, Winston Trowbridge Townsend, \$300; awarded at graduation to that member of the Senior class preparing for Yale who in the judgment of the Principal is entitled through scholarship, character, and influence to special commendation. Paul Clement Daniels, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Howard W. Beal Memorial Scholarship; sustained by a member of the class of 1894 and awarded annually by the Principal to a worthy student of limited means, \$200. Harry Alexander MacDonald, Andover.

The Robert Henry Coleman Memorial Scholarship; established in 1919 by Mrs. John Coleman in memory of her son, Robert Henry Coleman of the class of 1912, who died in the Great War; awarded at the end of his junior year to a student of limited means who in the judgment of the Principal has displayed the most promise of maintaining the highest

standard of worth, measured by character, scholarship and general influence in the school, \$300. Richard Strong Foxwell, Camden, Maine.

The George Webster Otis scholarship; sustained by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Otis in memory of their son, George Webster Otis of the class of 1914; awarded to a student who in the judgment of the Principal combines the qualities of sound character and high ambition, \$250. Magnus Christian Hanson, Vejle, Denmark.

The George Xavier McLanahan Scholarship; established by the mother and sister of George Xavier McLanahan of the class of 1892; the income to be used for the assistance of a worthy student or students, of limited means, \$500. Divided between John Webster Sanborn and Randolph Hight Perry, both of Andover.

The Gordon Ferguson Allen Memorial Scholarship; established in 1920 by friends of the school, to be used for a deserving student of character and promise and of limited means, \$250. Otis Goodwin Jackson, Medford.

#### ADDRESS BY PRINCIPAL ALFRED E. STEARNS

The Principal then awarded diplomas to the graduating class, numbering 119. His parting words were as follows:

"Young Gentlemen of the Graduating Class, there is something unusually gripping to me and to my colleagues, and to the friends who gather here this morning, in an occasion like this. Just what is it? Just what does it mean?

"You have perhaps heard me tell the story which I have on several occasions, because of its deep significance, told from this very spot, of an incident that occurred in this very room only a few years ago. It was after the first morning chapel of the school year. As the crowd wended its way out of the room, the last straggler had departed and I started from the desk, I met coming up the aisle a father from the Middle West who had come to Andover to place his boy in the School. He was one of the most prominent lawyers of the West, the attorney for one of our largest transcontinental railroads. I noticed as he approached me that his eyes were wet and that he had very clearly been crying. He made no attempt to conceal the fact, and as he came up to me and held out his hand he said in a trembling voice: 'I want to tell you something. I am not much on this church business. I was brought up as a boy to go to church, but I don't think I have been inside of a church before this

morning for perhaps twenty-five years. But,' he added, 'as I sat in the gallery and saw those five hundred heads go down as one man, something inside gripped me and I cried like a baby.' And he said: 'I am proud of it, and I want to tell you this: Every time the opportunity offers me to get back to the chapel at Andover while my boy is in School I am coming.' And he did, for the three years that his boy was here. He would telegraph me from Chicago: 'Have an important case in New York tomorrow; will be in chapel the morning after.' And always the same story of what that one morning had done to him, and how, as he put it, it changed the whole outlook of his life.

"Something of that same feeling grips us today as we look on your faces as you are about to close your course at Phillips Academy. There is a mingling of the hopes and the ambitions, with that recognition of the difficulties and the trials and the temptations that must still lie in your way, and the wonder, yes, the wonder, whether in view of what you have received here, in view of what you have received from your splendid heritage in your homes, you are going to be able to meet that test as men and win your victories. For I can assure you that there is not a man on the faculty who does not share with me that deep longing that you by your lives and conduct and

endeavor may prove yourselves worthy of the best traditions of this place, may measure up to its ideals, and may add to its lustre.

"We speak so freely and so glibly of the traditions of Andover. Just what do they mean? No school can have existed for nearly a century and a half without having stored up in that record splendid and inspiring traditions, if only we would see them and appreciate them.

"It must make you better citizens and patriots to know that 130 years ago George Washington stood on that corner lot where the flagpole now stands and addressed the student body of this School; that the seal that you use on your various publications, and that you see so often displayed about here, was made by Paul Revere; that Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote the song that the School sings on this occasion each year; that 'America' first saw the light of day in one of the houses that for years has taken care of Andover students. I cannot believe that any of you could live in the atmosphere created by those things and not be made bigger and broader, and better fitted to become worthy citizens of this land, worthy men in the world.

"Those traditions are worth preserving, those traditions are inspiring, those traditions you must add to by your accomplishments; for men are adding to them today, as those old men of the past added to them in their time.

"Therefore we see you go forth with some sadness that you are to sever the connection with us, but with deepest hopes that you are going to prove worthy of what you received here, and in faith and confidence that you are not going to disappoint us, but that you are going to live true to those fine ideals which again and again we have tried to hold before you and to urge you to make your goal in

life.

"In this country today as never before there is a call for fine idealism, the idealism such as moved the Founders of this School and those who followed them. The superficial clamor of the world will tell you to make a business success of your life, to grab money and more money and the material rewards that lie within the reach of everyone with ability and enthusiasm. But deep down within your hearts there will be a stronger appeal to your manhood to prove yourselves worthy to live lives of self-sacrifice, if necessary, to make the service of your fellowmen your chief and compelling ideal and purpose in life; not merely the money rewards of the business man, but rather that spirit which prompted the Founder of this School, about to undertake a unique experiment in American education, to go to his then wealthy father and ask for the inheritance that was to have been his in later years, to use then and there for your good and mine and for the good of his country.

"That kind of idealism we ask you to make yours today, regardless of the superficial and noisy clamor of the world, that the lives and talents which you offer to your country may be given to its service, and that the country through you, and the world through you, may be brought to a higher level of life and conduct.

"In the full conviction that you will prove true to what we hope for you, and that you will realize our ambitions for you, that you will prove in every sense worthy and worth while, I take pleasure through the authority vested in me by the Trustees in presenting to you the diplomas of Phillips Academy."

After the singing of Holmes's hymn, "O Lord of Hosts! Almighty King", Dr. Stearns spoke the benediction, and the audience stood while the Senior Class marched out.

### THE ALUMNI DINNER

The annual Alumni dinner was held at one o'clock in the Borden Gymnasium, about 390 being seated at the tables. The absence of the traditional lobster salad and Ballardvale lithia water from the menu aroused some comment from the more venerable alumni, but it was merely gossip, not criticism. After the tables had been cleared, Mr. Dwight H. Day, '95, President of the General Alumni Association, called for the report of the nominating committee, which was read by Mr. Edward C. Boynton, '03. The officers unanimously elected for the ensuing year are as follows:

President, James G. K. McClure, '66 of Chicago, Ill.

Vice Presidents: Leonard Huntress, '66, of Lowell; James Parker, '70, of Newport, R. I.; John Waterman, '88, of Gorham, Me.; Frank C. Babbitt, '85 of Hartford; George B. Case, '90 of New York; Thomas Spence, '95 of Milwaukee, and Allan F. Kitchel, '05, of South Beach, Conn.

Statistical secretary: George T. Eaton, '73, of Andover.

Secretary, Fred E. Newton '93 of Andover.

Treasurer, George F. French, '97, of Andover.



## ADDRESS BY MR. DWIGHT H. DAY

"Andover is running true to form today. We have proved to ourselves, and to the world, if you will, that we are not dependent upon external conditions for our happiness, that happiness is a thing of the mind, and coming together in this, may I say, sweet fellowship within the walls of Old Phillips we find ourselves in great contentment and happiness and sweet converse.

"Like the colored orator who said, 'Before I begin to talk I want to say something,' I want to say just a word. It is this: we want to give our bow, pay our respects to, and greet, the ladies. We regard you, in spite of what some people are trying to do in making you our equals, we still regard you as our superiors, and we look up to you. I fear, however, that some of us, in '95 at least, would say that you have a somewhat unfortunate view of us. I am afraid it is very baldly unemotional; it shows what time and civilization in their advancing progress will do. The frontiers get pushed further and further back.

"I see in the galleries a few, a very royal few, who had some part in the early days in our training. To these we would pay our deepest homage. I see rather a larger number who are engaged in training us now, and these we are very happy to have with us. They have patiently watched the animals eat, and now they are waiting to hear the lions roar.

"Gentlemen, we are gathered together in a royal year at Andover. It is a year during which the old foundations and the old principles have been made deeper and more secure. Every now and then in the history of organizations and institutions there comes a marked place, when those interested in its welfare must take counsel together to find out what is the best step to take under the new and changed conditions. This was done for Phillips Academy at Andover this year. The old foundations were strengthened and the old principles were made more secure, and the spirit of the school—to be found not only throughout our own beloved country but all over the world—this spirit was strengthened, was heightened, and was made more glorious.

"We were founded, as you know, in 1778, and for 142 years this blessed School has been pouring out into the life of the nation, into its arteries and life-blood, the great principles that were enunciated by its Founders—true character and true culture. And no one can estimate the good in the history of the nation that Phillips Academy has done in pouring out thus into the nation this great stream of democracy, of common sense, of service to mankind, and of uplift. Wherever

Andover men are found they have taken this spirit with them.

Here we find a great democracy, and here we find truth. Every lad that comes to Andover Hill enters a democracy; and if he didn't know what it was before he struck the place, he finds out what a real democracy is. And every lad that comes to Andover comes face to face with truth. Andover has stood for truth, sincerity, reality; and that is what boys find when they come here.

"Now, you cannot dress up truth at all, you cannot put any frills on truth; if you try to do that kind of thing to truth you impair it. And even as Andover has enlarged, extended its bounds, built again and again in addition, it has been on the same old lines. We come back to find the old Andover, but an enlarged Andover. It is the same old School but it is the ever new School on the old lines. And why is it ever on the old lines? Because those lines were laid in truth.

"So we have not tried in our extension, in the new buildings in the new territories, in all that has been added to the equipment of the School, to put any frills on the School. And that is what gives us our joy when we get back here. We find the same old School, the same old principles here; we find truth and sincerity. And you do not have to say to our boys what it was found necessary to say to a young man who was letting his imagination play too wildly: 'Young man, you will find it advisable to pluck a few feathers from the wings of your imagination and stick them in the tail of your judgment.'

"Every lad that comes to Andover and gets the true Andover spirit—and no man stays here who does not get it—knows in his own soul that the School has done the real thing for him. It does not follow that every man shall get equal honors with a colleague. Not at all. It does not mean that every man shall receive a public recognition, or shall be appointed to a place of honor. Those are externalities after all. It does mean that every man who comes here in his own soul knows that truth has spoken to him, knows that truth has pointed out to him what his shortcomings are; he knows wherein he has lacked. And therefore truth has pointed out to him the way by which he can correct and fill up that lack as he goes forward.

"That is what makes a happy Andover man; he knows there is something in his soul that has found reality, and he knows that he has been revealed to himself. And these external honors are simply nothing, compared with that with which he goes away from Andover



Hill. It stands by him in all the battle of college and through all the strife and irritations and victories and defeats of life after college. Some of us can speak out of a pretty good experience; we have been out twenty-five years — '95 has — and we know what this means.

"Thank God for the men who enunciated the principles that founded this School, and thank God for the men who have lived their lives all down through the decades and who are representing us and conducting the life of the School today. They have hewn to that line of sincerity, of reality, of democracy and of truth.

"One of the most beloved old boys among our entire number is here with us today. He has calls all over the country and all over the

world, and he is trying to run a brokerage business in New York. I don't know how much he makes at his own business; he is working for the Government and for the Church, and for every good cause, all the time. He and George Case got together last fall and decided that something very definite needed to be done for old Andover right then and there; and Fred Walcott and George Case instituted a little committee, established an office in New York, and some of the rest of us playing hangers-on and friends oscillated around that office.

"Fred Walcott and George Case handled our endowment fund drive. Fred is here today, and we just want to ask him for a few words on the drive and what his impressions were as a result of it." Mr. Walcott.

#### ADDRESS BY MR. FRED WALCOTT

"Mr. Chairman, Doctor Stearns, Fellow Andover men, Ladies: If I could accept personally all the chairman has said I should feel light-headed. But, as you will see from my brief statement of the facts about this drive, I was only one of many. We all worked hard. It was something beyond human endeavor that made this possible; it was the spirit of the old, the middle aged, and the new Andover, which was in our hearts, that made us work, that impelled us and compelled us to give until it hurt, to work, to spend our time and our money without stint, in order to furnish a material foundation that would insure the school's growth and influence for another generation. We knew, as you all know — and that knowledge is not confined to Andover alumni — that this country cannot get along without Andover.

"The men who have been holding aloft the flag of Andover have been for many years working without adequate compensation. Nearly all of them have declined positions three or four times as remunerative. Few of us realized this, but when our attention was called to this fact at a meeting in New York City, last October, this question was put to vote: 'Shall we remedy this difficulty by increasing the tuition?' The vote was a most emphatic and unanimous 'No.' We said: 'We will give that money; the alumni can afford to give it, and the alumni will give it if the facts are called to their attention. We were told that one more thing was needed — a large school building must be added to the budget. How much would it all cost? After two or three meetings it was decided that a million and a half dollars must be raised to build a new school building and provide an endowment

fund to insure the necessary increases to salaries. It seemed a lot of money until we got started with our organization; then it seemed smaller and smaller as we went on.

"I am not going to weary you with any description of that drive, because you are about as familiar with it as I am, and many of the real workers on that drive are here today. Dwight Day was one of the best; they are all over the country. We worked for nine weeks, and together we put over successfully the first of the important drives. But instead of stopping at a million and a half, the results of the organization have been going on steadily ever since, slowly but surely, until today the total is \$1,615,000.

"We must capitalize the by-product of that drive. I shall not dwell upon this now, but it must have very careful consideration before long. The chief by-product is a great, closely-cemented family of men with the right kind of ideals, who got their stimulus from the school, who were set in motion on this hill; how shall this love and enthusiasm be maintained to produce a larger alumni fund each year for the current expenses?

"I like to think of Andover, if I may borrow an electrical term to express the dynamics of this School — as a great central station, or power house, with its lines running in every direction, to the Philippines, to Japan, to Hawaii — where we have had a Governor, to China, where we have had a Prime Minister, to Russia. I like to think of this School generating the power that is furnishing the light of truth through all those hundreds and thousands of channels which will keep on shining forever. If we, the alumni, can keep this ma-

terial foundation strong, Andover and the men who run this School, who furnish the spirit of this School, will do the rest.

"The drive could not have been accomplished except for the spirit which has permeated this School for more than a hundred years. A very significant fact developed when we began to chart the figures graphically, as they came in. It is this; we have some charts of other institutions which are very wavy, whose loyalty lines show great dips. If you show me now the chart of an institution that represents the giving power of its alumni, I will tell you during what period that institution failed at the top. When a school fails at the top, the graduates in later years, who have missed the stimulus, the irrepelling force of their School, in the most impressionable and responsive period of their lives, are no longer loyal to the institution, and in many cases no longer loyal to themselves.

"But Andover from the days of Uncle Sam Taylor right through the times of President Bancroft to the present, with 'Al' Stearns at the wheel, shows a steady, uniform growth. To illustrate this, I want to read a few figures picked at random a few years apart all through that period and show how consistent the giving has been. First let me read the figures which show the high spots. The Class of '82 gave \$106,980; the Class of '83, \$117,000; the Class of '90, \$124,000; the Class of '93, \$137,000; the Class of '94, \$114,000; the Class of '09, \$111,000.

There were substantial gifts from every Class from 1851 to the present date.

Of the class of 1863, thirteen men of the living graduates gave; 1879, twenty-six men gave; 1892, seventy-nine men gave; 1896, seventy-seven men gave; 1913, ninety-one men gave; 1914, eighty-one men gave; 1915, eighty-one men gave; 1916, ninety-five men gave; 1917, ninety men gave; 1918, one hundred and thirty men gave; that means that the percentage of the men who gave to the number of living graduates in those Classes in no case dips below sixty per cent, which is an extraordinary record. It shows that there has been no dip in the real leadership of the School — consisting of the Principal and his faculty. Thirty-five per cent of all the living alumni gave. The total number of subscribers is 2596; 2502 Andover alumni, and ninety-four outsiders. \$603,000 has already been paid in cash; so that the teachers have already had a substantial advance, and that advance of course can now be absolutely assured. I want to give you the names of five men who gave us perhaps the greatest incentive to go on, for this drive was not an easy thing to get started. First, the man who really should be telling

you about this — but he is too modest to stand up and talk about anything with which he had anything to do — is Oliver G. Jennings, Chairman of the General Committee, who gave us \$100,000 in order to start the ball rolling.

"The name of the next man who came forward always fills us with pride, because of his enthusiasm and his loyalty to his friends and to this institution. Tom Cochran, he gave us \$100,000.

"Then a day or two after that, another man that every one of us loves, who is admired for his war work and for all the other good things that he has done ever since he was a boy here at Andover, Fred Murphy, gave us a \$100,000.

"Then an older man came forward — Alfred I. DuPont gave us \$100,000.

"And a much younger man, whose name I cannot give you — the gift is anonymous — he always gives when Andover wants anything, and he gave us \$100,000.

"And still another man almost reached that standard of giving — quite that standard of giving, in proportion to his means. He is one of the most enthusiastic Andover men that ever lived, Sam Fuller who gave us \$75,000.

"But there is something as necessary as money to the success of a drive and that is organization and no allusion should be made to this drive which does not include the name of George B. Case. As a member of the War Council of the Red Cross during the War, he was familiar with all the latest devices for a nation-wide campaign for raising money. George Case was one of the prime movers from the start; with tact, resourcefulness, patience and perseverance, in addition to a large personal subscription, he helped build and keep tuned to concert pitch the organization of Andover alumni which 'Al' Stearns and Jack Fuess as advance agents first put together by divisions and districts and kept wound up with stirring talks.

"So much for a brief summary of the drive. We have a great by-product in this enthusiastic, loyal, Andover family, which means the support of this School for whatever it needs as long as the best traditions are maintained. The School today with its present size is, or will be as soon as the main building is finished, a complete unit, with a substantial endowment fund to make the professors at least comfortable. Nearly every man on this faculty could find a place in the business world which would yield two or three times the salary he is getting here. Several have already refused such positions. They chose rather to teach on the Hill as the more useful occupation. The Andover faculty is made up



of men that are made of steel; men like Professor Eaton, who with his father and brothers has had a continuous teaching record at Andover for eighty-six years; men that are loyal through thick and through thin, whose god is not gold, whose god is manhood and Americanism and true citizenship; men like Professor McCurdy and the others we know and love to honor. With this kind of leadership and instruction, this School is going to light the world for generations to come.

"I thank God for Andover. This country needs this School today more than it ever needed it before. We have a new vision, a new revelation. This country has new duties to perform that are today world-wide and not confined to ourselves only. We must get that vision, we must understand that revelation, which is being taught here. Our understanding will come, not from new radicalism, but from old doctrines which are still sound; and as the truth goes marching on, our eyes shall see the glory of the Lord.

In introducing Mr. Elliot Wadsworth, Harvard, '98, Mr. Day spoke as follows:—

"We thank you, Mr. Walcott, for this splendid statement of our success. All of us here ought to know how much of our success we owe to our friends, even our friends outside.

"We have here with us today one of these friends who was able, because of his influence

and his experience, to help us in New York greatly in our own drive, having been the head and front, the executive chairman, of the Harvard Drive that brought twelve millions of dollars into old Harvard's coffers.

"This man has never hitherto claimed intimate relationship with Andover, and although the lines are pretty well filled up and we are dismissing students who apply for entrance next fall, we today are making him an Andover man. He has been chairman of the great Red Cross, and as members of the Red Cross, all of us here, he is in this Society with us. The influence of that Society, as you know, has been felt to the ends of the earth.

"Recently he was appointed on a special commission to attend at Geneva a meeting of the League of Red Cross Societies, and having discharged his duties there pushed on to go again throughout the districts of eastern Europe where he had been and made a study in 1915. I say he pushed on over there to look over that territory and those districts again, with a view to finding out what are the conditions now and perhaps what can be done by way of giving the American people information and inspiration, what can be done for those stricken districts.

"I refer to Mr. Elliot Wadsworth, Harvard '98. Mr. Wadsworth, will you just tell us now anything that is in your heart to say."

Mr. Elliot Wadsworth.

#### ADDRESS OF MR. ELLIOT WADSWORTH, HARVARD '98

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have heard of Andover before. In fact, there is a man whom you have made a sort of an honorary graduate, named Hayes, — Bart Hayes, — who talks so much about Andover that he has very little time to talk about Harvard.

"The Chairman has said that this is a royal day for Andover. It seems to me that it certainly is, and I am learning something new every minute. In the first place, you seem to have a Principal who has perennial youth, who once a year puts on his baseball costume and whips the undergraduates on this day. That is one reason I came up here, to see that done again. But I am sorry to hear that he says the weather is so cold that he wouldn't risk his arm. And then this graduating class get up and cheer him by his first name. I can't imagine that having been done in my day at college to Mr. Charles William Eliot, or even to A. Lawrence Lowell. But it is the right spirit.

"And then we hear that you have gone way

over the top in this endowment fund. I must say that fills me with jealousy. Our endowment fund at Harvard reminds me of a story they were telling in Chicago where everybody was sizing up the Presidential candidates. There was a good deal of conversation in Chicago on that subject. We were talking about Democratic candidates, and a man said: 'Well, how do you place William Jennings Bryan between Lincoln and Washington?' That was quite a poser. Finally someone in the circle said: 'Well, I can say one thing about that: Mr. Bryan has left Lincoln, but he hasn't yet arrived in Washington.' Well, we have left the mark, the zero mark, in the Harvard fund, and we are a little over twelve million, and we have three million more to get. We propose to get it next autumn. We need it, just as you need it here. And all the institutions need funds. There are drives on in this country today for well over \$200,000,000. Already the country has given something like \$80,000,000 to the cause of higher education. This shows the confidence that the men who know what it means to have an education





THE CHAPEL CEMETERY LOOKING NORTH



A VIEW IN THE REAR OF PEARSON HALL LOOKING SOUTH

have in their institutions. And it is a very encouraging sign that we are willing to back up the institutions, not simply by cheering, and feeling badly when we lose a game, or joyous when we win a game, but by actually coming forward and meeting the crises that the universities and institutions have to face once in awhile.

"I heard this morning 'Al' Stearns, if I may so name him, speak to the graduating class about their duties in the future. They are going forth into a new world, an entirely changed world. The whole of Europe that we have looked upon, most of our lives, as stable and strong and well civilized, is in a dangerous condition; and these countries that I went to — Austria, Poland, Lithuania, Slovakia, Esthonia, — perhaps some of you don't know where they are, because you haven't studied geography in the last month or two, — they are having a very bad time. And the reason for it is that this machinery of civilization that we have learned to depend upon has more or less broken down.

"We expect our railroads to run, our telegraph service to work, our mail to be delivered, our raw materials and coal to be delivered when we need them, and it is hard for us to get the picture of a great city, and even a great nation which practically has broken up all that machinery. Europe had an interlocking system which covered it with railroads just as we cover this country. You could ship anywhere in Europe without any question; without any doubt, you could mail a letter in Belgrade, Serbia, and have it delivered in the interior of Russia in two or three days, and you could exchange money or do business all over Europe. But the Treaty of Versailles has cut Europe into a great number of little nations, has launched them forth, brand new, beginners in government, an entirely new system, — new currency, new postal regulations, dilapidated railroads, and, perhaps worst of all, a highly developed sense of nationalism which makes it very difficult for them to co-operate with their neighbors. The result is that a country like Poland, which has perhaps a third or a quarter as many cars as it ought to have, and a quarter or a fifth as many locomotives, is entirely surrounded by nations who are in the same position. Traffic agreements have not been made and jealousy exists so that they will not allow their cars to go out over the borders into any other nation, and that great flow of commodities, raw materials, coal, finished products, has almost stopped. Each little nation is paddling its own canoe. They are each manufacturing currency — pretty good looking currency, but it is losing its value as such very rapidly. The Red Cross

Commission in Riga, as an example, has to do business in thirteen different currencies today, and they fluctuate in value back and forth from day to day, in accordance with the supply and demand. It is a good deal like boys trading in marbles, — it seemed to remind me of that, — and it is hard to keep track of it. One of our men went to a money changer and found him very much delighted; he had just bought some dollars. He said that a man had rushed into his little shop and said he wanted to sell some dollars and get some rubles. The money changer saw right away that it was a good chance to trade, and so he hesitated and said he didn't want any dollars then, but that he could come again the next day. But the man said, 'I must trade,' and he finally sold the money changer a \$500 bill for 65 rubles on the dollar — about a third of what it was worth per dollar. Well, this Red Cross man was very much puzzled and said that he could not understand it. The money changer said, 'It is all in one bill', and he went to his little safe and took it out. It was a \$500 Confederate bill!

"Of course you can deal there in four or five different kinds of rubles. The Soviet Ruble, which is the ruble they are printing today in Soviet Russia, has practically no value. It costs a thousand rubles to ride in a cab, and a dinner of a little piece of horse meat and some black bread costs thirty to forty thousand rubles. And then you have the Czar rubles and the Kerensky rubles, and various other kinds. It is quite a piece of work, it takes a pretty quick mind, to do business over in these countries.

"Well, now, the effect of that has been very serious on the people. Just as an example, take the new German Austria, a little country of six million people entirely surrounded by alien nations. They have half of their people in cities or towns, and the other half in the country produce enough food to feed the whole six million people for about ninety days out of the year; and so Austria must buy food outside the country for three-quarters of her needs. And they have no coal, no raw materials. They are manufacturing nothing which they can export, and so up to date they have had to rely practically upon credits extended to them, regardless of whether they were good or not, by the United States and England and other nations, to keep themselves alive.

"In a city like Vienna, where two million people live, the people have been cut down during the last year and a half to about 800 calories a day. A calory is a food unit, and it requires 1500 to 2500 calories to keep anybody going in reasonable health; we probably eat



here 3000 to 4000 calories a day. According to the food experts, the dietitians, practically the whole population of Vienna is dead today. But it is not; they are getting along, although they are really about half dead. You see it on the street, you see it in the color on the peoples' faces and in the way they move. They can't get along on what they are getting to eat, and they don't see any daylight.

"There is another situation which has developed, and that is that they have printed so much money that the money has lost its value. The city people cannot buy it from the country people. The country people have all the paper money they want. The city people have to trade with the country people with chairs or clothes or graphophones, and in that way get enough to eat.

"I talked with a professor in the University of Vienna who has had his pay raised three and a half times and who is not as well off as the people here who have only had their pay raised twenty-five or fifty per cent; he is getting 42,000 kroner a year. He said he could not possibly live with his wife and daughter and her child in the simplest way, without any meat and with very little in the way of fresh vegetables, for less than 100,000 kroner a year. And he is selling off his library that he has been collecting for thirty years, — first editions, and other things which he valued and prized, — to get enough money to go on. He said he had sold about half his library. I asked him what would happen when he had sold the rest, and he shrugged his shoulders and said, 'I don't know.' And that is what is happening to everyone who is dependent upon a fixed income in Vienna today. It is the greatest auction sale that the world has ever known of personal effects, and no one sees the end of it. We don't know what is going to happen, but it is an impossible situation.

"The same thing is true in Poland, in Slovakia, in Esthonia. They have economically stopped. Wherever they depended for their industries upon the railroads they are not getting ahead. Riga had 80,000 workers in factories, and they have not turned a wheel in the factories for about a year. The population has shrunk to about a half, and they have no credit to get coal or raw materials. There they are, with their beautiful city half empty, and the only thing that will ever get them into action is help from the outside.

"We in this country are more able to help than the people of any country in the world, and I think there are a great many who feel that it is just as much our responsibility at this time to go into Europe and let them have

from our plenty enough to get back on their feet as it was for us to go into the war.

"I believe that this situation in eastern Europe, if something is not done about it, is going to react on us, it is going to come this way, just the way the war did, and we are going to have troubles growing out of it. We have troubles today to a certain extent in this country, and we are going to have more problems as time goes on.

"It was very clear to the young men who graduated from this school during the last two or three years — perhaps not the last year, but the year before — that their duty was to do everything they could for the United States and win that war that was going on. Today these men who are going out into a new world, a world of constant changes, a world that is in danger in many ways, must keep before them the ideal of service more than we ever needed to keep it before us in the days that are past.

"We have turned, it seems to me, in this country, from an ecstasy of service that we had in the war to just the opposite. We have gone back to our business and our pleasures with more zeal than even Americans showed before, and we do not seem to care about anything else. Perhaps we are burned out — I don't know. But the young men are not; they are coming along and they have got to face the situation.

"For that reason I was very much impressed with what Mr. Stearns said this morning, and the message that I have for this graduating class and for all of us is that we must more than ever think about the service to this country and to the world. We must take the position that this country, the strongest of all the nations, has the same duty to the world that a strong man in the community has to the community, — to lead and to help.

"We as educated men, men who can understand the situation, can realize the wonders and the satisfactions of life today in America as compared with the lives of people who live in Russia and in eastern Europe, and we must use every effort we have, we must struggle with all our might, to keep America right side up and going ahead in the splendid, forward-looking, progressive way that it has been going for the last fifty years. Do not let anybody persuade you, or even try to persuade others, that we ought to give up something that we have for something that they have achieved by a new form of government. I thank you."



The next speaker, the Reverend Nehemiah Boynton, '75, known wherever Andover men are located, was thus introduced by Mr. Day:—

"It is not an easy thing to describe abstractions. Those of us who have traveled in Asia know what difficulties surround public talks and speeches out there, for of course they must be interpreted to Chinese officialdom and leaders. A friend of mine, speaking at a banquet out in Shanghai, said: 'Gentlemen, justice is neither abstract nor relative.' His interpreter said, 'Gentlemen, the gentleman says he is very glad to see you this evening.' Now, it is extremely difficult for any of us to describe the Andover spirit; it is almost an impossibility. But if we can find a personality that embodies the Andover spirit, we have got it, there is the answer.

"We have here with us this afternoon one who embodies, represents, presents to the world, the Andover spirit; it is in his blood, he cannot help it; and finding it there he amplifies it and glorifies it.

"I have discovered among one or two here since coming in that his granduncle was an Andover man, his father was an Andover man, there were children along the line of these men who were Andover men; he was an Andover man himself, of the Class of '75, and he has had three sons who were Andover graduates. He is our Andover spirit, and he is building out in the world and presenting to the world the finest type of culture, of character, and of service.

"I am proud to introduce Dr. Nehemiah Boynton of Brooklyn."

Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D. D., '75:

#### ADDRESS OF REV. NEHEMIAH BOYNTON

"Mr Toastmaster, my Fellow Schoolmates: 'For the second time in my life in Andover I have been in a relationship in which time ceased to be. For when I was an academy boy and had to go to church, upon one Sunday morning I was listening to a sermon from that eloquent and venerable spirit, Professor Park, and in the midst of his sermon he happened to look at the clock at the opposite end of the chapel and noticed that it had stopped. And so just for a moment he interrupted his serious religious remarks, and said: 'I notice that time has ceased to be.' Unfortunately for us academy boys, it gave the Professor an advantage with relation to his sermon which he would not have dared to claim except for that refractory timepiece upon the other side of the chapel.

Here again for the second time we are in relationship in which time has ceased to be, for when the alumni of any institution, especially of dear old Phillips Andover, come together, what do they care for the passing of moments or for the swift-footed years?

'Has any old fellow got mixed with the boys? If he has, take him out, without making a noise!

Hang the almanac's cheat and the catalogue's spike;

'Old time is a liar! We're twenty tonight!'

—And of course that being so, we can take these kiddies who are just coming out of Andover, and with no possible detriment to their future career haul them back in imagination forty or fifty years ago and give them a vision of the real Andover in those days, out of whose loins they have developed those sinews of strength and of promise which so fascinate us all today. Forty-five years ago! That isn't so

very long, but it is a few parasangs toward the rear.

"My father came as a Phillips boy more than seventy years ago in a stage coach, in the midst of a winter's storm, and at night was dumped, together with his box, for he couldn't afford a trunk, right in front of what used to be Mrs. Abbot's house. My brother came later in a railroad train. I came in the old family buggy. My son came in his automobile today, and my grandson is coming in an aeroplane. That is just to intimate to the kiddies that the years after all do wear seven-league boots, and that that phrase is not altogether true which we sometimes quote with literalism: 'As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end.'

"If these kiddies had been entering Phillips with myself forty-five years ago, they would have found Mr. Bancroft, that wonderful Principal, just beginning the splendor and the nobility of his magnificent work here. They would have found Coy and Comstock, men whose names are revered by those upon whose spirits the shadow of their influence fell. They would have found at the head of the scientific department LeRoy Griffin, a splendid student, but a man who had a sardonic grin which he always put on when he was determined to flunk you, and neither the angels above nor the demons down under the sea could deliver you when LeRoy Griffin began to grin.

"There is one man present here today who began his career in Phillips Academy, forty-five years ago; in fact he examined me in mathematics, to see if I were worthy to join the illustrious company which had already been enrolled as students in Phillips Academy. And

I want to say for my comfort and credit, and for his honor, that he accepted my paper. He accepted it, I suppose, on the principle that it was the substance of things hoped for and the evidence of things not seen. We called him 'Mac' long before anybody knew there was such a fellow as 'Al' in the world. And during these forty-five years everyone will admit that there has not been a more faithful, a more loyal, or a more achieving man around Andover than Professor McCurdy. May the evening of his life be full of the golden glory of the satisfaction of deeds of fidelity and of patience and of friendliness, as well as inspirations of nobility afforded by his life to the lives of the boys, many of whom today are in the uttermost parts of the earth, but all of whom remember him with gratitude and with appreciation.

"I don't want the kiddies to get the idea that there was not anything but professors in Andover forty-five years ago. I want you to understand that the Fem Sem was in all its glory. But the unfortunate part of the situation was that those blessed saints in Israel, Philena and Phebe McKeen, had somehow gotten the idea that there was a wide distinction in nature between an academy boy and a theologian. And so the doors of the blessed institution swung wide upon their hinges for the theologues, because those dear maidens didn't know what might happen in establishing the kingdom of God if there was a vision cordial to the theologues. But as for us poor academy boys, we were taught that, being of the earth earthy, it was our portion to admire those splendid specimens of humanity, those dear Fem Sems, from a long distance. Why, they wouldn't even let us academy boys coast in the winter with them. There wasn't a theologian in the whole crowd that had money enough to buy a bob sled, and so they used to come and borrow our bob sleds to take the Fem Sems coasting. I had one of the finest bob sleds that ever went down this great long hill out here, and one night a theologian came and said, 'Would you let me take your bob sled?' Oh, it was a beautiful moonlight night, snow was on the ground everywhere, and the hill was as smooth as ice. I said, 'What are you going to do with it?' and he said, 'Miss McKeen has said that the girls can have some coasting tonight with the theologues.' I said, 'All right,' being of a generous disposition. I let him have my bobsled, and I went and sat on the fence to see the reverend gentlemen go by with the girls. And as I watched them I made up my mind — and the entire course of my professional career has not changed it in that respect — that I could have held those Fem Sems on that bob-

sled just as well as the theologues did, and, if I was not mistaken, to the greater satisfaction of the Fem Sems.

"Well, there used to be cider parties in those days, but the cider mills have gone the way of all the earth. One night we were having a cider party at Mrs. Berry's — not by Mrs. Berry's invitation, to be sure, and we were having a new kind of cider party — the first time in my life I had ever heard that fresh eggs were necessary for a real up-to-date cider party. Now, it is none of your business whose hen roost furnished the eggs; but they were present there, and so was the cider — good, sweet, beautiful cider in abundance. We were just in the midst of enjoying our feast of revelry — it was about a quarter of ten, and we were supposed to be in our rooms at eight o'clock in those far-off days — when all of a sudden there was a knock at the door, and one of our boys in genial spirit hollered out, 'Come in!' The door opened, and there appeared Principal Bancroft.

"Now, that cider was very sweet, very much more sweet than Principal Bancroft's remarks were to us upon that occasion. But as a result of those remarks we went speedily to the north and the south and the east and the west, according to where our rooms were, and the next day we each of us had personal and ever-to-be-remembered interviews with that magnificent man who knew a boy's soul quite as well as any man I ever met. Suffice it to say that after that we never had a cider party at which there was any danger of the Principal's interfering.

"One must not dally with this spirit of romance. I just wanted the kiddies to know that we weren't 'dead ones' forty-five years ago.

"The one great thing that Andover taught us among many others, even in those far-off days, was this; that serious things need not of necessity be awfully solemn things; that there is a great satisfaction in a serious situation, if only one has the stuff in him to tackle it in the reality and in the nobility of an uplifted spirit. And I am not sure but that is the lesson which needs today to be delivered to our world from our splendid Andover men with their adventurous spirits. For have we not reached an age when there are multitudes of people who seem to look out upon the twisted times through which we are passing with something of a spirit of mild despair, to say the least? And don't we need to say to that spirit what Mrs. Stowe said to her husband here when he was a professor in the Seminary, and was a little blue? 'My dear husband,' she said, 'don't go to cultivating indigo.' There is a lot of unnecessary indigo which is being cul-



tivated in our day and in our generation.

"God forbid that I should underestimate in any way the mighty seriousness of these times through which we are passing, and out into which these lads will soon find their way. But God forbid, also, that we should see in these times only seriousness, and fail to find in them the opportunities for the mightiest satisfaction which ever comes to a whole man, namely, the lining up to the situation, however serious it may be, and conquering it in the name of the Highest.

"Who was it that thanked God that he could be crossed and thwarted like a man? Who was it who declared: 'Thank God no Paradise stands barred to entry, and I find it hard to be a Christian?' Who was it declared: 'Whence come temptation and trial, but for a man to meet and master, and so be pedestaled in triumph?' Let it be granted that the clouds in the horizon of the world's sky today are gray and dark and black; was there never such a thing as a rainbow spanning a cloud of black, and finding its most magnificent opportunity for splendor and revelation as its golden glory stood out from the background of the dark?

"I want to find, as a Phillips man, the elements of hopefulness even in these tragic days through which we are passing. And they are to be found. They are all in residence in this, that if there is evil in the world manifesting itself in diabolical fashion, there is also good in the world which never manifested itself at such elevation as it does at the present day.

"We are talking about real values of life. Isn't the real fact this, that in the days that are past, with our pieties and with our ideals and with our aspirations, we have confined the operation of these to the narrow relationships of life, and that now we are just beginning to find out that a thing which has real value cannot be bounded by any high board fence put around our little personal or local or national inferences and influences, but that it must reach out around the entirety of the world, until it shall have found either its largest opportunity or its highest satisfaction? And don't you see that over and over again today that new sense of the sweep of those great values, of which Phillips Academy is the expression, the sweep of those great values is being seen?

"You talk about the profiteers — and they are a contemptible lot! But are the profiteers the only newcomers into the world of finance? You can go to New York or Boston or Chicago or San Francisco and find man after man in the financial world today who has found for himself in these last few years a new meaning of money and a new mission for himself as

the custodian and steward of honestly gotten gains, as he gives his money by the hundreds of thousands for the establishing in perpetuity of such institutions as this. There is a new spirit in the commercial world today and a man does not dare to die possessed of large sums of money except he acknowledge in some way the public which has made it possible for him to pile up his resources.

"The same thing is true in the professions. Why, there has been a great improvement in the Christian ministry lately among others, because, Christian ministers have found out that however true and however important doctrine and dogma may be, in an age like this except you can interpret religion to the people spiritually and make the externalities of religion real in a man's life, your doctrines are very meager and very futile affairs. And your real red-blood minister today never wrestled in the quiet of his study so resolutely with the fundamental truths of God, and never prayed so earnestly that when he stood before men he might stand before men just as any other man, only mediating through his own life and his own character, as well as his own word, the meaning of the ever loving God. And so ministers are finding a new satisfaction in their work.

"Herein is the happiness and herein is the help for the world. And it is to this world that I want to bid a most cordial welcome to these young men who are leaving the undergraduate relationships and are coming to join the rest of us. Any man who thinks, finds that the grandest things in these days are the hundreds and thousands of boys and girls who are leaving schools and colleges and are coming to help those who are out in the world, to be the leaven which will leaven the whole lump. Clouds and darkness may be round about us, yet the Lord will command his loving kindness in the daytime, and in the night his sun shall be with us.

"Spite of everything, it never was such a magnificent thing to be alive and to have a man's or a woman's chance in the world as it is at this precise moment, because there never was such a need in the world as just now for the principles which live in a man's soul by virtue of which he mediates God to his fellows. Those who have them, and those who have the chance to offer them, are the people who, while not failing to appreciate the seriousness of the days, find in these days a certain sun-filled principle after all, because they are the days of prophecy, of the stately goings of the footsteps of the Most High throughout his entire universe such as the world has never seen.

"I want to conclude by just one more refer-



ence to our own Academy. No Irishman ever loves to kiss the Blarney stone as a Phillips man loves to kiss his dear alma mater upon her sweet, old cheeks. We never forget what she did for us. She would have given us more information if we had been able and willing to receive it, doubtless. But there is one thing more valuable even than information which she did give us, and that was a certain inspiration for living beneath the sunny areas of life in the possession of a few eternal principles of truth, which never yet have failed to conquer the world, which has had her crises before, and which will not fail today, if only the men of Andover keep their spirits in the ascendant where the fathers placed us, and count it their greatest joy in the world to forget themselves and their own petty interests and fortunes while they are revealing to the world the kind of a man that can confront even a frowning world if he have within him the spirit of character, of courage and of consecration which Phillips Academy stows away in the heart of her every boy.

It is that spirit which will save the world of the present day, which is not going to smash, but which is facing the sunlight."

"Dr. Boynton, our best testimony to your words can be expressed in very simple phrase: 'We have caught something of your own spirit, and we thank you.'"

Mr. Day then called upon "Al" Stearns to speak on the progress of the school:

"One of the most wonderful things in getting back to the hill that we feel is the self-effacing modesty of the members of our blessed faculty. They never seem to assume that they are doing any real work in the world; they never presume that they are engaged in a great and glorious, magnificent task, and are going on to success and achievement, as they are. They always take such a modest attitude, and have such a delightful atmosphere toward their glorious work. I am reminded of a brave army man who makes me think of our own dear General Parker who is with us. He was asked: 'How has it come about that you have such a reputation for bravery in battle? You are always reported to have been so oblivious to any danger to yourself.' 'Well,' he said, 'I will tell you. I always go into battle as a dead man, and by what ever I come short of it is a clear gain.'

"Our blessed faculty members take the most modest position, and yet as we look about

us we see the work that they are building, the extensions that are made, and the accretions and progress that we find here from year to year. And it is most delightful to come back as privileged old boys and have a 'Charlie' and 'Archie' and dear 'Mac' and 'Pap' Eaton, and these phrases that we wouldn't have dared to use long ago — it is most delightful. And one of the most delightful things is never perhaps to have been under 'Al' here but to feel toward him just as though he had been in the Academy when we were here, and to come back in the fellowship and the spirit of a companionship which he in his large and generous heart showers out upon us and upon all those with whom he comes in contact. He is always ready and eager to believe the best, not only about those under his own direction in the School, but about all the rest of us. He has simply taken us all into his wonderful fellowship. He stands, as you know, not only for all that we recognize in relation to our own School, but he stands before the country as the advocate of sound and classical learning.

We take up a magazine and we find an article by Principal Stearns on classical teaching, or we take up a newspaper and we find that he has attended a convention or a conference inculcating these principles for which he stands, that true culture must have true outlines, and advising also those who look to him for teachers and leaders that they will make grave and lasting mistakes if they hew only to commercial teachings and to the limitations that some are advocating, without introducing the old influence and the delightful classical areas into culture that we knew twenty-five years ago, and without which he and others of us believe we will have many shortcomings, great lacks and decided limitations that we do not want to see the following generations laboring under.

"Dr. Stearns stands for that principle in education, and we are proud of him because he does. In St. Paul's Cathedral in London, as you go about you come to a tablet of Sir Christopher Wren, under which are these words: 'If you would see his monument, look about you.' If you would see his monument, look about you at the class that is graduating today, and look about you on Andover Hill. 'Al', we must tell you again how we love you, how we think of you more often than you know, and we could not leave Andover Hill without just a word from your heart for us."

Principal Alfred E. Stearns:

## ADDRESS OF DR. STEARNS

"Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Alumni, and Ladies and Gentlemen: For me to say anything after the feast which we have enjoyed must of necessity involve an anticlimax, and a rather sad one, too. I feel absolutely unequal to the task of rising to the heights which have been touched by the previous speakers, and which I well might wish would simply end this occasion, that you might carry away undimmed the ideals which they have held before you, and unalloyed the spirit which they have infused into our hearts.

"But it is my duty as the representative of the faculty and the trustees, and as your collaborator, too, to report for the school and its progress during the year. I mean to make that report as brief as possible, that you may not lose the value of what you have already received. These occasions are always tremendously significant to us who carry on the work here. We get new heart from them, we get new courage from them, we get new inspiration and a greater determination to face the future resolutely and confidently in the knowledge of your loyalty and good will and your unlimited generosity in the backing which you give us.

"I have listened to some interesting things here today. I realize that at this late hour — some of the men so anxious to get away — it is difficult to say much that can be of real value and help to you. I feel a good deal like the speaker who was invited to address a large gathering of men at one of our hospitals for the feeble-minded, and who after he had spoken for some time beyond the allotted limits noticed a man who had been following him very intently down in the front ranks rise suddenly to his feet and beat a hasty exit. He turned to the presiding officer and said: 'Did I say something to offend that man? I must have inadvertently let slip something offensive to him.' 'Oh no,' said the chairman, 'that is all right. That is the first gleam of intelligence I have ever seen him show.'

"I used to think a few years ago, or I began to think a few years ago, that the 'Fem. Sem.,' so-called, of which we always hear so much, and of which some of us knew so much during our four years in Andover, had lost its charm and its excellence. There was a time when I used to receive requests from those sacred precincts to investigate and police; in recent years I hardly ever note their existence, so far as the school is concerned. And I think, Mr. Boynton, that that is probably due — though I hadn't realized it before — to the departure of the Theological Seminary from our midst. The old rivalry has gone, the zest is no longer

there. We haven't the competition, and without competition progress generally stops.

"And yet once in a while there is evidence still of sanity in our midst. I don't know that I ought to tell this, but the boys are leaving us and it will do them no harm. I heard an interesting story down town the other night which shows that there is still some virile red blood left amongst us, even as good as what you had in the older days, though the results were somewhat different and the surroundings were a little altered from those that we have heard so beautifully described today. Some of our friends in their fondness for the members of that institution, I am told, at the time of the recent commencement, or just before, decorated their lawn, and in order to complete the decorations it was deemed wise to hang a red lantern on top of the articles which had been piled there. A delegate was appointed to secure a red lantern in the village, and he got one which had been placed where work was being done on the street. But a cop who is always on the alert, as are all our Andover police, heard a sound around the corner and saw this figure making off with the red lantern, and just to increase the excitement he shot a couple of times down into the pavement. And then, as he described it, he saw a streak as the boy and the lantern went down the middle of the road. The boy decided to make a short cut, so he started across the corner of Mr. Cross' lawn down here, over the hedge, not knowing that Mr. Cross had secured a large German watchdog. The next thing seen was the boy coming rapidly back over the hedge, with the revolver behind and the watchdog in front — and the decoration was never completed. I mention that merely to indicate that some of the old traditions still remain amongst us.

"This year has been, as all of you know, a very unusual one for us here. The 'Mirror' was kind enough to say early in the School year that 'Principal Stearns visited the School this week.' My duties, thanks to the activities of the alumni, have been mostly away, from June up to the latter part of the year, and yet I believe that has also been of some value — thanks also to those men.

"You see what we have produced in the class that you have heard and seen before you today. But the thing that has made the year significant to us has been that realization, driven home as never before, of the depth and sincerity and length and breadth of the loyalty of old Andover men. If ever a fine inspiration has come into our lives it has been



this year, in what we have experienced in our dealing with these alumni in a critical time in our midst. More than ever before we have realized the truth which we have preached, that after all this is no one-man institution, but we all own it, we all believe in it, and we all work for it, and we are all willing to sacrifice for it, if necessary, that its ideals may prevail.

"That thing was driven home upon us with telling force, as I say, this year. And again with you, Mr. Boynton, I felt what you have so ably described today, that knowledge that among the wealthy men of the country, the active, the busy men of affairs, a new vision has dawned, a new appreciation of the realities of life which count and which must ever stand at the bottom of our civilization or any civilization that is going to endure, — not only the resolution and the willingness to work for the accomplishment of that high aim, but to sacrifice if necessary that those ideals may prevail.

"Over and over again I have experienced it, and in such marked contrast to what I experienced ten years ago when we went out to purchase the seminary property over here — an insignificant sum to what we seek now. That was only \$250,000, and yet it took two years of hard work before we could accomplish the raising of that amount — hardly a man to put his hand on your shoulder and push. But this year we simply took our orders from headquarters. Splendid men who had done the work in the great war and in industry were willing to give up their business — like Mr. Walcott here — that this thing might go on and that the faculty, who must invariably form the real heart and backbone of any institution — can continue their work undismayed.

"We face the future as we faced the present day, with a new hope and confidence and a new appreciation of the sacrifices and the glory and the splendor of the work which is ours to do, — that work of forming our character, — for character means more to this country than shoes or shirts; that work of making citizens, for citizens must ever be the bulwark of the nation; that work of attempting, and I believe sometimes successfully, to implant into these young minds and hearts ideals and visions which shall keep them true and straight in the years to come, that they may render that larger service for which this School has helped fit them, that they may carry out into the world that standard of the educated man, so splendidly thought out by our Founders, so eloquently described in their Constitution; not merely the trained mind, not merely the man of moral purpose, but that rare combination which gives to moral purpose effectiveness

because of the trained intellect which guides and backs it, and that value to the trained intellect which comes only when there goes with it the high moral ideal. That was their aim, that is the thing we have sought to accomplish, that is what the School stands for. And that, pray God, may always be what the School attempts to accomplish.

"We have heard a good deal lately about democracy. Some of you had the privilege of listening to the defense of schools of this type by one of our undergraduates the other evening, in answer to some of these criticisms to which we have listened. We have been told — and the public, a large section of it, has eagerly acclaimed the fact — that in the public school alone must be found that one standard type of the educated boy which will make this country truly great and preserve its traditions. Gentlemen, I ask you if you could find a more splendid democracy than exists in this School today, than has always existed in this School from its inception and founding? Is there a finer democracy than that which pulls together from every state in the Union its best young blood; that brings in from foreign lands those who have caught the vision of what they want in education that they may be better fitted to do the larger work that falls on them; that constant mingling, day after day and hour after hour, on an absolutely common level, of these boys, rich and poor, from every quarter of the land, from all sections of society, if you will, bringing in with them the culture and refinement of the East, the refinement and splendid training of the South, — even down through South America itself, — the ruggedness of the West and the North-west, the conservatism of New England, — all that goes to make up broad and virile manhood? There is no limitation as there is in the public school. Suppose your boy sits in the public school beside the son of your chauffeur or your gardener; does that mean that he makes him his playmate for the rest of the day? Does that mean that your boy has a chance to test out the other's worth by that give and take that comes in the school life of this School? Each goes his way, each to his own interests, each to his own friends. You cannot do that here; you have got to mix, whether you want to or not. And before the time is over you have discovered in that boy whom you were rather inclined to shun at first, traits of character which make you pay the homage to him that he deserves.

"If there is anything in this country that needs to be corrected it is that provincialism of which we are so abundant possessors. And when you get to a School like this in the formative years of your life, and get the Oriental point of view, get the Southern point of view,



the Western point of view, and the New England point of view, in the give and take of schoolboy days, there isn't a fellow who can go forth from here not better fitted to get that vision that recognizes the beauty of manhood, and which sees in the foreigner as well as in himself a human soul worthy of his confidence.

"I believe, gentlemen, that these fellows going out of here, because they have trained hard, these fellows who have had held up before them constantly by their instructors and friends the highest ideals for which we ask them to strive, — I believe that those fellows who go out in the world must exert a telling influence in these times ahead of us, when so many discordant cries ring throughout the land, when so many false gods are held up to us for worship. These fellows must be able to discern where the true path of duty calls them, and will be able when the call comes to them to find within themselves those reserve stores of intellectual strength and moral courage which shall enable them to play the game true and play it to the end.

"It is in that confidence that we send them forth year after year. I am sure that they will not betray us, as those of you who have gone out before, and who have given us such splendid reason to glory in your accomplishments have not betrayed us.

"In behalf of my colleagues, I thank every one of you for coming back here at this time

and giving us this new support, for giving us this new inspiration and this new confidence. And to those splendid fellows who have made it possible for us to face the future with this new confidence and hope, by the work which they have done and the sacrifices which they have so gladly made, I cannot say words which will in any sense express the depth of the gratitude we feel. I can only say this: out of forty men on our faculty we are losing this year only one man, who was an assistant only, and came to us just out of college, and probably he would stay even now if he had not had a full instructorship down at Technology offered him. Every other man will be with us, and yet I know schools that have been absolutely shot to pieces so far as their faculties are concerned, under the stress of recent years. These men are loyal and these men are the best that can be had, and they will continue to serve with even greater confidence and larger hope than ever before, and the work should be just that much more effective. And if you can find in that a satisfaction and a reward for your efforts and labors, we shall be grateful."

The rain still continuing without intermission, there was no possibility of the usual baseball game, and the association adjourned until another year. In the evening many of the societies held informal gatherings, but the regular program of entertainment was completed.

#### 1910-1920

Are ten years very many, after all,  
Or have the fellows roamed so far and wide  
That they no more remember, filled with pride,  
The hill where old dreams brood and old  
ghosts call?

Or are they quite too busy to leave the brawl  
Of Wall and State streets for the countryside;  
Or just that age when wives have got them tied  
With four-ply halters to the family stall?

Our tenth reunion; four men back: Seth  
Eames,

Yours Truly, Harry Dow, and "Hap" Burdett.  
Four back — for tenth reunion, please recall!

If we could put aside our little schemes  
A little while, we might meet sometimes;  
yet,

Aren't ten years very many, after all?

H. C. S.

## SOME PRACTICAL LESSONS OF THE BUILDING AND ENDOWMENT FUND CAMPAIGN

BY CLAUDE M. FUESS

Andover's intensive campaign for funds, so far as active solicitation is concerned, is now practically over. Since the last issue of the *Bulletin*, 471 new subscribers have been added to the list, their contributions aggregating \$75,000. There will still be gifts to be recorded from time to time, and, until 1923, the business of collecting pledges will keep the Andover headquarters busy; but the arduous part of the task has been completed, and it ought now to be possible to draw some deductions from the experiences through which so many Andover workers have been passing since the "drive" was inaugurated last October.

The success of the campaign was more complete than most of its supporters believed it was likely to be. There is no need here to dwell on details, — the important facts are presented in tabular form on another page of this number of the *Bulletin* — but the raising of \$1,615,000 in a little over six months is a genuine achievement. Indeed, Phillips Academy was probably the first institution engaged in an educational "drive" to reach its assigned goal. The actual number of subscribers among Andover men — slightly over 2500 — is apparently not so satisfactory; but, when one remembers how few boys are in the Academy for the full four years and how many are there for only one or two years at most, to say nothing of the considerable proportion who, for various reasons, leave before even one year is finished, the fact that 34% of the entire alumni body made contributions is really highly gratifying.

There are still a few well able to contribute who have not cared to subscribe. Some, living at a distance or unfamiliar with the present institution, are frankly indifferent. Others have prejudices or grievances which evidently cannot be removed. Whenever any such person has clearly expressed himself as unwilling to make a pledge, the Directors have desisted from troubling him further. Regret at failure in cases like these has a partial compensation in the fact that almost a hundred men and women not connected in any direct way with Andover have enrolled themselves among the donors, and that their total contribution now amounts to \$86,000.

It is, nevertheless, true that there are nearly five thousand men who once attended Phillips Academy but who, for some reason or other, are not on the list of benefactors. This simple statement should prove the importance of

making a strenuous effort in the future to maintain close relations between the alumni and the Hill. The Building and Endowment Fund campaign is now over; but the Academy will always need the support of its graduates, and nothing should be overlooked to keep up their interest in it. That interest, chiefly because of the recent "drive", was probably never more keen or sincere than it is to-day. Now is the time to crystallize it in some permanent form, through which all the tremendous enthusiasm and loyalty of the past few months can be conserved and directed into further useful channels.

To accomplish this, several matters need attention. First of all, the address list must be kept as complete and as accurate as it is possible to make it. It has lately been suggested by a prominent graduate that the time has come for the publication of a General Catalogue, to include the names and addresses of all the Academy alumni; and, if the scheme can be properly financed, it has much to recommend it. The material, thanks to the indefatigable labors of Mr. George T. Eaton, is in such shape that it can easily be made ready for the printer. The value of such a book is unquestionable. During the recent campaign, for instance, it would have been of great assistance to workers all over the country, and would have facilitated progress very materially. There is some reason to believe that this enterprise will shortly be undertaken; indeed it may be carried out before another year has gone by.

In the second place, the *Phillips Bulletin* should continue to be mailed without charge to every one on the address list. This is, of course, a matter for action by the Trustees, by whose vote the *Bulletin* is maintained; but they have frequently expressed their wish to have the magazine kept up and sent out free to Andover men. The present annual cost — over \$3000 — seems sometimes rather large, but the expense has probably been warranted. Many copies of course, find their way to the waste paper basket; but enough survive to keep a considerable group of alumni fairly well informed as to school affairs.

In the third place, the existing organization on the basis of class agents should certainly not be abandoned. Nothing in the recent campaign was more stimulating or profitable than the work of the various class agents, many of whom made large sacrifices in time

and money in order to make the "drive" a success. The revival of the old Alumni Fund during the coming autumn will make it necessary to rely again on the cooperation and unselfish support of this loyal group of graduates. The class agent, through his intimate knowledge of his classmates, can approach them as no other representative of the school can do. In this connection it is particularly interesting to watch the results from the more recent classes. Many of the older classes, like '79, '90, '92 and '94, have regularly done astonishingly well; but these younger men, many of them just out of college, are showing amazing activity, in proportion to their ability to give.

In the fourth place — and this is a new feature — some method of stimulating alumni gatherings must be perfected. At present very few Andover meetings are held outside of Boston, New York, and Chicago. During the recent campaign Andover dinners were held in western cities where such gatherings had never before been known. It ought to be possible for Andover men to get together at least once a year in every important center in the United States. In order to make this feasible, there must, of course, be some skeleton organization ready in each of these districts. It has been suggested that the division system, which functioned so well during the past few months, might well be adopted, in some modified form, as the basis for a nation-wide association. There would, then, be the familiar General Alumni Association, assembling each year at Commencement; but, in addition, there would be a number of subsidiary associations, each with its president and other officers, and each covering a specified territory. These district organizations would hold gatherings annually in cities like Cleveland, St. Louis,

Kansas City, Minneapolis, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle, and Spokane. Whenever practicable, Dr. Stearns, or some other representative of the Academy, could take an extensive trip, attending these dinners and telling the alumni the latest news of the school. The expense of this plan would be small in comparison with the benefit which every one concerned would derive.

In other words, the present organization needs to be developed and expanded until it is nation-wide, and until there is some authorized representative of the alumni in every large American city. Through this means it would be possible to get the best boys from the Rockies or the Pacific Coast interested in what Andover stands for, and thus to extend and improve our constituency. Through the annual meetings it would offer every Andover man an opportunity to renew his acquaintance with other alumni in his own vicinity and with the school itself. If the present national character of Phillips Academy is to be sustained, this plan would secure effective results.

The proposals as here outlined are not merely theoretical. There are devoted Andover men who are prepared to do their part in guiding this scheme — or some similar one — through to a successful issue. Recent events have shown that there is no section of this country where there are not energetic Andover graduates to take hold of such an organization as the one suggested. But if anything of the kind is to be done, now is the accepted time. To postpone action is only to throw away deliberately an advantage gained at the expenditure of weeks of toil. It is hoped that a meeting of some of those especially interested may shortly be held, and that some proposal of a definite kind may eventuate.

### CONTRIBUTORS TO THE ENDOWMENT FUND SINCE APRIL BULLETIN

1851	1858	Frederick A. Gardiner
Laura M. Kimball (in memory of her husband) William S. Kimball	George L. Raymond	1866
	1859	Edward W. Greene
1853	Mrs. O. F. Swift (in memory of Oliver Franklin Swift)	1869
Edward H. Smith, Mrs. W. P. Fowler, Mrs. E. F. Leland and Miss Harriet S. Smith (in memory of John H. D. Smith)	1860	G. Duane Cooper
	George L. Blanchard	1870
	1862	Edward L. Whitehouse
	Charles W. Coffin	1871
1856	1864	Charles Forrest Cutter
Waldo L. Abbott	Owena Shepherd	1873
Miss Agnes Park (in memory of her brother, W. E. Park)	1865	Dr. Charles E. Abbott
	Charles P. Chase	Nathan Abbott
		C. C. Bradford



- Lester E. Chase  
 S. Willard Clary  
 Arthur W. Cole  
 Christopher M. Goddard  
 A. H. Pearson  
 Robert M. Rolfe  
 Samuel H. Spalding  
 H. K. Thatcher  
 1876  
 Clarence Linn  
 1877  
 F. M. Ambrose  
 Wilson R. Page  
 1878  
 Frank B. Jenkins  
 1879  
 Rev. Henry Fairbank  
 W. D. MacQuesten  
 1880  
 William E. Freer  
 E. M. Greene  
 A. L. Holmes  
 1881  
 George C. Bayless  
 F. B. Towne  
 Elmore A. Willets  
 1882  
 H. A. Jaggard  
 W. A. Nettleton  
 1884  
 Mrs. Gertrude B. Bergstrom (in  
 memory of her husband, Fran-  
 cis Bergstrom)  
 James MacMartin  
 1885  
 W. L. Pratt  
 1886  
 Edward S. Gellatly  
 Edward S. Isham  
 Robert G. McClung  
 Walden Mayer  
 1887  
 Carroll N. Brown  
 Harry G. Day  
 Walter Dutton  
 William Irwin McClure  
 Edgar B. Northrup  
 William F. Poole  
 1889  
 John H. Field  
 James T. Gillis  
 Clarence Morgan  
 1890  
 Rev. A. G. Cummings  
 Fred R. Davis  
 Francis P. Dodge  
 Willis C. Goss  
 Dr. A. T. Harrington  
 Charles G. Osgood  
 George B. Sargent  
 Eugene W. Skelton  
 1891  
 Thomas K. Hanna  
 J. Wesley Ladd  
 Francis J. McConnell  
 1892  
 Alfred D. Pardee  
 Fred A. Weil  
 1893  
 Mrs. Stewart Flagg (in memory  
 of her husband, Stewart Flagg)  
 Cornelius P. Kitchel  
 Hon. Ira Nelson Morris  
 Robert C. Sanger  
 1894  
 Ernest Day  
 Dr. Edwin B. Forbes  
 Gordon Tweed  
 Lee Ullman  
 1895  
 Richard S. Benner  
 E. G. Burgess  
 Alfred O. Hitchcock, Jr.  
 Joseph C. Noyes  
 T. H. Spencer  
 1896  
 Edward T. Carrington  
 E. C. Carter  
 G. M. Colvocoresses  
 Osborne A. Day  
 Charles E. Dunton  
 Walter P. Eaton  
 Roger S. Forbes  
 A. B. Franklin  
 George F. French  
 C. W. Funk  
 Dr. C. Perley Gray  
 James C. Greenway  
 A. B. Maltby  
 Frederic Palmer, Jr.  
 Rev. James Austin Richards  
 M. T. Townsend  
 1897  
 John A. Findley  
 J. J. Peter  
 Montgomery H. Sandford  
 P. D. Schenck  
 Frank S. Wheeler  
 1898  
 Samuel L. Brooks  
 William E. Day  
 Reuben J. Goddard  
 Paul M. Nash  
 Harry A. Peters  
 Henry M. Russell  
 John F. Tenney  
 1899  
 Charles O. Day, Jr.  
 Leslie R. Hicks  
 Ralph H. Melcer  
 Harold M. Rowley  
 Edward F. Ryman  
 Walter S. Sugden  
 Spencer T. Williams  
 1900  
 Leonard S. Tyler  
 1901  
 J. E. Barlow  
 Grover C. Dula  
 John E. Owsley  
 Harold Townsend  
 1902  
 Russell A. Bliss  
 James W. Conger  
 I. Kent Fulton  
 Edward N. Jenckes, Jr.  
 Hugh S. Knox  
 Harvey F. Whittemore  
 1903  
 John J. McClelland  
 Lucian T. Wilcox  
 1904  
 Hilton C. Brewer  
 Walter D. Brewer  
 T. C. Fowler  
 F. Schneider, Jr.  
 1905  
 Trevor A. Cushman  
 E. A. Sherrill  
 1906  
 William P. Champney, Jr.  
 Guy E. Flagg  
 William J. Knox  
 Norman S. Wade  
 1907  
 Raymond S. Anderson  
 Cabot Daniels  
 Dr. Charles W. Kerr  
 B. C. Ritchie  
 Herbert O. Tuttle  
 J. T. West  
 E. C. Wheeler  
 1908  
 Sidney G. Bradford  
 Raymond S. Conroy  
 J. A. Daugherty  
 Edmund S. Doty  
 James E. Finnessy  
 Malcolm F. Jones  
 David W. Magowan  
 Edwin H. Mead  
 V. C. Miller  
 James C. Thomas  
 J. M. Wells  
 1909  
 Frederic A. Adams  
 Burt C. Hubbard  
 David Johnson  
 H. E. Pickett  
 E. A. Rosendale  
 G. F. Schofield  
 1910  
 T. L. Bayne, Jr.

Edward S. Bentley  
 Stanley K. Smith  
 1911  
 James W. Fellows  
 Joseph H. Gridley  
 Stanley Heald  
 Chauncey P. Hulbert  
 H. J. Koop  
 H. A. Morriss  
 Charles S. Reed  
 Alfred H. Schoellkopf  
 L. P. Smeltzer  
 James H. W. Whitcomb

1912

John G. Brady  
 John F. Dryden  
 H. S. Gulliver  
 Frank E. Large  
 1913

Charles D. Donohue (in memory  
 of his brother, Walter Emmet  
 Donohue)

Isaac B. C. Dyer  
 Phoebe Franklin Fuller (in mem-  
 ory of her brother, Roswell  
 Hayes Fuller)

Rockwell Keeney  
 F. L. Moon  
 Benedict E. Thompson

1914

Donald Appleton  
 W. B. Clough  
 Archibald R. Geminer  
 Woodward D. Hulbert  
 William J. Murray  
 William W. Nielsen  
 Parker Poole  
 Richard G. Preston

1915

Jesse D. Crary

Lester B. Elwood  
 J. Dwight Francis  
 John W. Gault  
 F. P. Gelbach, Jr.  
 Irving G. Hopkins  
 George C. McCarten  
 Thomas Y. Sheehan  
 Robert B. Shepardson  
 J. H. Slocum, Jr.  
 Harold B. Thomas  
 T. C. Tinsman  
 Seth W. Watson  
 Elisha Whittlesey

1916

Donald H. Andrews  
 H. E. Ayer  
 Samuel C. Bartlett, Mrs. S. C.  
 Bartlett, Samuel C. Bartlett,  
 Jr., (in memory of Gordon  
 Bartlett)

Arthur D. Clark  
 James P. Davies  
 George C. Durant  
 William B. Gallatly  
 P. J. Harriman  
 David M. Hartley  
 Murray C. Harvey  
 Allen Hubbard, Jr.  
 Irving Humphreys  
 William P. Martin, Jr.  
 Mott B. Ross  
 John McD. Sharpe  
 Charles H. Sprague  
 Ruland Thompson  
 Roswell Truman  
 Max Wagner

1917

Elbridge Adams, 2nd  
 Henry C. Allen  
 William Bolton, Jr.

Donald W. Brown  
 William S. Clark, 2nd  
 Leslie Evers  
 Lloyd A. Kayser

1918

James M. DeCamp  
 William C. Gray  
 Franklyn H. Horton  
 Andrus B. McLean  
 George E. Olmstead  
 John W. Quinn  
 Harry K. Schaffler

1919

Richard M. Adams  
 E. Alfred Beals  
 W. R. Boulton, Jr.  
 Thomas R. Briggs  
 A. Guyot Cameron, Jr.  
 Leon Fletcher, Jr.  
 Parker S. Goss  
 Herbert W. Hill  
 Quong P. Huie  
 G. H. Krause  
 Chester L. Meckel  
 James N. Spear  
 Walter C. Wicker  
 James G. Wolstenholme

1920

Kenneth A. Harvey  
 Henry C. Wolfe

1921

Anonymous  
 John L. Becker

Miscellaneous

Mrs. Cornelia A. Gould  
 Clifford H. Moore  
 Mrs. Katherine F. O'Donnell  
 Mrs. Langley Sears

## THE BUILDING AND ENDOWMENT FUND THROUGH JUNE 14, 1920

Class	Subscribers	Amount			
1778	1	10.00	1865	7	181.00
1826	1	250.00	1866	13	1,078.00
1849	1	1,000.00	1867	6	435.00
1851	3	15,260.00	1868	15	2,245.07
1852	1	250.00	1869	13	1,001.00
1853	4	255.00	1870	12	711.00
1854	7	618.00	1871	18	11,135.00
1855	2	7.00	1872	14	5,285.00
1856	5	105.00	1873	25	12,696.50
1857	1	10.00	1874	17	2,462.00
1858	5	105.00	1875	16	4,590.00
1859	7	320.00	1876	9	22,420.00
1860	4	632.00	1877	9	3,290.00
1861	2	15.00	1878	14	2,432.00
1862	8	2,328.00	1879	24	33,721.00
1863	13	1,377.00	1880	12	14,015.00
1864	7	445.00	1881	14	2,870.00
			1882	19	106,980.00

1883	16	117,805.00	1905	37	7,495.00
1884	24	41,511.10	1906	43	10,875.00
1885	19	10,430.00	1907	77	9,683.00
1886	19	30,485.00	1908	57	28,790.00
1887	36	61,875.00	1909	56	111,540.66
1888	36	54,440.00	1910	71	6,812.00
1889	33	25,661.55	1911	76	6,105.00
1890	43	124,433.11	1912	63	8,071.00
1891	52	28,454.00	1913	91	12,226.00
1892	79	64,133.00	1914	81	14,817.00
1893	49	137,598.00	1915	81	8,881.67
1894	70	114,360.00	1916	95	13,479.33
1895	57	26,310.00	1917	90	7,697.00
1896	77	38,378.00	1918	130	17,967.67
1897	54	12,820.96	1919	89	4,960.00
1898	67	17,440.00	1920	15	2,403.00
1899	41	7,255.00	1921	6	650.36
1900	50	11,777.10	1922	2	1,691.66
1901	35	3,745.60	Miscellaneous	94	82,382.89
1902	56	34,347.00	2,502 (Alumni)		
1903	44	13,305.00	2,596 (Including Non-Grads)		
1904	56	31,430.00			\$1,615,057.23

### Lotophagos

I sing no song of carnage,  
 I sing no song of war;  
 It's only a little, foolish song:  
 It's summer, my lad, once more!

Have you heard the robins singing?  
 Have you seen my early beans?  
 Russia has? — bosh! My barley —  
 Oh, damn your kings and queens!

Was ever a season braver,  
 Was ever a land so true  
 To — "Reds" are regular people?  
 I'm growing potatoes too.

I sing no song of Europe  
 Or Europe's latest fad;  
 My ditty is only a simple one:  
 It's summer once more, my lad!

HAROLD CRAWFORD STEARNS



## APPRECIATION OF ANDOVER'S AMBULANCE UNIT

The recently published *History of the American Field Service in France* (Houghton Mifflin Company), in three compendious volumes, has much to make it interesting to all Andover men who were in service during the World War. Especially to be noted, however, is the tribute paid to the Andover Ambulance unit by Mr. Henry D. Sleeper of Boston, in Section III of the Introduction. Mr. Sleeper who was American representative of the Field Service during the years 1915-17, writes as follows:—

"One of the finest sections (camion) in the service, both as to character and record, was the youngest as to personnel. Phillips Academy, Andover, shortly before the American declaration of war, organized a unit, of their own volition, without our solicitation, and despite the natural reluctance of their families to have them go before the day of necessity. The admirable standard of Andover's whole war service was due, at least in part, to the character and attitude of the Principal, Dr.

Stearns. Certainly in our relations with the representatives of a hundred or more colleges or universities in America, we met no finer individual force than his. Among the many volunteers who crossed on the steamer with this unit, there were some who expressed skepticism as to such 'boys' being able to 'see it through.' In a friendly sparring contest in settlement of this point a few days later, however, two of them, Frank Talmage and Schuyler Lee, proved ready victors. Almost within the year of their arrival in France, Lee and three of those who went with him — Bruce, Taylor, and Dresser — had died in battle. Willingly enough they gave their youth, and their right to the light of life and friendship. We who knew them, and all that they were, realize the fullness of that offering. They never looked back but to quicken those who followed, and so perhaps led more surely than they knew. Out of their dreams they have left us great realities — and many tasks to make worthy these days that are still ours."

## General School Interests

### Lecture by Donald B. MacMillan

On the evening of Saturday, May 8th, Mr. Donald B. MacMillan, the Arctic explorer, gave an entertaining lecture on his experiences in the polar regions, using both lantern slides and "movie" films to illustrate his talk. Mr. MacMillan is one of the most delightful of the lecturers who appear at Phillips Academy, and he is always assured of a cordial welcome.

### Lecture by Dr. Grenfell

On April 12th the school was favored with a visit from Dr. and Mrs. Wilfred T. Grenfell and the enlarged chapel was filled to its capacity with members of the school, young ladies from Abbot and townspeople, for the illustrated lecture which Dr. Grenfell gave upon the development of his work in Newfoundland and Labrador. He related again the story of how he became acquainted with the late Mr. C. C. Carpenter of Andover through whom he was introduced more than twenty years ago to American schools and colleges and to the American public. Phillips Academy was the first institution at which he spoke in America. Other visits followed and the school made repeated contributions to his enterprises. After an interval of some years, it was a great satisfaction that Dr. Grenfell

could renew his Andover friendships and present to the present members of the school an account of his great work.

### School Benevolences for the Year

Receipts	
Special collections	1456.88
Vespers Offerings	
Balance from last year	1.15
Thirty Sundays this year	604.43
Total	\$2062.46
Gifts	
Red Cross	\$ 722.71
Near East Relief	504.26
Benefit Fund	112.51
Hampton Scholarship	113.83
Salvation Army	54.05
Toward a Scholarship in India	14.41
Wm. Carey Boys' Camp	500.00
Records, games, etc., for Infirmary	27.30
Memorial wreath Samuel Phillips	12.00
Total	\$2061.07
Balance	1.39
	\$2062.46

## A War Memorial

Mr. Charles A. Parmelee of the teaching staff has recently completed the last of four sections of illuminated parchment, giving the names of the Andover men who gave their lives in the late war. The three earlier sections were reproduced in the *Bulletin* for January, 1919; the fourth, now just finished, is even more elaborate than the others, and the coloring is exceedingly beautiful. The labor involved in this colored illumination is very great, and Mr. Parmelee is to be congratulated on the artistic quality of his product. The panels have been framed and are now hanging in the Stone Chapel.

## William Carey Camp

Early in the spring term two graduates of the school, Curtis Wheeler '07 and Clyde Martin '10, both of New York, presented to the students by means of moving pictures and personal conferences the work of the large summer camp at Riverhead, Long Island, maintained for the poor boys of New York in connection with the Boys' Club. Various Andover men have been actively interested in the building up of this great club and its extensive camp, and it has been felt that the summer camp would especially attract the interest of the present members of the school. As a result of the coming of Messrs. Wheeler and Martin and a second visit by Mr. Wheeler, the school voted an appropriation of \$500.00 from the vespers offerings for an Andover dormitory at the camp and about fourteen students were secured as volunteer assistants for two weeks or more during the summer. It is hoped that there may be established a definite and regular connection between Phillips Academy and the William Carey Camp that will be mutually beneficial. The present superintendent of the camp is J. Hamilton Lewis, a former Andover student. The following letter was received from Mr. Wheeler:—

"Dear Mr. Stackpole:

"This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 15th with a check made out to the treasurer of The Boys' Club for \$500.00. This money will be deposited to the credit of the building fund of The William Carey Camp, and will go for a separate dormitory in their senior division of this Camp.

"On behalf of the trustees, and of the boys of The Boys' Club, I want to say that I realize how this money has been collected and that it is sent to us on the recommendation of the Student Council, and by the vote of the entire student body. We know that it represents in practical, tangible form the good wishes and

sympathetic understanding of the boys of P. A. for the boys of New York who are not quite so fortunate as themselves.

"It is our wish, and I know it is yours, that this gift from Andover, generous though it is, may mean far more than the actual monetary value. May it serve to identify the interests of Andover in practical citizenship with the boys of our Camp for a long time to come. I know that the fourteen boys who are coming from Andover this year as assistant leaders at the Camp, will feel even more than before that they have the backing of the school in what they are doing, and the good wishes of every real Andover man."

Very sincerely yours,  
CURTIS WHEELER

Director

## Chapel Improvements

The Stone Chapel was ready for use late in May, and was the center of many Commencement activities. The side windows have recently been replaced by new ones, of a medieval design, richly colored, and the effect in the interior is now that of a "dim religious light." The decoration is now finished, and the general impression is highly successful. The organ, which had been taken down to allow of the necessary alterations, has now been set up, and was available for concerts at Commencement time.

## A School Apple Orchard

Another of Mr. James C. Graham's interesting projects is an apple orchard which he recently laid out and planted on the slope above Rabbit's Pond and to the west of the Seminary Burying Ground. He himself is caring for the young trees. The varieties have been so chosen that some will soon begin to bear, thus making the orchard almost at once a profitable venture. Mr. Graham's young pines, planted four years ago, are already two feet or more high, and most of them are apparently doing very well. The Andover students of 1950 are likely to find a beautiful pine forest on land which, in 1910, was merely pasture.

## New Scholarships at Andover

Within the past year several important new scholarships have been established at Phillips Academy. In memory of Robert Henry Coleman, '12, who died in the service of his country in the World War, his mother, Mrs. John Coleman, has given \$6000, the income of which is to be used for a scholarship to be awarded to a student of limited means, who, in the judgment of the Principal, "has dis-

played the most promise of maintaining the highest standard of worth, measured by character, scholarship, and general influence in the school."

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Otis are sustaining a scholarship of \$250, in memory of their son, George Webster Otis, '14, who gave his life for his country, the sum to be awarded to a student, who, in the judgment of the Principal, "combines the qualities of sound character and high ambition." Another large fund is that of \$10,000, given in memory of George Xavier McLanahan, '92, by his mother and sister, the income from which is to be used "for the assistance of a worthy student, or students, of limited means." Still another is the Gordon Ferguson Allen Memorial Scholarship Fund of \$5000, the income from which is to be used to assist "a deserving student of character and promise, and of limited means."

The fact that these large scholarships have all been made available since Commencement a year ago is an evidence of the interest taken in the school by those whose relatives have been connected with it. Nothing could be better for the *morale* of any institution than scholarships like these, held up to young men as an incentive for hard work and real achievement.

### The America House

It is of historic interest that the residence located at 147 Main Street, known to graduates as the Blunt House and later as the Clark House, has been taken over by the Trustees as a faculty house. Here, in 1832, Samuel Francis Smith, then a student in Andover Theological Seminary, wrote the national song, *America*, set to the tune of the familiar English *God Save the King!* Ever since that time the house has been known as the "America House", and it has been visited every year by many sightseers. Last fall, when it was given up as a boarding house, it was rented by the Trustees and is now in charge of Mr. Frederick J. Daly.

### The Academy Church

Two communion services were held during the spring term. On May 2nd Taro Aida, a Japanese student received baptism. The annual meeting of the church was held on May 23rd. Reports were presented regarding membership, benevolences, the women's work, the Sunday School and the activities of the Society of Inquiry. Messrs. F. E. Newton and Lynde were re-elected as clerk and treasurer respectively. The following deacons for next year were elected: from the faculty, Messrs. W. K. Moorehead, F. M. Benton, F. L. Quinby and H. P. Kelly. From the students, L. S. Ham-

mond, G. McGregor, W. A. Kemp, T. D. Stevenson, W. C. Lewis and B. S. Bull.

Mrs. McCurdy and Mrs. F. E. Newton have been chosen by the women of the church as their representatives upon the Standing Committee.

At the communion service on June 6th, two more new members were received upon Declaration of Christian Purpose: William H. Holmes '22 and Taro Aida '23.

### Andover Man Wounded

Edward Noble, '12, lieutenant in the Koskuskusko squadron now fighting in Poland, was severely wounded in an air battle during the recent drive of the Poles on the city of Kiev. Lieutenant Noble was the first man from the squadron, which is composed almost entirely of Americans, to be injured. He joined the squadron in September, 1919, when it was organized at Warsaw. Late reports indicate that he is recovering satisfactorily.

### Memorial Day

The vesper service on May 30th took the form of a memorial to the Phillips men who gave their lives in the World War. It was especially appropriate that the address should have been given by Dr. Fuess, himself an ex-service man, who has given such painstaking and devoted study to the record of Andover in that great conflict.

On Monday, May 31st, in accordance with custom, members of the Student Council, in behalf of the school, placed a wreath upon the tomb of Samuel Phillips, Jr., the leading spirit among the founders of the school.

### Preachers for the Spring Term

- April 11. Mr. Stackpole and Dr. Stearns.
- April 18. Professor Henry Wilder Foote of Harvard Divinity School and Rev. Ashley D. Leavitt, D.D., of Brookline.
- April 25. President J. Ross Stevenson of Princeton Theological Seminary.
- May 2. Mr. Stackpole and Dr. Stearns.
- May 9. Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D.D., of Brooklyn.
- May 16. Professor William Lyon Phelps of Yale University and Mr. Stackpole.
- May 23. Rev. John Herman Randall, D.D., of New York City.
- May 30. Edward H. Hume, M.D., of "Yale-in-China" and Dr. Claude M. Fuess.
- June 6. Mr. Stackpole and Dr. Stearns.
- June 13. Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, D.D., of Boston and Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, D.D., of New York City.



June 20. Rev. Arthur S. Wheelock of Andover.

### Preachers for Next Year

Appointments for visiting preachers for the coming year have thus far been made as follows:—

Sept. 26. (Vespers) Bishop William Lawrence.  
 Oct. 3. (Vespers) Rev. Edward T. Sullivan.  
 Oct. 10. Rev. Harry P. Dewey, D.D.  
 Oct. 17. Rev. John Herman Randall, D.D.  
 Oct. 31. Rev. Raymond C. Knox, D.D.  
 Nov. 14. President Clarence A. Barbour.  
 Nov. 28. Rev. Ashley D. Leavitt, D.D.  
 Dec. 12. (Morning) Bishop Edwin H. Hughes.  
 Jan. 16. Dean Charles R. Brown.  
 Feb. 13. (Morning) Rev. Vaughn Dabney.  
 Feb. 27. Dean Charles R. Brown.  
 Apr. 24. (Morning), Vespers, Rev. Edmund S. Rousmaniere, D.D.  
 Mar. 8. Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D.D.  
 May 24. Vespers, Rev. Howard C. Robbins, D.D.

### Society of Inquiry

The usual Sunday evening meetings of the Society of Inquiry (the Christian Association of the school) were held during the spring term. At six of the meetings addresses were given by invited speakers. Rev. Ashley D. Leavitt of Brookline spoke on "The Value of Principle"; Professor Forbes addressed the society on "The Importance of Personal Resources"; Dr. Stearns gave a talk upon "Andover Traditions", and Dr. Edward H. Hume of "Yale-in-China" described some of the present conditions in China, with stereopticon views showing recent progress. Other speakers were Mr. Hinman of the faculty and a delegation from Yale consisting of C. Z. Gordon, P. A. '16, J. A. Smith, P. A. '18, and G. R. Bailey, P. A. '19. Two open meetings were held.

At the final business meeting on June 6th, reports on meetings, Bible study, finances, and the Silver Bay delegation were presented.

The following officers were elected for the first half of the year 1920-21.

President, W. C. Lewis, '22 of Huntington, Pa.

Vice president, W. A. Kemp '21 of Methuen.  
 Secretary, A. Wilson '21 of Minneapolis, Minn.

Treasurer, G. McGregor '21 of Haverhill.

At the close of this meeting Mr. Stackpole gave a talk upon the aims and ideals of the Society and outlined the work to be undertaken at the opening of the coming year.

### The Silver Bay Conference

During the Spring term the subject of the Silver Bay Summer Conference of students was brought to the attention of members of the school. This conference takes the place of the former Northfield and Blirstown conferences and once more brings the college and preparatory students into contact. A delegation of five represented the school, consisting of Messrs. W. C. Lewis, S. J. Elder, R. Hannum, Chang, and Tsai.

### Society of Inquiry Treasurer's Report

Receipts for the year 1919-20:

Balance after closing 1918-19 account	\$125.35
Advertising on blotters	43.00
Pledges from students	663.51
Total receipts	\$831.86

Expenditures for the year 1919-20:

Letters to new men	\$ 11.99
Reception for new men	50.10
Blotters for schedule of speakers	44.00
Printing of cards, etc.	29.20
Booklets for Bible Study groups	5.25
Autos for Lawrence Jail singers	14.00
Autos for Exeter delegation	25.00
National and State Y. M. C. A.	50.00
Scholarship in China (F. Donaldson, '08)	50.00
Piano tuning	2.00
Toward Academy "movies"	230.00
Speakers and meetings	118.62
Total expenditures	\$630.16
Balance (including \$100 available for Silver Bay delegation)	201.70
	\$831.86

### Faculty Notes

Principal Alfred E. Stearns preached on April 18th at Milton Academy, on May 16th at Middlesex School, on May 23rd at Lowell, and on June 6th at the Phillips Exeter Academy. He delivered baccalaureate sermons on May 30th at the Choate School and on June 6th at Dummer Academy. On May 29th he gave the Commencement Address at the Choate School. On June 11th he spoke at the Commencement exercises of the Fessenden School, and on June 23rd he gave the Commencement address at the Lawrence High School.

Mr. M. W. Stackpole addressed the Christian Fraternity of the Phillips Exeter Academy on Sunday evening, May 23rd. On Memorial Day as chaplain of Andover Post No. 8, Am-

erican Legion, he conducted the Legion service in memory of the Andover men who died in the late war.

Mr. Lawrence V. Roth has recently edited and had published by the Old South Association, Old South Meeting House, Boston, another historical leaflet, *John Bright and the American Civil War*. This is the fourth of his leaflets on the American Civil War period, the others being No. 213, *Charles de Montalembert, The Triumph of the Union, 1865*; No. 214, *Abraham Lincoln on War and Peace*; No. 215, *Letters of Abraham Lincoln*. Another leaflet is in preparation on *Daniel O'Connell*. The Old South leaflets are a series of inexpensive reprints of historical narratives, speeches, documents, and other writings relating to the history of America.

Mr. Harold C. Stearns has published verses during the past year in *The Pagan*, the *Smart Set*, *Contemporary Verse*, *The Quill*, *Art and Life*, and *Poetry*, *A Magazine of Verse*. One of his poems was included in William Stanley Braithwaite's *Anthology of Magazine Verse for 1919*, two in *The Pagan Anthology*, one in *The Contemporary Verse Anthology*, and two in *The Bellman Anthology*. In Braithwaite's list of distinguished poems published during 1919 three poems by Mr. Stearns are included.

Dr. Claude M. Fuess is serving as a member of the Executive Committee in charge of the Amherst College Centennial Fund. He is also preparing for the press a history of the military and civilian activities of the town of Andover during the World War, to be published under the auspices of Andover Post, No. 8, of the American Legion.

Mr. Edwin T. Brewster is editing, with Monsieur De Busigny, a book on horsemanship, which will be privately printed. During the past year he has given a course in Astronomy and Natural History to the members of the Andover Natural History Society. During the coming summer he will teach Natural History in Pine Knoll Camp, Chocorua, New Hampshire.

Mr. Frederick E. Newton attended the Conference of the National Committee on Entrance Requirements in Mathematics held on June 5th at Columbia University, in New York City.

Mr. Lester E. Lynde, Mr. Archibald Freeman, Mr. Arthur W. Leonard, Mr. John L. Phillips, Mr. George F. French, and Mr. Guy H. Eaton will act this year as readers for the College Entrance Examination Board.

Dr. Howard W. Church will spend the summer travelling on the continent of Europe.

Mr. Guy J. Forbush is about to take a year's leave of absence in order to pursue the study of French in a school near Paris.

Mr. Warren K. Moorehead reports some important discoveries in Texas in connection with the archaeological expedition which he has been carrying on there since early in May. He returns to the east about June 28th, going immediately to Maine, where he expects to be occupied with field research work during the remainder of the summer.

Dr. Kidder left in June for New Mexico, where he will continue his investigation of the Pecos ruins. He will be joined later by Dr. Carl E. Guthe, who has just returned from a most interesting expedition to Central America.

The May number of *The Open Road* contains a poem, *White Water*, by Mr. James C. Graham.

Mr. Matthew S. McCurdy and Mr. Frederick J. Daly were guests of the Yale-Andover Club at New Haven, on the occasion of its annual dinner in May.

Professor Charles H. Forbes recently spoke before the Masters' Club of the Groton School, Groton, Massachusetts.

Mr. George W. Hinman, Mr. Frederick M. Boyce, and Mr. Guy H. Eaton will serve during the summer on the tutorial staff at Long Lake Lodge.

## Music Notes

The dearth of music during the past year, owing to the building operations in the chapel, was partly compensated for during the last term of the school year by a series of concerts which, judging from the size of the audiences present, evoked not a little interest. On May 26th, the choirs of Bradford and Phillips Academies united in a performance of the first part — Spring — of Haydn's setting of Thompson's "Seasons" and a series of miscellaneous numbers. The chorus, numbering about one hundred, was assisted by soloists and an orchestra from Boston. On June 4th, M. Bonnet, organist at S. Eustache, Paris, rededicated the organ before an audience that almost taxed the greatly increased seating capacity of the chapel to its limit. On June 9th the school orchestra played Haydn's symphony in D Major — the London symphony — and the annual competition for a prize of \$20.00 in quartette singing took place. On June 17th, Mr. Pfatteicher played the annual Commencement recital before the largest audience ever present at such a Commencement performance. The programme consisted of the three chorals of Cesar Franck, the *Grand Choeur* of Guilmant and the *Marche Pontificale* and the *Toccata* from the First and Fifth Symphony of Widor, respectively.

The organ has been entirely revoiced and is tonally considerably improved. The enlarge-

ment of the chapel has also greatly improved the acoustics. The reconstruction has apparently aroused considerable interest in the king of instruments on the part of the boys and it is hoped that with the beginning of the new school year the chapel services can be quickly brought back to a level of dignity and inspiration which it was impossible to maintain during the reconstruction period. Mr. Pfatteicher has published a second volume of anthems for male voices to be used during the second term of the school year and it is hoped that an arrangement of anthems pedagogically adapted to the three terms of the school year will show desirable results. The usual winter organ recitals will of course be resumed during the coming year. At these, among other programmes the director of music plans to play the historical series of recitals edited by Guilmant and played by him at the Trocadere in Paris. Mr. Pfatteicher also plans to play, at the Sunday services, with the exception of some of the Choral preludes, the complete or-

gan works of Bach — all his sonatas, concerts, preludes, fugues, trios, canzona and Passacaglia.

### A New Course in Philosophy

By vote of the faculty a two hour senior elective will be offered next year by Mr. Pfatteicher in Philosophy, the object of the course being to acquaint those with philosophical interest with the nomenclature and general subject matter of the philosophical disciplines. One term will be devoted to elementary psychology, one to elementary logic, and one to elementary metaphysics and ethics. Such courses are offered in the Lycees of France and Italy and in the Gymnasias of Germany, and there is certainly good reason why the philosophical problems should be discussed, at least in elementary fashion, at the very time when these problems begin to loom up on the boy's horizon. Already quite a few fellows have expressed their interest in such a course.



THE TRACK TEAM



## Athletics

### Tennis

Tennis, which should ordinarily mean so much in a school the graduates of which expect to continue sport in some form in later life, has been of little importance this spring. The extremely wet weather prevented the proper development of the courts, and several matches had to be cancelled at the last moment. On Saturday, May 1st, the team was defeated by the Harvard Freshmen, 5 to 4, although Captain Crosby of Andover won handily from Know, Harvard's leader. On Wednesday, May 5th, at Andover, the home team had no difficulty in overwhelming English High School, 6 to 0. On May 15th, at the Harvard Interscholastic Tournament, Andover tied for third with Moses Brown School. Exeter won the shield, with Woonsocket High School in second place. The Andover team was made up of Captain Crosby, Sheridan, Haviland, Comfort, Lord, and Lawton. On May 19th, Andover won readily from St. John's Preparatory School, 5 to 0, but on the following Wednesday it was defeated, 3 to 2, by the Newton High School team. On May 29th the Andover boys brought home a victory over Worcester Academy, the score being 3 to 1. In the final match of the season, with Exeter, the Andover team lost, 6 to 3, many of the contests being closely fought.

### Swimming

Captain John Morrissey Paul Anderson, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, leader of the swimming team for 1920, recently set a new plunge mark for the New England A. A. A. U. championships when he floated 77 feet, 6 inches in the Brookline pool. His teammate, Neil Conwell Stilwell, of Anderson, Indiana, received second place in the plunge, at the recent meet of the Metropolitan Athletic Association in the pool of the Brooklyn Athletic Club, his plunge being 75 feet. Both Anderson and Stilwell are eligible for the Olympic trials. The captain-elect of the 1921 Andover swimming team is Alexander Bierce Clark, Jr., of Canton, Ohio, who was a member of this year's relay team which broke the interscholastic record.

### Baseball

The baseball season under Frank L. Quinby, coach, began during the winter term in the gymnasium. Battery and infield practice took place there, until the weather and conditions on Brothers' Field permitted work outdoors.

Captain Smith, Bemis, Clough, and Scott were the only members of last year's team available, but there were many promising newcomers to work upon.

It was soon evident that the strongest department by far, was that of pitching, for, with Capt. Smith, Bemis, Wight, and McDonald to call upon, everything pointed towards success. Nor was their importance confined to that one department alone, for all seemed to be fairly strong hitters and when used in the outfield, made a creditable showing.

Capt. Smith had no equal in his all round playing. Bemis, who pitched his first game a year ago, continued to improve each day. Wight pitched, batted and fielded well until he met with a broken ankle while practising a slide to second base. This necessitated his leaving the game for the remainder of the season. McDonald seemed to have been the most experienced pitcher of the quartet, but was delayed somewhat by lack of early practise.

The catching department appeared at the start to be the weakest. Out of many candidates King was finally given the position and made a creditable showing. His weakness was in his throwing, which was apt to be erratic.

La Tulippe was finally placed on first base after Pfaffmann and Mulcahy had been tried out for that position. He lacked smoothness in his work at the bag and while he hit well at the outset his work fell over considerably towards the end.

Scott, who played fairly well at second the previous year, was finally given that position after others had been tried. While apt to fight the ball a little in his eagerness to get into the play, nevertheless he succeeded making a good showing. He was fast on bases and a difficult man to throw out any time he hit the ball on the ground.

Clough, moved from second base to short-stop, played as hard as one could ask, but was somewhat handicapped in throwing to first especially on balls hit to his right side which required quick and accurate work. Possessing the knowledge and temperament of a ball player, he was in the game every minute and gave all he had to give. In the Exeter game he made two clean singles which netted Andover some of her runs.

Neidlinger finally took charge of third base after being called from three of the class teams. He had speed, a fair arm, and aggressiveness. His chief difficulty seemed to be a taking too much time to get the ball away. Experience

should remedy this fault, however.

Weed played rightfield and showed that he had baseball ability. He fielded well, ran bases well, and in the Exeter game succeeded in reaching first base every time he came to bat.

Leftfield and center field were taken care of by the pitchers, McDonald, Bemis, Wight, and Capt. Smith.

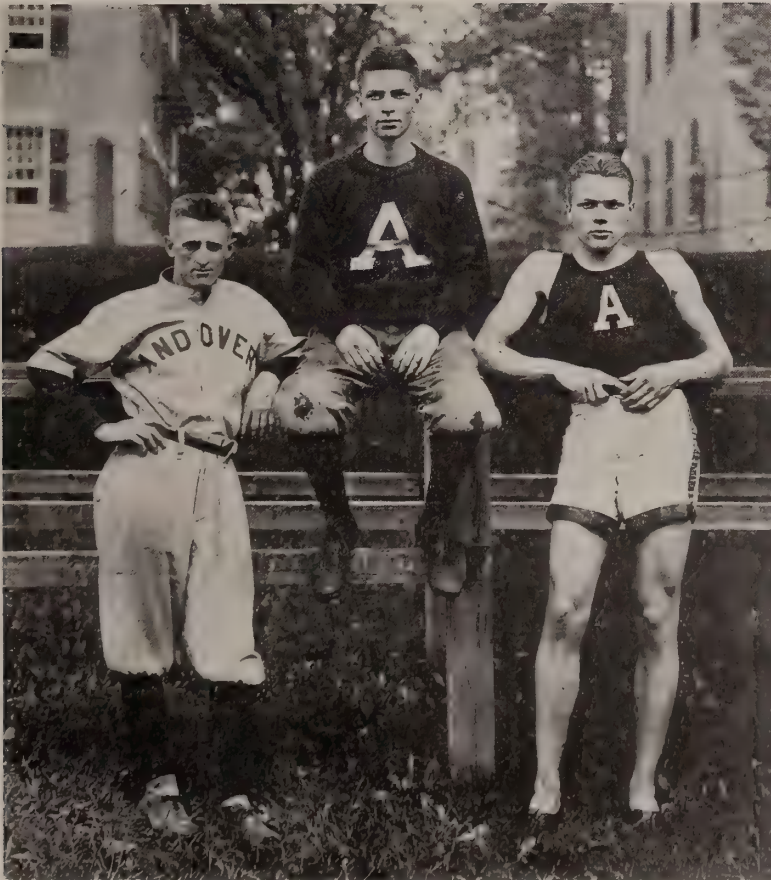
Of the seventeen games scheduled, five were cancelled. Eight games were won and four lost. Harvard Second, Dean Academy, Worcester, and Exeter obtained victories. Our team played its best games with Harvard Second, New Hampshire State Freshman, Worcester Academy, and Huntington.

The season closed with Exeter in a game poorly played by both teams, Exeter finally winning by a score of 8-5. Either team might have won on the errors of omission or commission on the part of the other.

The pitching of Capt. Smith and Bemis and some sharp fielding on the part of the Exeter outfield were the outstanding features of the game.

### Track Athletics

Starting the year with only average material to work with, R. A. Shepard has developed a well rounded track team and succeeded in defeating M. I. T. Freshmen, Harvard Freshmen, Huntington School, and Worcester Academy. The team obtained second place in the Harvard Interscholastic meet and, in the final meet of the season with Exeter, lost by a very narrow margin in one of the most exciting contests ever held between the two schools. Such a showing is all the more remarkable when it is considered that there were no star performers to represent the team, the points having been won by a large number of contestants. Mr.



THE THREE CAPTAINS

Shepard has done remarkably well, and the results of his able and conscientious work will be seen to better advantage during the coming year judging by the steady improvement that has been made during the year and a half in which he has had charge of this branch of athletics.

The members of the team who have done the best in their respective events are: F. M. Avery, in the high hurdles; Gage and Wingate in the 100 and 220 yard dashes; Bush in the mile run; R. Allen in the 440 yard run; Screven in the 880 yard run; Capt. Hills and Cheney in the broad jump, Richardson in the high jump and Wolfe in the hammer throw.

The first meet of the season with M. I. T. Freshmen was won by Phillips Academy 60-48. In this meet Gage was the high point winner, taking first place in the 220 yard dash and tie for first place in the 100 yard dash.

Harvard Freshmen came second on the list and met about the same treatment as M. I. T. Freshmen. The score was 61-43. Avery scored the large number of points in the meet, winning both the high and low hurdles.

The third meet with Huntington went to Phillips Academy by a score 75-33. Avery continued to lead in scoring, taking first in the

high hurdles and second in the low hurdles.

The fourth meet with Worcester Academy was captured by P. A. with a score 59½-48½. Wolfe scored most for Andover in the meet, taking first in both the shot and hammer throw.

The fifth meet was the Harvard Interscholastics at Cambridge which was won by Exeter with 43 points and Phillips Academy second with 36½ points. In this meet Cheney was the high man for Andover, winning the broad jump and taking fourth place in the high hurdles. The outcome of this contest made it certain that a close and exciting match would take place one week later with Exeter. Unfortunately, however, the weather did not help conditions as there was a continual rain all the day. In spite of that handicap there were remarkably fast times made, and so close was the contest that the last event determined the winner. The final score was Exeter 58, Andover 50. Cheney again took honors in scoring, winning the broad jump, and taking third place in the low hurdles.

Exeter won 8 firsts; Andover won 4 firsts.

Exeter won 3 seconds; Andover won 8 seconds.

Exeter won 7 thirds; Andover won 4 thirds.

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### I Looked Across the Hills of Dee

I looked across the hills of Dee  
And saw a meadow shining there  
Within a square of bush and tree —  
And roses banked it everywhere.

Among the grasses romped a child;  
Oh, he was wondrous good to see,  
Glad as a squirrel and as wild!  
Is this a theme for gramarye? —

For when I looked and saw the lad  
My heart awoke, — it sometimes does —  
To swarms of dreams I never had  
About a boy I never was.

HAROLD CRAWFORD STEARNS



## Alumni Interests

### Reunion of the Class of '85

Nine members of the class of '85 sat down to dinner at the Williams House on June 17th. There were present Wheelock, S. L. Smith, Pratt, Phelan, Melville, Lucas, Hunt, Dailey, E. B. Blanchard, and Babbitt. Besides these, Ropes and Coombs appeared the next morning, but they missed a lot. Shattuck, Segar, and Richards were also intending to come, but failed to attain the ultimate. The ultimate, as was unanimously conceded by the members of the class present, was the excellent dinner provided by the Trustees of the Academy, and it was agreed that in gastronomic matters the institution had progressed far from the frugality of the Shawsheen, or the antiquated luxury of the Blunt House.

That the dinner was excellent is attested by the fact that quite as much was consumed by the semi-millionaires as by the impecunious

members of the class — unless the explanation be that the gastronomic apparatus of the latter has become permanently contracted as the result of four years of enforced abstinence.

Another thing which left an impression was the quarters of the students of the present day. Comfortable and even luxurious dormitories with shower baths tend to produce a startling shock in minds reminiscent of the austere simplicity of Latin Commons, and ablutions dependent on frequent journeyings to the pump.

But the Class has not as a whole been indifferent to other matters, and opinions were freely exchanged on questions of the day, which showed that intellectual faculties have not suffered from atrophy since graduation, in spite of the fact that a third of the members present at the dinner are already grandfathers.

The class sat talking about various matters,



THE CLASS OF 1885 AT THEIR REUNION JUNE, 1920

not forgetting their absent classmates, until daylight saving bedtime, and finally dispersed, being resolved to come back to Andover five years hence for their fortieth anniversary.

### Thirtieth Reunion of the Class of 1890

The Class of '90 held a most enthusiastic reunion to commemorate the thirtieth anniversary of its graduation from the Academy. A Class Report containing 216 pages and some fifty illustrations had been prepared by the Secretary and was distributed at the Class Dinner. This dinner was held in the Union on the evening of June 17th. In the enforced absence of Stearns and Sawyer at a meeting of the Trustees of the Academy, Alfred Johnson, Class Secretary, acted as toastmaster for the post prandial exercises. The complete list of those present, follows, of which every man made a "speech" reminiscent of the school-days of the last generation, and expressing the gratitude felt by all to the Old School.

Any persons desiring a copy of the Class Report may communicate with Alfred Johnson, 36 Monmouth Ave., Brookline 47, Massachusetts. The following men were present at the Reunion:

A. K. Baldwin, Sawyer, Fitzgerald, Sears, Potter, Stone, Skelton, Spaulding, Purham, Davis, Cummings, Gilbert, Addis, Johnson, Robinson, Emerson, Stearns, Holmes, Goss, Harrington, Page, McDuffee, Henning, Hayward, Howe, Gove.

### Class Report of Class of 1890

Among other interesting features of the thirtieth reunion of the class of '90 at Phillips Academy was the appearance of the *Class Report*, which had been prepared by the Class Secretary, Alfred Johnson, and printed at his expense. The volume, which is bound tastefully in paper covers and contains 216 pages, is admirably edited. Its contents include an "Introductory Note", in which Dr. Johnson chats entertainingly about the school as it was and is, about his own class and its exploits, and about the famous exploits of other days; a complete series of "Biographical Sketches and Obituaries", many of them illustrated by photographs; various tables of statistics, showing the occupation, the address, and other interesting facts regarding each living member of the class; reproductions of school programs and other similar documents familiar to the members; and other material relating to the class. The arrangement of material reveals the skilled and discriminating editor, and sets a model for other compilers to follow. Dr. Johnson's book is a contribution to school history of which Phillips Academy has every reason to be proud.

### Reunion of Class of 1895

It sure was a wet reunion — the wettest in the history of Phillips Academy — but happily the Class of '95, although thoroughly and completely soaked, did not mar in the slightest the reputation for sobriety and docility which it acquired early in its career in Andover, added to during its four years' stay and which was universally accorded it upon its graduation twenty-five years ago. Fortunately trustees, faculty, guests, old grads, and new, were not to be distinguished from the '95 men who were back. All were soaked and stayed so for two days, but for fear that some absent member of '95 may be thinking of happenings back of the grandstand at the track in the old days and draw incorrect and improper conclusions, we hasten to state that it rained continuously during the two days of commencement.

Despite the rain, the reunion was a complete success and, as of old, '95 was forehanded. In fact, so forehanded that the school all but went musicless. It seems that Eddie Holt in his zeal to see that '95 should be properly heralded, had hired the one best band in Lawrence and while the interior of Williams Hall is spacious, a full brass band made it impossible for "Cam" Blaikie to make himself heard, so we loaned the band to the school for all functions beginning with tea on Thursday and ending with the alumni luncheon on Friday. By the way, Eddie Holt has acquired an estate on Phillips street, just across the way from the beginning of the "old railroad", and members of '95 are invited to drop in any old time and stay as long as Eddie continues to smile.

Williams Hall, our headquarters, began filling up about noon-time Thursday and by evening, nineteen men, nine wives, and eleven children had arrived. All were present at the Class dinner that night at Peabody House. Peabody House is a glorified 'Chap's' and so far as could be observed is an acceptable substitute except that it must lack the attraction which an after-hours visit to "Chap's" had. Perhaps the present generation, in ignorance of the thrill which comes from a hasty exit by the back door as some instructor enters the front, is entirely satisfied.

We were fortunate in having Professor Eaton with us. His talk went far toward awakening memories of our school days and for more than two hours old times were talked over and news of the absent members exchanged. In the words of the "social column" of the town paper "a good time was had by all" and we would have continued until the wee small hours had it not been that a child or two became a trifle restless.

On Friday morning, the entire reunion party marched in the alumni parade in spite of a drenching rain and nearly all attended the commencement exercises in the Stone Chapel. We are inclined to the belief that we went in because it was the only handy dry spot on Andover hill and we know we came out with the conviction that commencement exercises can be interesting and inspiring.

The Alumni Luncheon was served in the Gymnasium at one and we were proud of the manner in which our own Dwight Day, as President of the Alumni Association, presided. We were astonished to find that the old Andover cheer of our day, P. A., P. A., rah-rah, rah-rah, was no more and a new one which sounded like Harvard's nine rahs had taken its place. We recognize that the world does move but it was a bit of a shock to find that the present senior class didn't know the old yell.

The annual ball game between the school

team and the alumni was called off because of the rain and consequently the party began breaking up in the early afternoon, but sixteen stayed on for another night under the roof of Williams Hall.

We wish to here record our appreciation of the hospitality extended by Mrs. Bailey and Mr. and Mrs. Phillips. Mr. Phillips will be remembered by all, as he joined the faculty while the class was at Andover. They anticipated our every need and much of the success of the reunion was due to their efforts.

The following members of the Class were present: Cameron Blaikie, Chas. H. Burtis, Dwight H. Day, Wm. E. Everett, Jas. T. Harrington, W. L. Harrington, E. G. Holt, Henry T. Hooper, Dean S. Luce, Clement F. Merrill, Wm. F. Merrill, F. Maurice Newton, W. B. Patterson, Wm. C. Ridgway, H. J. Skinner, Thos. H. Spence, Wm. S. Tuttle, Wallace D. Weed, Geo. L. Ward.

### In a Strange Land

The poplars are so lonely  
They wail all night in grief;  
Their happy words are only  
Leaf for leaf.

The hills, when night advances,  
Whisper among themselves,  
And in their depths are lances —  
The eyes of frightened elves.

Alas, that I must wander  
Where folk are still and few!  
My thoughts keep stealing yonder  
And I am frightened, too!

HAROLD CRAWFORD STEARNS



## Graduate Interests

### Obituaries

1848—Benjamin Thomas Dowse, son of Benjamin and Thankful Chamberlain Dowse, was born in Sherborn, March 31, 1830. For many years he was in the real estate and mortgage business in Weymouth and later was caretaker in the factory of the United States Fastener Company in Boston. Mr. Dowse died in South Boston, January 16, 1920.

1851—John Francis Davis, son of John and Susan Osborne Balch Davis, was born in Haverhill, December 9, 1832 and became a dealer in shoes in New York City from 1853 to 1872 and a manufacturer of shoes in Haverhill since that time. Mr. Davis died in Bradford, July 31, 1917.

1852—William Appleton Shaw, son of Nathaniel and Emily Lazell Loud Shaw, was born in South Weymouth, January 28, 1832, and attended schools in Hingham and Braintree before coming to Phillips. He became a manufacturer of boots and shoes, was a director in the First National Bank of South Weymouth at its organization in 1867, was a charter member of the Weymouth Agricultural Society, and was prominent in church and town affairs. Mr. Shaw died at his home in South Weymouth, April 14, 1920.

1854—Gideon Allen, son of Gideon and Betsey Hathaway Nye Allen, was born in New Bedford, September 27, 1837, and graduated from Harvard in 1858. For nearly fifty years he was connected with the Morse Twist Drill and Machine Company of New Bedford, rising to be the president of the corporation. Mr. Allen died in Boston, April 30, 1920.

1856—Robert Edes Beecher, son of William Henry and Katherine Edes Beecher, was born in Putnam, Ohio, December 7, 1839, and graduated from Williams in 1860. He enlisted as private in 1862 and rose to be lieutenant colonel on the staff of General Hooker and served till the end of the war. He taught, studied law, and practiced his profession in North Brookfield and Athol, and died in Athol, March 28, 1920.

1858—James Brainerd Taylor Tupper, son of Martyn and Persis Lomira Peck Tupper, was born in East Longmeadow, November 8, 1839, and graduated from Williams in 1861. He enlisted in the 31st Massachusetts Regiment of Infantry in the Civil War. He studied law and was admitted to practice and became the chief of the Law Division of the Internal Revenue Bureau, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. Mr. Tupper died in Orlando, Fla., March 19, 1920.

1860—Edward Freeman Thompson, son of Hiram and Betsey Lewin Studley Thompson, was born in Slatersville, R. I., June 11, 1839. He was a brother of Byron S. Thompson, P. A. 1863. He was a merchant from 1864 to 1870 and a farmer and lumberman since that year. He held most of the town offices in Thompson, Conn. and was a member of the state legislature in 1899 and 1900. He died in North Grosvenor-Dale, Conn., September 26, 1918.

1861—William Edwards Burt, son of Henry and Abigail Harding Burt, was born in Andover, January 9, 1844, and for forty years he was a freight agent for the Boston and Maine Railroad in Boston. He was retired on a pension in 1910. A son, William H., was a member of the class of 1897. Mr. Burt died in Andover, April 2, 1920.

1861—John Erstein Davis, son of John and Josephine Breck Davis, was born in Methuen, August 28, 1841 and became a merchant in his native town and died there June 26, 1918.

1863—James Magoffin Spencer, son of Ichabod Smith and Hannah Magoffin Spencer, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 9, 1839, and graduated from Yale in 1867, and received the degree of LL.B., from the Union University at Albany, N. Y. For six years after graduation he was professor of mathematics in the National Deaf and Dumb College at Washington, D. C. In 1874 he went to Munich, Bavaria, and lived a life of leisure, diversified by extensive travel and study. At the beginning of the World War he returned to the United States and settled in West Rupert, Vt. He died suddenly on May 13, 1920, at the Mary Fletcher Hospital in Burlington, Vt.

1866—Livingston Fewsmith, son of Joseph and Emma Charlotte Livingston Fewsmith, was born in Auburn, N. Y., March 26, 1849, and was a member of the Yale class of 1870. He left during the Freshman year and entered the furnishing business in Newark, N. J. For four years he was in business in Paris, France, and then was connected with the Prudential Life Insurance Company, opening an office in Chicago and later in Cleveland, Ohio. His later years were spent in religious work as pastor's assistant of the First Presbyterian Church of Cleveland. He died in that city, March 12, 1920.

1866—Charles Allen Upton, son of Charles Augustus and Cynthia Curtis Upton, was born in North Reading, February 5, 1845. He engaged in the meat business and died in North Reading, February 4, 1918.

1867—Charles McGregor, son of David and Marietta Nesmith McGregor, was born in Lon-

donderry, N. H., December 13, 1842. He was one of the color guard of the 15th New Hampshire Volunteers in the Civil War, and was the historian of the 15th Regiment. He was an architect and builder, an inventor and literary writer. He served in the City Council of Nashua, N. H., and died in Derry, N. H., July 19, 1916.

1870—Benjamin Calvin Read, son of Calvin and Mary Spooner Reed, was born in East Bridgewater, December 24, 1849, and was a member of the Harvard class of 1874. He was a foreman in a shoe factory for many years and later held town offices. He was a selectman of Whitman and town treasurer and was a representative to the General Court. He died in Whitman, June 15, 1920.

1870—Hugh McKenzie Walsh, son of Hugh and Elizabeth Cooper Hall Walsh, was born in Fordham, N. Y., January 6, 1853, and after leaving Andover he studied privately in Germany, France and in Italy. He entered the employ of John Munroe and Company, bankers, of New York and Paris. Mr. Walsh died in Bayonne, N. J., October 23, 1918.

1871—Herman Lesley Duren, son of George Frederick and Lucy Ann Fickett Pease Duren, was born in Carlisle, January 30, 1852 and became a carpenter and builder in South Acton. He died in West Somerville, December 11, 1919.

1872—John Garretson Gopsill, son of James and Rachel Annette Garretson Gopsill, was born in Jersey City, N. J., June 14, 1853, and graduated at Harvard in 1876. He was superintendent of the Railway Mail Service in New York City, postmaster in Jersey City during the Garfield and Harrison administrations. He had a brother, Thomas M., P. A. 1872. Mr. Gopsill died in Jersey City, March 28, 1920.

1872—Frederick Thomas Hatch, son of Nathaniel and Katherine Persia Harbach Hatch, was born in Haverhill, November 21, 1855. He became a civil engineer and was superintendent of the Terre Haute and Logansport Railway and Logansport and Toledo Railway. He later was chief engineer of the Vandalia Railroad Company. Mr. Hatch died in St. Louis, Mo., March 9, 1920.

1877—Charles Elliott Ladd, son of William Sargent and Caroline Ames Elliott Ladd, was born in Portland, Ore., August 5, 1857, and graduated from Amherst in 1881. He was secretary of the Portland Flouring Mills Company, president of the Carlton Consolidated Lumber Company, Carlton, Ore., and of the Carlton Coast Railroad Company, and a member of the banking firm of Ladd and Tilton of Portland. He died March 20, 1920.

1881—Justin Edwards Dutton, son of Jeremiah and Rebecca Hammond Train Dutton, was born in Hillsboro Bridge, N. H., August 22, 1857. Upon leaving Phillips he entered the employ of the department store of Houghton and Dutton as buyer and manager and rose to be the vice-president of the firm. He died in Melrose, May 11, 1920.

1881—Edward Gerry Tuttle, son of William Gardner (P. A. 1842) and Harriette Elizabeth Wallace Tuttle, was born in Ware, December 9, 1862, and graduated from Amherst in 1885. He studied medicine in several European countries and was professor of gynecology in the New York Homeopathic Medical College and the Flower Hospital. Dr. Tuttle was recognized as an authority in surgery and gynecology. He died in New York City, February 29, 1920.

1882—Robert Ellerslie Smith, son of James Foster and Margaret McDonald Smith, was born in Reading, Pa., September 11, 1862. He became general superintendent of motive power of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company with Headquarters at Wilmington, N. C. He died in that city, August 25, 1918.

1883—James Tuthill Wood, son of John and Matilda Vail Wood, was born in Riverhead, N. Y., May 17, 1866, and died in New York City, February 5, 1917.

1886—Andrew Glassell Dickinson, son of Andrew Glassell and Susan Marshall Coleman Dickinson, was born in New Orleans, La., November 14, 1866, and graduated from Yale in 1890. He studied law at Columbia and practiced in Alexandria, Va., and in New York City. He died January 11, 1920.

1886—Alfred Holmes Peabody, son of Alfred Symonds and Catherine Barr Holmes Peabody, was born in Cape Town, South Africa, May 12, 1865. He had two brothers who attended Phillips, William H., 1888, and Charles T., 1889. For many years he was connected with the Commercial National Bank of Salt Lake City, Utah, but lately he held a position with the Judge Mining and Smelting Company. Mr. Peabody was an enthusiastic musician and was organist of St. Mark's Cathedral and conductor of the Orpheus Club. He died in Salt Lake City, January 30, 1920.

1890—Joseph Bowne Elwell, son of Joseph Sanford and Jennie Fisher Elwell, was born in Cranford, N. J., February 24, 1873, and became a broker in New York City and a breeder of horses in Kentucky. He was widely known as an expert in whist and was the author of several books on bridge. He was found dead in his home in New York City on the morning of June 11, 1920.

1892—Frank Inloes Worrall, son of Peter Brown and Mary Catherine Young Worrall, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., September 7, 1873, and died in St. Louis, Mo., March 23, 1920.

1893—Harry Kinsey Bradley, son of William Lester and Elizabeth Kinsey Bradley, was born in Dubuque, Ia., June 20, 1873. He became unconscious while on the train between Chicago and New York and died in St. Luke's Hospital, June 21, 1919. He lived for most of his life in California and in travelling at home and abroad.

1895—Franklin Peale Rich, son of Joshua Bartlett (P. A. 1865) and Sarah Jeanne Wrigley Rich, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., November 11, 1873, and was a member of the Dartmouth class of 1898. He was a dealer in real estate at Minot and died June 7, 1920.

1901—William Alexander Lanigan, son of James Francis and Ann MacDonald Lanigan, was born in Lawrence, May 17, 1881. Two brothers attended Phillips, Edward L., 1901 and Charles L., 1906. He was connected with the Davis Foundry Company, with the Emerson Manufacturing Company and with the Lawrence Machine Company. He died in Lawrence, June 11, 1920.

1904—Chester Byron Kelley, son of Anthony and Elizabeth Chase Kelley, was born in Roxbury, January 5, 1884 and was associated with the Union Paste Company of Boston. He was drowned while fishing off Provincetown, April 17, 1920.

1915—Henry Edward Maroney, son of James Edward and Charlotte Agnes Keif Maroney, was born in New Haven, Conn., September 12, 1895, and enlisted April 11, 1917 as seaman, promoted to be quartermaster, and in July 1918 was commissioned ensign in the United States Navy. He was a senior at Dartmouth and was killed in a shooting affair at Hanover, N. H., June 16, 1920.

### Personals

1869—Dr. William S. Halsted, of Baltimore, Md., has been elected as a foreign member in the Royal Academy of Medicine of Belgium.

1869—Dr. Talcott Williams delivered a course of Lowell lectures in Boston on "The Ottoman Empire." He has also been appointed a member of the mayor's committee on New York's permanent memorial to commemorate the Great War heroes. In the January issue of *Asia* he had an article, entitled *The American Idea in the Near East*.

1876—Walter G. Mellier is a dealer in real estate in Kansas City, Mo.

1878—Dr. David Kinley, by unanimous vote of the board of trustees, was made president of the University of Illinois.

1880—William E. Freer is the agent in charge of the automobile department of the Columbia Insurance Company at Maplewood, N. J.

1882—On the outside cover of *The Congregationalist* for March 11th, appeared a hymn entitled *The Mayflower Still is Sailing* written by Rev. Allen E. Cross.

1887—Clarence W. Alvord, since 1897 connected with the University of Illinois, has been chosen professor of history at the University of Minnesota.

1888—Hugh McKennan Landon and Mrs. Jessie Spaulding Walker were married in New York City, April 10, 1920.

1889—Clifford D. Bliss is with the banking firm of Thomson, Fenn and Company and may be addressed at 10 Central Row, Hartford, Conn.

1890—Alfred Johnson gave at Boston University a course of five lectures on the "Application of Business Ideals and Practice to School Administration." He has also compiled a history of the Phillips class of 1890 which was distributed at the reunion in June.

1891—At the May meeting of the New England Newspaper Alliance held in Worcester, Kimball J. Colby of the Lawrence Telegram was elected president.

1892—Edward W. Bancroft of Wellesley has been appointed special justice of the district court of Northern Norfolk.

1892—David D. Cassidy is an architect in Amsterdam, N. Y.

1892—Dr. Andrew J. Gilmour gave at Columbia University an illustrated lecture on "Mountaineering in the Canadian Alps", based on personal experiences.

1895—Wentworth L. Harrington is vice-president and secretary of the T. New Construction Company, dealers in water-tight cellars and floors at 518 West 29th St., New York City.

1895—Thomas H. Spence is an attorney-at-law in Milwaukee, Wis.

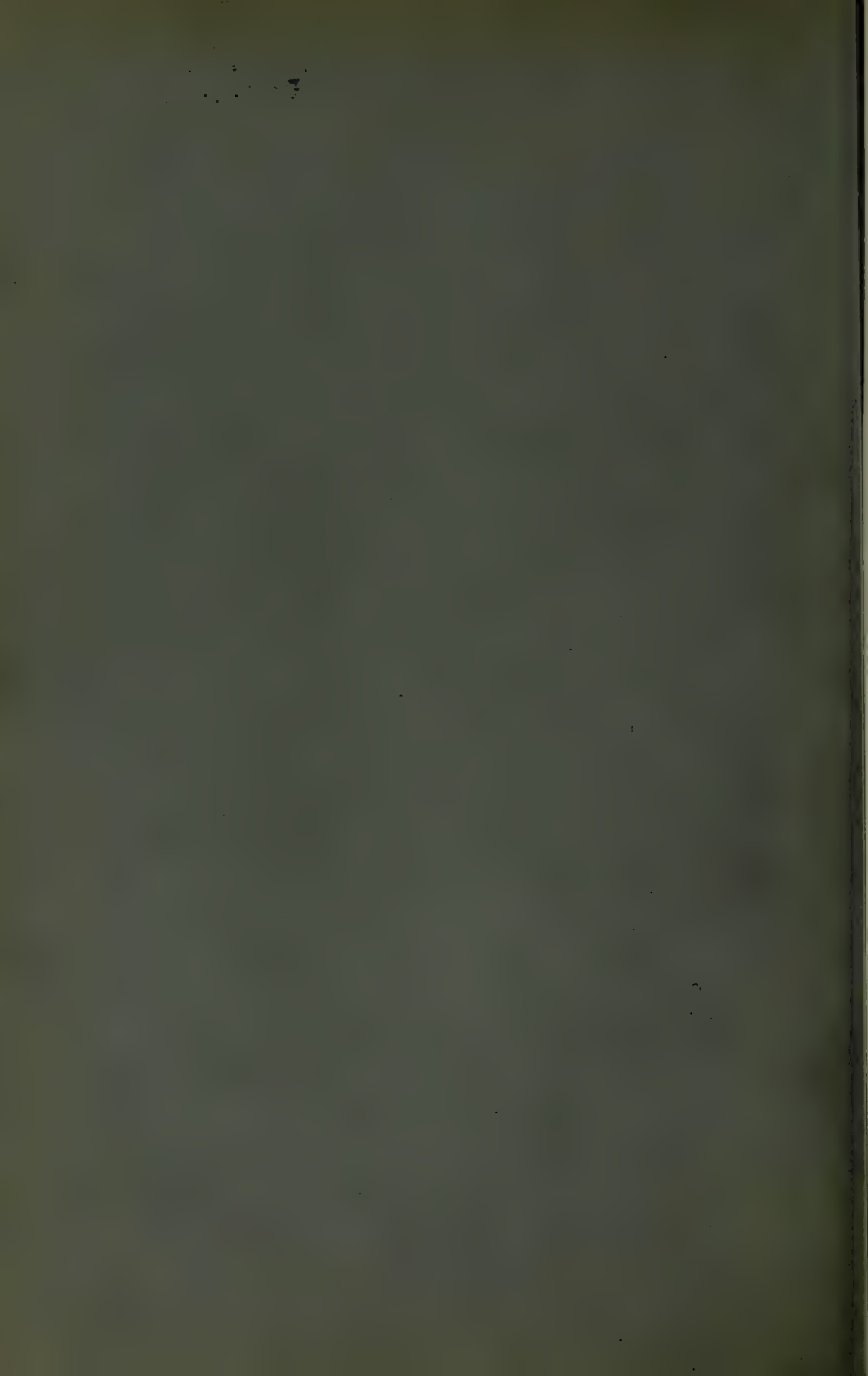
1898—John A. Callendar is assistant editor of the *Popular Magazine*.

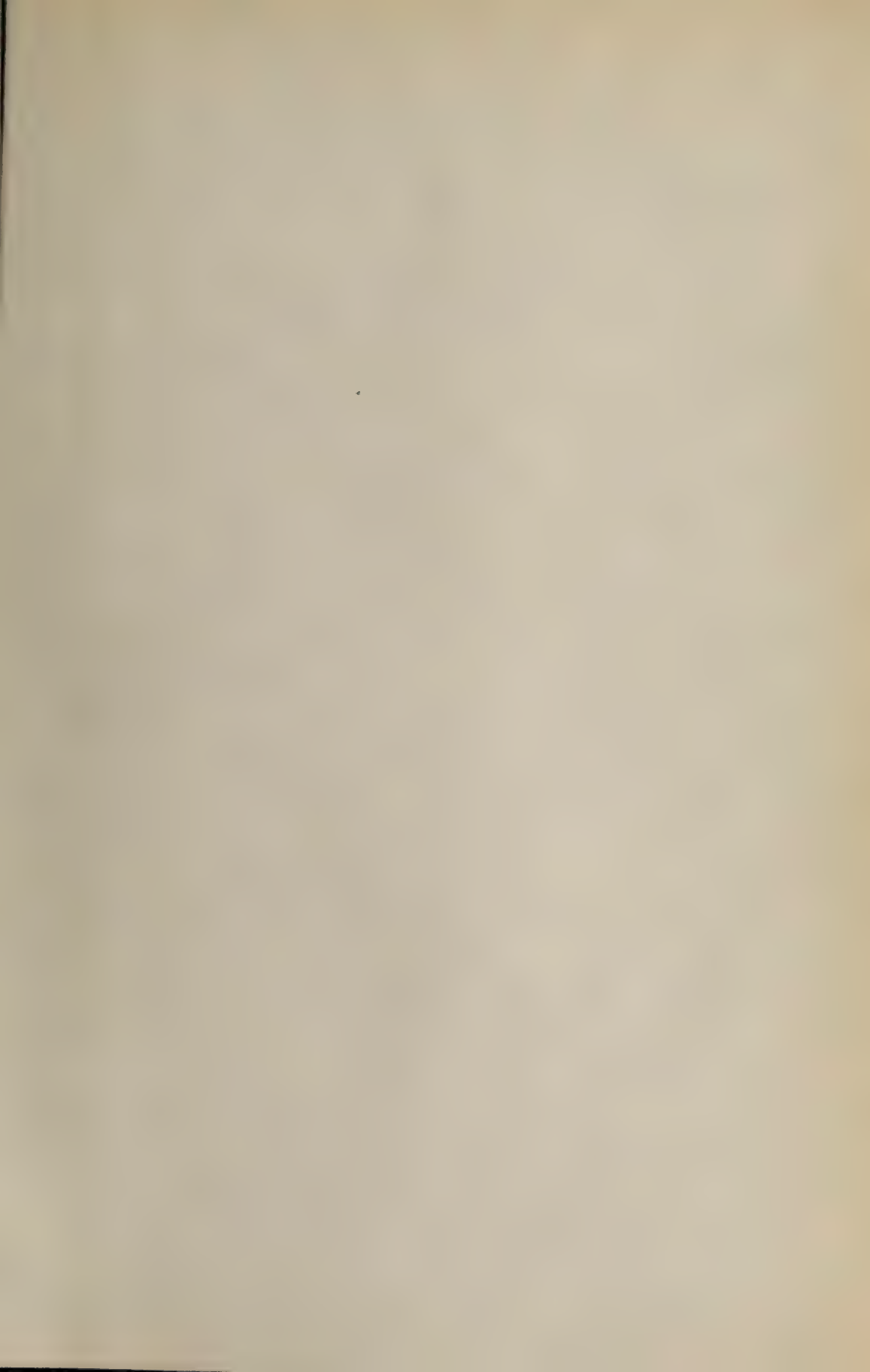
1898—Shirley G. Taylor is vice-president of Taylor and Crate, dealers in hardwood lumber, Buffalo, N. Y.

1899—Paul M. Nash is an attorney-at-law in Los Angeles, Cal.

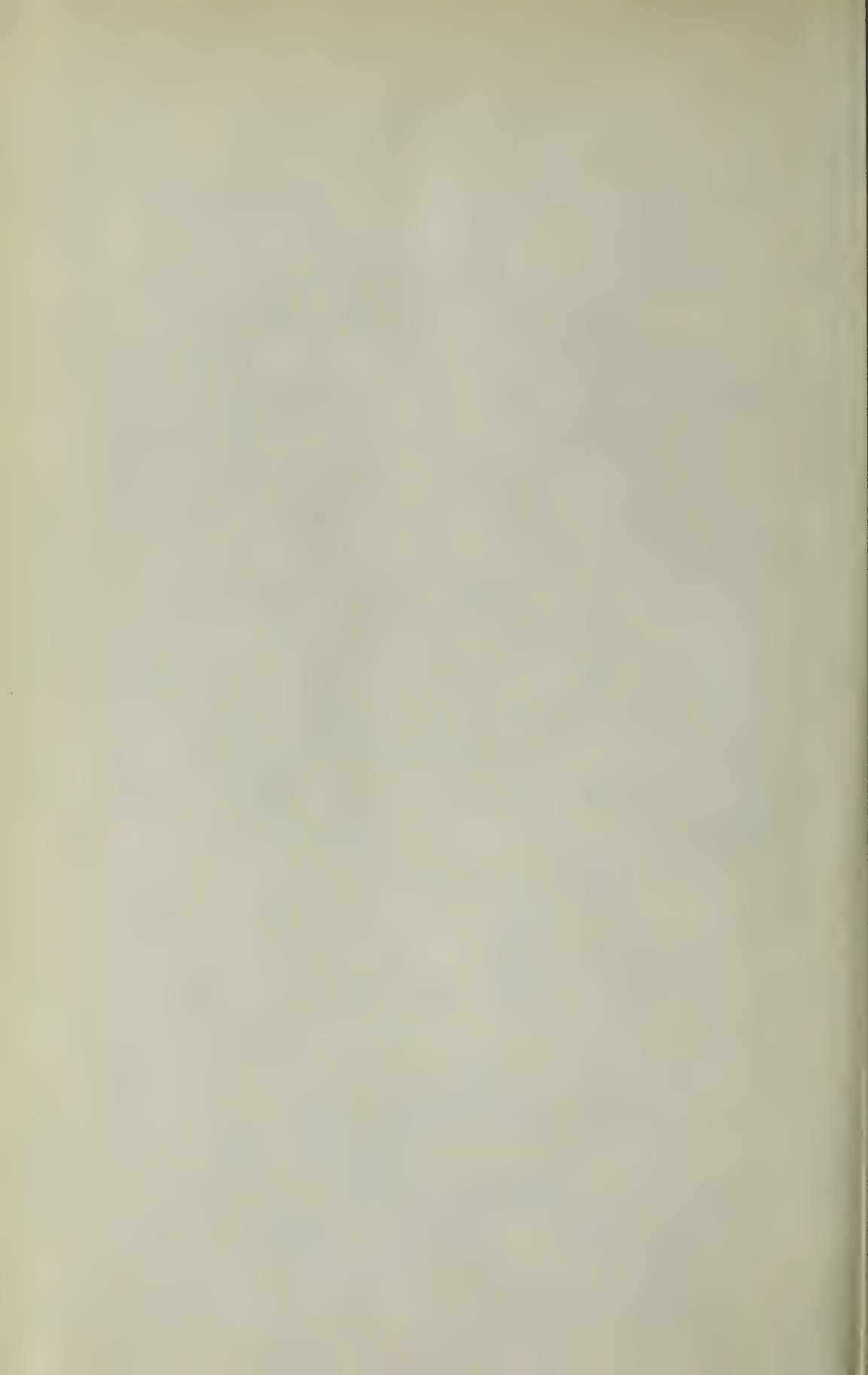


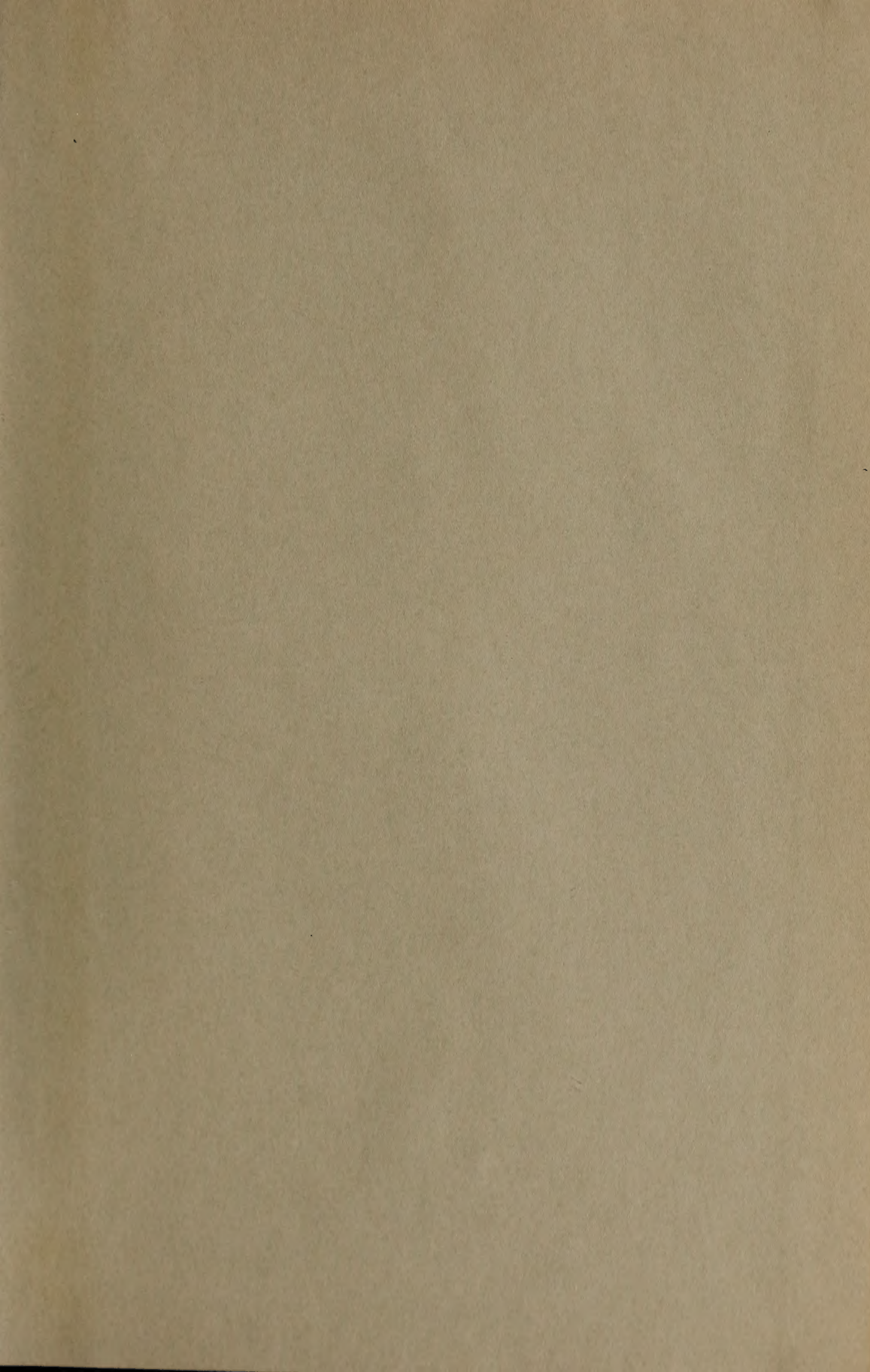












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